EASTON GAZETTE. And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

YOL. IV.

ENING, JANUARY 6, 1821.

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> AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Albany Plough Boy, Dcc. 16. EXTRAORDINARY COW.

Whoever introduces a valuable animal into his country, which it had not before, is entitled to the character of a Public Benefactor, no matter what his private motives may have been; and as all must agree that the improvement of our Cattle Stock is an object of the highest importance to the community at large, we congratulate that community on the successful attempt of Mr. Feathersonhaugh of Duanesburg, to import from Great Britain a cow of the Holderness Breed.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Feathersonhaugh, to the Editor of the Flough Boy, dated Duanesburg, Dec. 9, 1820. The following is an extract of a letter o me, received this day. You will perceive it concerns a matter of great importance to this country. A cow giving such mess of milk is a treasure of an extraor. dinary nature. The cow is arrived by the Martha, Capt. Sketchley, from Liver-

"I have taken great pains to procure for you as fine an animal as England produces, and I think certainly a finer cow than the one I have got never was seen. She is of the Holderness breed, and has been much admired by the most competent judges here."

she is in good condition after a very bois-

terous passage. On perusing the above letter, we turned to a small volume in our possession, an English publication, entitled The experienced Butcher, &c. from which we ex-tract the following brief article in relation to the Holderness breed of cattle. HOLDERNESS, DUTCH, HOLSTEIN

OR YORKSHIRE BREED. It is principally along the Bea coast smooth and thinly set upon the body. In being spotted, striped, or otherwise variegated with red and white, or with black,

constitutions. The cows have great celebrity from their yielding a very extraordinary quan. tity of milk. This stock is well known in which is generally kept by the cow keep-

It is said of this breed, that they eat more food than any others; and we ought not to be surprised at this, when we consider how much they excel in three valuable particulars, namely, in affording the greatest quantity of beef, tallow and milk, of any known kinds of cattle. The oren, when fatted, usually weigh from sixty to a hundred stone, (fourteen pounds to the stone) the four quarters only; and they have been fed to a hundred and twenty a hundred and thirty, and even a hundred and fifty stone. Some remarkable animals have exceeded this.

To the Editor of the Farmers Journal. AN EXPERIMENT TO PRESERVE TURNIPS FROM THE FLY.

London, Aug. 9, 1820. SIR-

I have just become acquainted with the exult of an experiment made with salt for complete success, I think well worth your attention, particularly as there are yet many crops of turnips which may perhaps fulbe saved by its adoption.

It consisted in merely sowing a small quantity of finely powdered rock salt upon the plant at the very time that the insects were proceeding with their ravages : write to him, he will answer you more particularly as to the quantity, &c. than I

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FORE

LATEST FROM E

By the arrival last even

Hector, Captain Bennett, fro whence she sailed the 19th we have received from our a file of the London Cou 12th to the 17th November The papers from the 2d to t not come to hand; probably the on board some vessel which saile the Hector, and has not yet arrived; as this we very much regret, as they must contain the proceedings in full on the some their third reading in the House of Lords of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against her taken and carried by a majority of 28; on the 16th the question on the third reading striking. and carried by only a majority of nine. Upon this state of things a Peer was about introducing a motion, when the Earl of Liverpool rose and gave notice, that in the nearly balanced state of opinion in the house, he and his associates in the ministry did not think it proper to prosecute the bill any further, and he should therefore instead of moving the question that the bill do now pass, move that it should be taken that day six months. The result was considered by the friends of the Queen, although there was a majority of nine against her on the third reading the bill, as equivalent to an acquittal, and

great rejoicings and illuminations in dif. ferent parts of the city of London took place and were continued for three nights in succession; during which time the mob were uncommonly busy in demolishing windows, and pelting numbers of houses with mud and missiles of every descrip. tion, who refused to "light up" in honor of Captain Sketchley writes, that she gave the Queen. Several of the members of the House of Lords were insulted. Among the number was the Bishop of Landaff, who was most grossly ill treated, pelted with stones and exposed to great personal danger.

As soon as the news of the Queen's ac rittal wa received in Cambridge, and me neighboring towns, the bells of the churches proclaimed the grateful news, and magnificent and brilliant illumina. tions took place. Among a number of curious transparencies exhibited on the occasion was a beautiful tent scene. districts of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Dur. At Gravesend, there was a grand procesham, and Northumberland, that the cattle sion, proceeded by a band of music, and of this breed are to be met with; and into followed by a waggon containing the effi. these parts there is reason to suppose they gies of four persons who cut a conspicuwere originally imported from the conti- ous figure in the late investigation, viz. nent. They differ from the other breeds, the Countess of Colombier and Majocchi, in the shortness of their horns, and in with their heads in the pillory, occupied being wider and thicker in their form or 2 corners of the waggon, and a celebrated mould. In size and weight they exceed Col. B. and Sir J. L. on two gibbets, occu. all the British cattle. Their hair is short, pied the other two. After the procession had gone through all the streets in the color they are sometimes very beautiful, town, accompanied by thousands of spectators, it steered its course towards the Wind:nill-hill, where an immense quanti. brown and white. Their hides are re- ty of combustibles had been collected tomarkably thin, and they are of tender gether for the occasion, and in the centre of which was placed the pillory and gibbets, with the figures attached to them --Light was then set to the pile, and the blaze must have been seen a long way th neighborhood of London, being that out at sea, from the exalted situation of the hill. Majocchi was burnt in effigy in several other places on the 5th November.

At Winchester the transparencies were uncommonly brilliant. The Queen was represented in transparent robes in the characters of "the Genius of History." "Columbine and the Automaton;" a transparent tent was displayed, a bathing scene and an exact likeness of Bergami and Mahomet. Various flags were displayed, On the one which was borne by the Copper-smiths was inscribed to large gold etters the following motto. "The Queen's men are men of Mettle."

At Ryegate, a subscription was entered into to procure faggots to make boufice; and in about two hours sufficient money was collected to procure one thousand faggots. Mr. Thomas Burt and Mr. J. Jackson, (the latter is the lead. er of the Ryegate band,) contributed, by their exertions, to the general re. joicing of the evening. Majocchi, alias Non mi Ricordo, was burnt in effigy; and destroying the turnip fly, which, from its a more grand display of fire works was never exhibited in this town. The illu minations, too, were uncommonly beauti-

At the Borough of Warwick, an enor. mous green bag, with the seals of office af. duce proof of any one act of adultery on ixed. & the effigies of those 2 witnesses, Majocchi and Demont, were suspended wards of 25 feet high in the front of the such measures necessary; and after some Castle gates, over which the effigies and further observations, declared himselfa green bag were suspended, and there burnt decided enemy to this bill.

of the town:-'In 'God save Queen Caroline!' Britons rethe 9th of November the question on the Queen stand like the oak-may her ordering the bill to a second reading was enemies fall like its leaves.' In short the whole appearance of the town was truly

As the Marquis of Buckingham was passing brough the town of Aylesbury, on his way to his seat at Stowe, it being Market day the people stopped his carriage and would not suffer him to proceed until they ha levinor their displeasure at his recent proceedings against the queen, by throwing sheepheads, mud, &c. into is carriage, after which he was allowed toproceed, amidst the groanings and hissings of the Demont. Hi multitude, A similar treatment was also expe. | was in one rienced by the Earl of Bridgewater on his land; but on passing through Watford, when his carriage was stopped, and the entrails of animals, &c.

The Queen it is said, has demanded a palace to be prepared for her residence, without delay, suitable to her rank.

The noble Lord at the head of the treasury, is said to have declared, that he could not concur in any general declaration against the Queen, of the nature suggested by Lord B lenborough—and if his colleagues entertained. any such purpose, he will certainly reg though every means have been resorte the highest quarters to induce him to his resolution.

It is generally understood that Mr. Car condemned the proceedings against the que & refused his co-operation in that odious his office but that his colleagues requ ed him to retain it, and that he kindly yielded to their solicitation - Globé. The Emperors of Russia; and Austria,

and King of Prussia, had assembled at Troppau, on business relative to the late to have revolutions in Spain, Portugal and Naples. Lord Stewart appeared there as the representative of Great Britain. Lord Erskine had recovered from hi

sudden illness, and afterwards part in the debate in the House of

The Lord Mayor's Day was on most splendid in the annals of I The second toast given at the die "the queen." As soon as this announced, a spark of enthusias to have been at once enkindled hand, male and temale was raised a white handkerchief and not with the usual rounds of applause. doubled and trebled them, until the company had exhausted all their ene For nearly 10 minutes the hall was a so of continued acclamation. As so the toast was drank the band struc "Here's a health to all good Lasses

At Oxford the illuminations continued two nights., It is stated that those parts of the city which did not illuminate requir. ed glazing the next day.

It is rumoured that the Queen intends to commence an action of slander against several of the Royal family.

Prince Leopold visits the Queen daily. The windows of the following houses were broken-Marquis of Anglesea, Earl of Whitworth, Duke of Montrose, Earl of Harrowby, and Earl of Lonsdale. This was in London.

Accounts from St. Helena to the 25th of Sept. left Bonaparte well, but cross and surly.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Third reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties.

On Friday, Nov. 10, (fifty-third day) der of the day for the third reading of the

The Earl of Morlay opposed the mo. tion. He concurred entirely with his majesty's ministers up to the second reading of this bill. He thought that her ma. jesty's arrival here rendered this enquiry necessary; but the reason he voted on Monday against the second reading, and would now vote against the third reading, was, that he did not think the charge in the preamble fully made out. The bill covered six years of her majesty's conduct, and was it not singular that during that long space of time, it did not proany specific day? He knew that strong complained of the whole course ministers had inferences were drawn that it had, at par-

Earl Fortescue said that it was impossible or him to think that the, evidence which had been adduced in this case amounted to legal proof of guilt. It was but too true that persons in royal station might be guilty of im-

proprieties; but in his opinion it was far more onsistent with wisdom to keep them concealthan to submit them to public observation. vas convinced that much mischief had albeen done by this measure, but he hophat this was not quite irreparable. It was in the power of the House to do much, ejecting the bill altogether.

e Dake of Bedford said that, in his opinthe measure was one which, to use the hatic words of another branch of the legisare, "was derogatory to the honor of the frown, and injurious to the best interests of the country." He did not vote on the divorce clause, because he could not conscientiously vote upon it without making the Queen guil-Majesty. It appears, however, that on joice! England has done its duty 'May ty. It had given him great astonishment to see ministers supporting the omission of the clause, consenting to the castration of their own measure, depriving it of the only feature which gave it the semblance of rationality He did not mean to go into detail of the evi dence; but he could not, however help offering a few remarks on some part of the pro ceeding. A noble Earl opposite, (Lord Liverpool) had commented idence in manner which had give facts of the cas mony of that

corroboration appeared. ferred The t the discredit of her majesty of to effect the purpose of this any regard either to their justice He would ask their lordships cter of Queen Elizabeth would where would the glory of her been, if she had been, infested as a'- His grace concluded by declaring called upon in his judicial character, to a verdict in the evidence which had been ed he must say, Not Guilty, on his hon. conscience, and, if asked as a legislator, that the Bill was as impolitic as it was un-

The Lord Chancellor still considered that any noble lord was not conscientiously sat-fied that there was a clear legal presumption milt in this case, it was his duty not to vote this bill. For his own part, whether his card the evidence in favour of the ridence which had been call

precepts of the divine law, and contri whole spirit of the civil law, it was ble for him to vote for the bill

the Duke of Grafton said that at the whole of the evider

guilt of her Majesty, and a third reading. The Marquis of Conogal and conscientions rate sh

Thed Ellenbe larnley, amidst loud a divided. division on the bil

Against it, Majority

wing report of We have received t what passed during th on of stran-HER MAJESTY .-

vehement cries, that he had b from her maje council against the (Much cheering, The Earl of Liverp said that he apprehen

be rendered unnece bout to state. He could gard to this state of public feeling measure, and it appeared the opinion of the House that the bill should be read a third time only by a majority of nine votes. Had the third reading been carried by as consider able number of Peers as the second, he and his noble colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere with the bill, and have sent it down to the other branch of the legislature. In the present state of the country, however, and with the division of sentiment, so nearly balanced, just evinced by their lordships, they had come to the determination not to proceed further with it. It was his intention accordingly, to move that the question—that the bill do pass now, be altered to this day aix

months.' The most vehement cheering took place at this unexpected declaration. Earl Gray rose as soon as the Earl of Liver. pool had resumed his seat, but the confusion did not subside until after his lordship had been for some time on his legs. His lordship pursued with regard to the bill, which after from a gallows, and carried through the different streets, accompanied with a great though the different streets, accompanied with a great thought they did not amount to proof.—

The declaration of the house, but which was still before the country, and would long the live in its memory. He charged the servants that the provisions of the live in its memory. their farther progress was immediately along the great streets, accompanied with a great stopped, and the crop is now in as flour, shipg a condition as possible. Although I have not the permission of my triend to publish his address, I send it you annexed. I send it you annexed they were taken to an enormous pile, upwrite to him, he will answer you more particularly as to the quantity. So that I castle gates over which the efficient streets, accompanied with a great tinught they did not amount to proof.—

He also tought that the provisions of the bill were, if not of a revolutionary shape at least of an anti-monarchial. He was a decided enemy to all expost facto laws, evidence, and giving a willing credence to the most exaggerated and unfounded calumnies. They had thus for many months agitated the such measures necessary; and after some particularly as to the quantity. So that the still before the country, and would long thought they did not amount to proof.—

He also tought that the provisions of the bill were, if not of a revolutionary shape at least of an anti-monarchial. He was a decided enemy to all expost facto laws, evidence, and giving a willing credence to the most exaggerated and unfounded calumnies. They had thus for many months agitated the such results of the provisions of the possible of the country, and would long the possible of the country, and would long the possible of the country, and would long the possible of the country, and to be fore the country, and would long the possible of the country, and to be fore the country was at ill before the country was at ill before the country. The possible of the country is a such as a decided one in the following the possible of the country is a such as a decided one in the following the possible of the p nation—they had produced a general stagna-tion of public and private business—and they had given a most favorable opportunity, were to atoms, the green bag blowing up Lord Somers spoke at considerable it desired, to the enemies of internal peace & with all its horrid contents into the air a length in favour of the bill, the presemble tranquility. They had betrayed their King,

of of which he contended had been fully insulted their of the detest the hearing of long occupied. ed, not to inve timony of guilt, too great an idel stories their age vent against the that after in the grossest had been for fift ed, the at the people of Great Britain satisfied with the more with-measure, but would demand a other strict inquir

red Earl Grey, and ex-e felt that, after all that and performed, he had justice—truely re-Lord Erskine pressed the deli had been threate at length lived luctant justice-done the victory of right & in and malignity. He had spe

life in courts of justice, and he newer newed the triumph of the law, but never gloriously as on the present occasion—the ical Polity," said, "Of law there acknowledged than that her of God, her voice the har-All things in heaven,

men, of what in different sort uniform consent.

of their peace and joy."

The Duke of Montrose took the occasion estating that his conviction of the criminalty of her majesty was inaltered, and that, for one, he should never look up to her as his

sack, on the motion of the earl of Liverpool, that the question that this bill do pass' be put on this day six months,' it was carried six months, it was carried as seen once more established, If the 23d of November, Lordships separated.
Lordships separated.
Lordships Nov. 16.

gain this day week the

ool and Harrow to have do

aber 17. The future destiny of the is presumed to engross at presen isters. The insertion of in the liturgy is the firm have to surmount.

Pants, Nov. 5. M Hyde de out for Rochefort, Court of Braz ness to convey him where a ver His Excellency progion, and after the Congress he goes on ceeds direct t sitting of the to the Brazil Extract of a d Barcelona, Nov. 1.

oned the Decree of all Monasteries, approhas event will form a memoin the Spanish annals." eaty ceding the Floridas to the Uni-

ates had been officially communicated to Rush, the American minister in London. Don Manuel de Barros, attached to the panish legation to the United States, arrived at the house of the Spanish co sul in Bor-deaux on the 30th of October, with the trea-ty for the CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS. WHICH HAD BEEN RATIFIED BY THE CORTES .- A letter from Bordeaux, received at Paris on the 7th November says, he will embark immediately in the ship Rapid of New York, for Philadelphia.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. (Abstract of Proceedings.)

PRIDAY, Dec. 22. The speaker laid before the house a letter

from the treasurer of the Western Shore, stating that it is not in his power to furnish the information requested by order of the bouse of the 21st instant. The bill authorsing George A. Dunkel to

introduce a slave into this state; the bill for the benefit of John Iglehart; a bill reported by J. P. Kennedy, for the relief of Peter Ulrick, of the city of Baltimore, the resolution in favor of Benjamin G. Jones, a bill reported by J. P. Kennedy, for the relief of Earnest Vorght, of the city of Baltimore, were several-ly passed and sent to the senate for concur-

Mr. Boyle reports favourably on the memoial of Wm. Kilty, Thomas Harris and John

Mr. Barney obtained leave to report a sup-plement to the act authorising Moses Shep-perd to erect an additional ware house in the

city of Saltimore.
The Clerk of the Senate returns the bill to authorise the establishment of an additional warehouse in the city of Balti pore for the inpection of tobacco, passed, the bill for the benefit of James Scott, of Allegany, passed with amendments which were assented to by the house, and the bill for the benefit of John Holtzman, of Allegany rejected.

Mr. Allen obtained leave to report a bill concerning marriage licences.

Mr. Millard obtained leave to report a bill to alter and amend that part of the constitution relating to a poll tax in such manner as to

authorise a tax on batchetors, Mr. T. Williams reports a bill to lay out and make public a road therein named, and a bill to lay out and open a road from Co-nowingo Brannin in Cecil to the Pennsylvania

turns the bill to others passed ncurred by acceding to an adjourn

Mr. Barney reports a to incorporate the Ron tion in Baltimore. Mr. Orrick optained plement to the act do nt to the ac olic congregareport a sup

n Baltimore county, Mr. Edelen obtained ighway. to report a bil to repeal the act for the r regulation of appeals from the diffe phans Courts, of eave to repor Mr. J. P. Kennedy

ertain road

s further supplement to the relating to inounty of Bal-Mr. J. P. Kennedy reports

lief of Alexander Prentice, of the timore.
The house adjourned. SATURDAY, DO

The speaker, amongst other treasurer of the Western to college 300 to 1820, in cademies and schools fro Mr. Marriott delivers th

was referred that The committee to v nication relative to the state, which nd repairs report, That he said communication; that ave caused the number of two sand six hundred and seventy stand of arms to be cleaned, and put in complete order, and four bundred and seventy to be paired, that there are still in the se nals, one thousand one hundred seven stand of arms, which and eleven hundred and tw appears also, seven sta airing. You oper and ne-

e not worth repairing should be old. It also appears to your committee, that it would be for the benefit of the state, that the tents which remain in the arsenals together with the powder, should be disposed of It is certain that the powder will loose its strength, unless well secured; and indeed with every care its qualities will become impaired With respect to the tenta, it is almost impos sible to preserve them, and if a se effected, it would be for the s

the arms as have

which are worth re-

ired and put in order,

state that they should committee also recomme touch boxes and sword be should be cleaned and oi further to recommend the lowing resolutions.

ved, That the Gov

Resolved, be, and the powered t terms as of the are

that they as still require to be ing of su repaired a nd also for the clean. ing and o the cartouch boxes and at they draw on the Treasword belts Shore for such sum of surer of the money as r sary to carry into effect the object ation.

POLLARD, Clk. Mr. Polk repor alter such parts of the constitution two delegates to be eleted in the city ore as memand such parts bers of the General as prescribes the mi hoosing the senate and of filling parts thereof.

The bill for the reva personal property of & ter considerable discuss ment, by a vote of 27 to 20. [This bill was reconsidered

Monday.]
The house adjourned.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND. Queen Anns County Orphans Court,

Hecember 30th, 1820 On application of Anna Maria Nabb, administratrix of John Nabb, late of Queen Anni county deceased. Ordered that she give the ished ample notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that she cause the same to be inserted 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 minutes of proceedings of Queen Anns County Orphans Court, I have bereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this first tlay of January, eighteen hun-

dred and twenty-one. THOS. C. EARLE Regr. Wills Queen Anns County.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Wye, in Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in saryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Nabb. late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 12th day of December 1921, they may otherwise by law be exclu-ded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of Jan-

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

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6.

It is but justice to state, that the Column's Speech, in our paper of to.day, was written immediately upon the appearance of Mr. Lowndes' celebrated opening speech, and has been in the office almost a fortnight-the indisposition of the Editor last week prevented it from appearing then.

By the arrival of the Hector at New York, English dates to the 17th November have been received, which will be found under the Foreign head. They are prin. cipally taken up with the case of the Queen who has been extricated from h difficulty by the Ministry abandoning prosecution. The Hector confirms intelligence of the cession of the Florid to the United States.

Reports state, that much more harm

ny exists in our Legislature than heretofore-Should this be the fact, we congratulate the Good People of the State upon the occurrence; it is a matter of "pleasingest omen" for surely never has there been a state more severely bestridden by the whistle jackets of party for twenty years than our bountiful Old Maryland. The phrensy of party must be cooled by blood. by time. The charachich is averse to proud of opinroductive of the las ese times which make men think of Domestic concerns, may infuse a little our political affairs, and question will be seriously taken carefully decided by the freemen of land, viz. Is it better for the Pe prefer men of Integrity, Wisdom Capability, or Party Men?

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS

In Congress every now and then occur, and when they do, are often very laborious, fatigueing and expensive. So much of our form of Government is derived from British systems, rejecting the bad and adopting the good, that we mi py a little more in this particular pe without detriment.

ision on a controverted E House of Commons of being conducted in their

trikes of one alternately, till there only thirteen, who, with two o. med out of the whole House, one Candidate, are to form the com-All other business in the House is , pending the above operations. ggestion, it would not be Congress to adupt a very eligi-

It is feared that the "Periodical Refor, mation" of the reign of George the 4th, will not take place in the commencement which an eminent wri destined always to of each Reign in I King and his first sort of overflowing takes place betwe Parliament, a larly granted and all the pendence it procured were extingu vious Reign: new king, the thorough review te, to correct Constitution to

loyal Higness Caroand the suppression pre-occupy om entering into any review of abuses-Since George the 4th tion, or for Royal Indulgencies or Parliarebellion have been constantly manifested, and the fanatical projects of the Radicals of the day, have even forbid atten. tion to rational and salutary change-How much, is it to be regretted, that such events should have occurred at such a time, to have prevented that redress of Grievance, that cure of Ills, which King and Parliament would no doubt exclusive of the state of things at the beginning of a new reign which is must advantageous to produce Reformation in the Body Politic, there is also much to be found, at such a time, in the temper and disposition of men to harmonize and associate as auxiliaries in such an undertak-

Annapolis, Jan. 1, 1821. The House of Delegates formed a quorum on Saturday last and proceeded to business

The Senate have not yet formed a quorum

FOR THE EASTO A MIRACLE IN DAYS. When the admission state was discussed in the resentatives, a pause occurring, CORINTHIAN COLUMNS of the Chamber stepped from its pedestal, bowed, and thus addressed the chain Mr. Chairman

Deaf to eagues a entreaties claim to b

ce and the taste of here. foreign schools adorn my head, I have the sweet consolation that I am in Masse American. Great changes sir have been produced in our country by the late war, and I stand here a memorable example of them-An act of vandalism of the unbri. dled soldiery of a haughty, incensed- and jealous nation, to which my predecessors fell victims, has caused the free will of the people to appoint me to this station in my countries service, and it is "in part to perform that service that I now claim the attention of this house.

The honorable gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) who is always profound, engaging and eloquent, has been attended to by no one more steadily than by myself; he appears to have embraced the whole ground of argument in behalf of the pretensions of Missouri, and has display. ed on that side all that talent and zeal could exhibit-If then Mr. Chairman by a teady regard to his argument I shall be e to prove it untenable and unsound take it for granted the claim of Missouills to the ground, for if it cant be susby the support of the learned genfrom South Carolina (Mr. L.) it

tand at all. wish to be understood sir as favouraand kindly disposed towards Missouhe has a right to expect to be admitnto the Union at the earliest possible moment, and it is but a common sentiment of benevolence towards her people to be willing to receive them as American citizens as speedily as possible. I do not know sir that their fortunes or their fate will be better for it, for they must be very happy as a territory, but it will dignify and adorn them as a community to be received to this grand confederacy of states, and

nto this union; but still this adjust be made properly and in ncidence with other duties, not astily or out of order.

entleman from South Carolina, so kable for many excellencies is not so for a lucid order in the arrangeof his argument, and has very approtely divided it into two parts. The first of the time when Missouri becomes ame a state, and of the power of this now to prevent her under any circumstances from being admitted as a state into the union; the second branch of his argument considers the question, whether, if there is a clause in the constitution of Missouri in contravention of one in the m, but the Civil List the constitution of Missouri becomes void, or if it belongs to Congress to decide on at the end of the pre it; and if they should find the fact to be so, the possession of to reject Missouri, or whether Congress ought to pass over that point, and to leave

ower to take to the judiciary to decide the question. The time for deciding on the expedien. cy-or propriety of admitting Missouri into | she had complied or not, with these indisthis Union has certainly gone by; that pensable requisites for admission. question has been adjudged upon full debate at the past session, and I agree is, ceived full and proper authority to form a the primary disposal of soil by the U. S. nor with any regulations that congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bonafide purchasers; and lands of the United States; and non-residents shall in no case be taxed higher than residents. Could Congress legally stipulate that the new constitution should conform to those provisos? It was never Could Congress have had a just motive for stipu lating those provisos? unquestion. ably they had. The United States are bound by 4th sec. 4th article of the con. stitution to guarantee a republican form of

*A fashionable phrase in congress.

nary disposal of the soil-is incident

nal care of a government to provide that which the territory shall be alone admitthe interests of non-resident citizens shall ted as a state, and this has been the case not be more prejudiced by law than those with every new state that has been admit.

sos have been thus stipued her constitution and Congress, (as she was reimportant and necessad been complied withs the use of making the stip. ution to Congress? was it and proper that Congress formable to the stipulated provises, and therefore receive it? Suppose the convention of Missouri to have acted with

closed doors, and every member of the

convention to have be n sworn to secrecy. (nothing of which is at all illegal)-and that they had declined to present Congress with a copy of their constitution, but a constitution, and that Congress knew nothing of the fact but from oral declaration and general appearances-would the learned gentleman from South Carolina still contend? that Missouri was a state without seeing her constitution? But of what advantage would it be for Congress to see the new constitution, if they had not the right of j. dging of it, and deciding on it, whether it was republican, whether it was repugnant to that of the U. States, or whether the National ners had been secured in regard to the wild lands? Dare Congress trifle with so high a guarantee? Could they be so inconsiderate of their oath of office, or listlessly negligent of the public interest? According to the doctrine of the honorable gentleman, the report of a constitution being formed, or the existence of one actually formed, instituting any thing, king, lords, and commons for instance, with all the regalia fold; and thus we are to illustrate those government which say, that Congress may of states. admit new states into the union-The U. States shall guarantee a republican form of government to each state-Each member of Congress shall take an oath to sup-

If the constitution of Missouri had conof St. Louis? I mean nothing in deroga. Such anacionisms. tion of the bonorable gentlemen sent us or of their constituents or of their state-These cases are me ely stated to illustrate, and by such illustrations I nold it impossible, that such stipulations as were exsession, giving authority to Missouri to form a constitution, could have meant nothing-or if they had a meaning, that it did not become the duty of Congress to enquire if they had been complied with, and to admit her into the union or not, as

The law of the last session, now alluded to, contains certain provisions in it. world as imperative, and indispensably constitution under certain admitted con, necessary to be complied with-It also came to the Throne, there has been no stitutional provisions, and to become a contains certain other propositions which time found to devote to Political specula- state in this union. But let me ask sir are submitted to the people of Missouri for what were those provisions? 1st. that the their adoption or not as they may pleasementary Reform-Disorder, sedition and constitution to be formed should be repub. Whether they adopt these latter proposilican and not repugnant to the constitu. tions or not is optional with them, but the tion of the United States 2dly. That provisos are positively binding-Is it the legislature of said state shall never possible then that we can persuade ourinterfere (meaning under authority from selves to treat a directory and binding this new constitution or otherwise) with proviso, a sine qua non, with the same want of scruting that we would an optional proposition?

It was not requisite to insert in the law of last session the proviso "That the conhave been willing to have performed-for that no tax shall be imposed upon the stitution 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 a meaning, and what else could it have intended but to direct the attention of condoubted, or questioned, or objected to gress to the subject, to see that it was fully complied with in the new constitution.

Says the gentleman from South Caroli-"in elevating territories from the grade and dependance of territorial governments Congress does no more than e-

of the United States. power to remand them should exist. "Once a state, always a state"- But in sovereignty of the clevating territories to the rank of states, and is neld for the I beg the gentleman's pardon, Congress and for the gener- does do more than emancipale them ress should always from its controul-They make certain ovide (as it has done in this instance) stipulations as to the nature and characagainst rendering the public lands less ter of their form of government, and imvaluable or useful by the imposition of pose certain restrictions upon their exstate taxes-and it belongs to the pater- ercise of state power as conditions upon ted-If mere emancipation from congrese confessed that these mo- sional controll was sufficient to make a trong and worthy, and as territory a state, a law repealing the one constituting it a territory, would produce prrect and forcible mo. that emancipation; but yet it will hardly em proper, that after be contended that such a repeal would introduce the territory as a state-No Mr. Chairman, the true constitutional it Congress should exam- doctrine & course in my judgment, is that Congress at the proper time gives authority to a territory to form a constitution, s not make this examina- preparatory to her admission noto the union as a state; and in that authority rey was Missouri required quires certain provisos to be observed last session to send a copy in the formation of the constitution-The constitution being made and presented to tify the curiosity of mem- Congress, and by them found to be repubit from a belief that it was lican, not repugnant to that of the United States, and according to the provisos stipee it, and understand it, and act ulated; the territory is then by an act of it, and be convinced that it was con- Congress declared to have been admitted as a state, and all acts done by that terri. tory as a state are thus ratified and made valid, having reference back to their ori-

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Again, the gentleman says, "Although the mere act for the admission of a territory into the union does not make her a state, inasmuch as her acceptance of the merely sent a message that they had made offer is required, yet, at the moment she declares that it is expedient to form a constitution, at that precise moment she requires all the rights of a state." It is impossible that this can be law-Between the declaration of the xpediency to form a constitution, and the lormation of the constitution, there may be a great lapse of time, (if the territory pleas: s), can she be said then to have acquired all the rights of a state at the precise time of her declara in of that expediency, and that too, long before the forms ion of a constitution?

Again says the gentleman, "It is true that new states can only be admitted into the union by Congress-But that admission may be from the time the law passes, or on the performance of a condition, whatever that condition may be"-This is indeed coming nearer the true construction-"The admission of a territory as a state into the union, may be on the of monarchy and all the consequents of performance of a condition"-this is my aristocracy, must be alike received blind- view of the subject, and this I hold the true construction in every case where clauses of the constitution of the federal conditions are stipulated in the admission

Again we find the gentleman, in referring to the act to extend over the territo. ry of Ohio the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, passed 19th February 1803, to whose preamble he appeals to port the constitution of the United confirm his argument as to the time a territory becomes a state, fixing that tained provisions authorising double taxes time on the day on which a constitution is gratify that noble ambition, which to be imposed on the lands of non resi- formed and the act of forming it-Now ust feel, to take rank with us in dents-or laying heavy taxes on the sir it is impossible, that all those argut empire. It is from considera- public lands-or that Congress and the ments as to the time a territory becomes a ch as these; enforced by a sense of state of Missouri should be joint proprie- state, can be valid, for they clash materiof duty, that I desire to admit tors of, and equally enterested in the wild ally with each other-The one says when lands in that state-would it have been the territory is emancipated from conproper for Congress still to forbear to gressional controul-but still the question express disapprobation, and referring recurs when does that controul cease? these contested points to some future Another says at the precise moment the decision of another tribunal, to have territory declares it expedient to form a admitted Missouri into the union as a constitution—the next is from the time state?-Suppose Missouri had established the law passes authorising the territory to orders of nobility in her constitution, form a constitution; & the last says on the should we have had no right to question day in which the constitution is formedthe seat in this House of an Earl of This conflict in the honorable gentleman's Kansas, or they in the other House, of own positions must be left to himself to these of my Lord Buffaloe or of a Duke pacify, I cannot undertake to reconcile

The review which the gentleman has taken of the different admissions of different states into the union, for the purpose of shewing an established opinion upon this subject, materially fails him-There pressly laid down in the law of the last are no two states whose admission was exactly similar, anterior to the time of Indiana's becoming a state, and other states having been subsequently introduced into the union by a resolution of Congress similar to that passed in the case of Indiana, after the law authorizing the territory to become a state, would rather seem to throw the weight of Precedent against him. But the very great variety in the modes of admitting states into the union, e, we suspect, furn- according to the learned gentleman's argu. which on any other occasion, I undertake as shewn by the gentleman, is conclusive ment to Parliament to ment, no longer open. Missouri has re- to say, would be considered by all the against the force of Precedent, and proves incontestibly, that as no occurrence ever took place before to give rise to the question, the question never was distinctly entertained or finally settled.

I have already stated the course which ppears to me most correct and least lia-Congress to do is, to see if that constituif prescribed conditions there are-fhat being ascertained, nothing else is left open for Congress but to recognise her by some act 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 them"-Nor is it necessary i reply, that a without a single exception, they have

ble to possible objection, I repeat, Congress having given authority by law to a territory to form a constitution, the territory decides for herself-if she accepts the offer, and forms the constitution, and presents it to Congress, all that is left for tion is republican-if it is not repugnant to that of the United States-and if the prescribed conditions are complied with,

enquiry, viz. "If by the act of forming a government to each state; and congress mancipate them from its controll—there constitution, territories have not become are bound by their oaths of office to sup is no reserve of authority to remand independent states, how has it happened,

ing with whatever tanie (cor gress, the to the un as the or proposal v have mad Taylor's strued to large to h a review surely in who advo er in fut of admitt sition left to her of ly rejecte and bitte Mr. Tay considere constitut Lastly, ed gentl If Misso

how has never ye state—al ty given the nec and cha concerns had the them. permissi authority strictly state in her boso bostile States. Missou mitted ing wit

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States hyvé b of each stitutional and valid?" The opinion I either, and the duty give was the opinion of Congress in the States owe to them: case of Indiana-She had elected her governor, semators, representatives, and had forwarded her votes to the President of the Senate for President and Vice Guarantee so solemnly imp of Congress, and a resolution passed rely admitted to their seats for Congress, and her votes for President and Vice President, were received by the President of the Senate, and it is well known to all, that the doctrine was then held as settled, that the constitution formed by the territo- ject. ry, being received by Congress, the reception ratified & had relation back to all acts tion of Missouri being found tion ratified & had relation back to all acts of the United States, is the But says the gentleman, the representative from Idiana was sitting in his Judiciary. seat 9 days before the declaration passed recognizing Indiana as a state—that may S. Carolina, has been particu be true, for the Senators were sitting in and has exhibited a formidable their chairs within the Senate several and talent, but, Sir, he cannot days before the declaration passed that body but not as qualified members—Yet the interest of this nation, justice what does this proved not that Indiana and respect for this House requ was a state and that they had a right to should not undertake to inquire whe sit there before Congress acknowledged clause in the Missouri constitution, no her as a state; but that no difficulty or impediment being foreseen, the Senate and the House payed this compliment, shewed this civility, of introducing gentlemen, who were soon to be members, after cer: tain forms & examinations had been gonthrough with, upon the floor of their re. spective houses and of associating them with them.

If Missouri was a state possessed of full rights before the meeting of Congress, why was her constitution committed to committees in both houses? why reported on by them? why do her senators and representatives wait in the lobby until that report is made and recorded before they take their seats? If she is a state without any other act of Congress, they have a right to their seats and ought to walk in and claim them.

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It is not pretended that the act of last session was a mere surgestion to Missonri to form a constitution—it was an ample authority to do so-it was a valid pledge. that having formed a constitution that was republican and not repugnant to that of the United States, and having faithfully adhered to certain expressed provisos, she should be received into the union as a state. The propriety or expediency of receiving her was no longer to be a question; no new stipulations could be exacted. The amendment proposed by Mr. l'av-

lor (now the honorable speaker) last year and rejected, is much relied on as evidence of opinion in this matter-The proposal was, to strike out the words "And the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the union upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever." and to insert, "And if the same (constitution) shall be approved by Conthe said territory shall be admitted into the union as a state, upon the same footing as the original state." The effect of this proposal would have been to have made the phraseology of the law better, but it would have made its meaning too extensive-Mr. Taylor's amendments might have been construed to have left Congress perfectly at large to have admitted Missouri or not upon a review of all that had passed—This was surely inadmissible-The intentio , of those who advocated the law was to reject altogether in future the question of the expediency of admitting her, and as Mr. Taylor's propo sition left this an call other questions relative to her open to discussion, it was very properly rejected, and the rejection shews no more han an unwillingness to revive that extensive and bitter topic. Besides, the language of Mr. Taylor's amendment, might have been considered as opening every clause in her constitution to the discussion of Congress, and this surely could never have been sanctioned Lastly, on this part of the subject, the learned gentleman has demanded that it be shewn If Missouri had not now the rights of a state, how has she lost them?" I contend, she has sever yet had the full and perfect rights of a state-all she ever had was an ample authority given to her (if she pleased) to make all necessary preparations, arrangements. and changes in her political and civil concerns, under certain provisos, to be admitted as a state into this union. Having never had the rights of a state, she could not loose them. In attempting to avail berself of the permission granted, she has transcended the authority given—She has usurped powers strictly and explicitly denied to any state in the confederacy, and wears in her bosom a weapon of assailance directly bostile to the Constitution of the United States. Under these circumstances can constitutional obligation upon the House of Missouri be said to possess a right to be admitted into this Union upon an equal foot-treaty made by the President and Senate has ing with the other States Where would be rested from the year 1794 to this day upon the equality, when she possessed powers the decision of Congress alone—and numewithheld from others? Where is our authority to receive her with exclusive privileges? Sir, the guarantee which the U. by Congress—I take it for granted sir the true principle is this, that the judiciary is the tributal of last resort and final appeal upof a Republican form of Government, on all constitutional questions, and that its contains in its very nature that no State decision is final, and conclusive, and directory, the United States. Whilst other national but that Congress have also the power, and that claimed the Title of Republicant have claimed the Title of Republicans tional questions involved in and arising out o for their forms of government, it has been reserved for the Country we inhabit, a construction preserves both branches in am to give to the world the best exposition of ple exercise of their powers, and prevents in a Republican form of Government in its own Institutions, and none are more pure in character than that of the Federal Government. So far then as Republican principles are understood among us, and of Republican forms of government, it would not appear admissible, under this before the Supreme Court-this very States should admit into their Union a brick of the Gentlemen's reasoning at state, in whose Constitution were incor-porated principles or powers conflicting

and their acts have been considered con- not for the injury or them not to admit no ers repugnant to the might prevent them tion. The constitution was presented, committed to a committee, by them examinmitted to a committee, by them examinmitted, considered by both Houses

ed, reported, considered by both Houses

of citizenship within its hounds by

formula and a resolution. those who are citizens of another state, to shew of Congress, and a resolution part of Congress, and a state—then her cognizing Indiana as a state—then her standing armies in times of Peace, and yet standing armies in times of Peace, and yet the admitted to their seats for Congress, the latter, claimed and maint der the Constitution of a Sta least for a time, prevent States from executing this I here rest the first be

The second point is, whe On this subject the Hon. Ge

worse; the better cause"-He ing down this high pretension jected to, is Constitutional or not." If such important reasons forbid, we ought to be very sure that we have no other alternative but to make the enquiry, before we undertake so perilous a duty. With the Gentlemen's view perilous a duty. of this subject, there can be no doubt that these motives possess all the detering influ. ence which he ascribes to them, but in my view of the subject Sir, if they even flowed from an intent as wily as the Serpent's, they will be found on examination as harmless as Doves, The interest of this nation, justice to Missouri and respect for this House demand, that we should meet the duties assigned usthat we should guard the Constitution of the country from Violation-that we should see the laws of Congress complied with—that we should see that no new state is ad nitted into this union with higher privileges or powers than other states—and finally, that although there is another branch of the government before which this question may eventually be brought, and from whose decision there is no appeal, yet as it presents itself to us in the augnty attitude of trampling on a pre-existing power that we are sworn to defend, and in express opposition to a declared proviso contained in the authority given by ourselves to Missouri to form a constitution, it not only ap. pears that we are bound to consider the question, but that our declining so to do, under all these circumstances, would be justly imputable to us as a dereliction of our duty as a sacrifice of the interest of this nation, as an unjust partiality towards Missouri, and as a total want of respect for this honourable ouse. What sir if the learned gentlemen can shew, that a majority of the free black men in the U. States were not considered citizens in their respective states, (if the fact be so) does that prove that no free black men are citizens of any of the states? and if there are free black men who are bona fide citizens of some of the states, is it not a palpuble infraction of the constitution for Missouri to deny citizenship to those men in her state? But says the honourable gentlemen, it may be fair to say, that the clause object. ed to in the Missouri constitution by a liberal construction, might be considered as exempting from its operation such free black men as were citizens of the other states" what sir, when the clause requires the state they be said to be faithful to their duty Legislature to prohibit the settlement of free their oath, or called the worthy guar oes in the state, can the utmost strete of liberality, pretend to say, that this language can be considered as exempting from its operation any particular portion of free negroes! Let us enquire sir, what are or can be the mo tives leading to such a provision as this in the constitution of Missourif None other than to be kept clear of what, in all the States south of Pennsylvania are considered, a bad population -to exclude a population extremely injurious to, & corrupting of, the slave population, and to get rid of a set of men, who, uniform experience has proved, have never failed to render slaves less happy, less contented, less honest, and less valuable, wherever they have existed together. Now sir, in a proviso of this sort adopted from such motives, I ask if any thing short of a boundless liberality could exempt from the operation of the clause in the Missouri constitution any portion of free

negroes whatever. This is not the time or occasion to go with the honourable gentlemen into an investigation of the abstract: question, whether a legislative or judicial body is best fitted to decide constitutional questions—under our form of government is becomes the province of both these branches respectively, at times, to decide on constitutional points, with this only distinction, that the decision of one is final, how long and how often has, Congress been in the habit of deciding upon constitutional questions and some the most important that have ever occurred—it is inseperable from their course of business-for twenty odd years the constitutionality of the institution of a U. States Bank rested upon the decision of Congress, and was lately ratified by the judiciary-th-Representatives in Congress to make the aprous & important are the other instances that could be mentioned of constitutional decisions matters submitted to their deliberation. Such terferance or collision between them.

The gentlemen concedes that there may be cases when Congress might have to interpose in the admission of new states, and instances that of a change in o far as we have established a criterion the term of Senators, or any other, which tract. from its character could not be brought once and establishes what I contend for porated principles or powers conflicting —the right of interference, by this con. compound perfect." Therefore passive with their own—The Guarantee must cession, is not denied but admitted; the participles are participles of the perfect have been intended for the mutual benefit litigated point is to be, when is the pro of each state and of the United States, per occasion to interfers—the criterion

e prescience and pren that learned gentleman

troducing the qu what constitutes a citizen-and whether he can be a citizen who is not eudowed with all the privileges a citizen can attain? Upon this subject I would remark, that it mers of the constitution without doubt is not necessary to make a man a citizen purposely used the past participles alone, that he should attain to all the rights and privileges that can be conferred-under to time past with a constant allusion to the the Federal Constitution, any man may present and thus cover the whole exisbe naturalized and become a citizen, but no man is eligible as President of the Uniform it, as certainly, as it ted States but a native born citizen, or a had both been prefixed foreigner who was here previous to the adoption of the constitution-vet a naturalised citizen may hold property and oflice, and is considered perfectly a citizen-so the state constitutions may require certain qualifications to vote and KIN, both hold office, but a man may be an abiding War citizen in a state, though not possessed of all the qualifications necessary to the enjoyment of all privileges and rightswhen the constitution of the United States says, that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and im munities of citizens in the several states. it means that they shall not be prevente from becoming capable and qualified enjoy them, by any act or hindrag posely thrown in their way. The munity of right was justly considered basis of the union, and was intended to the diffusion of the cement through the members of the confederacy, would bind them stronger together, cause each state to be regarded by every Che man as a common home. If then Con. gress should permit this great and salutary design to be frustrated, if they either tacitly, or impliedly, or expressly yield up this fundamental principle to be weakend o diluted by nice or forced con-

this great republic? Gentlemen express much une for the condition of Missouri, and unfeeling as I may seem to would more lament a disaster befal her than I would-if the committed by Missouri in intre this clause into her constitution advertently done, the delay she mus is to be regretted-but if, which I c suppose, the error proceeded from a ticipation in that feeling which was fused from the discussion of the year, so far from commisserating, I s regard the delay as highly meritte such an act of contumacy & defiance.

structions to suit a particular case, can

FOR THE EAST ON GAZETTE

I have read the essays in your paper signed Horne Looke, & Murray with in terest, & with deliberate attention, & the argument of the former appears to me not only unshaken; but strenghtened. Indeed, notwithstanding your known liberality, the idea has taken hold on me, that Murray is a masked battery. The more lex. Joannes Gland amine his piece, the more clearly he seems been published to come in aid of his apparent adversary; instead of an answer I can scarcely discover a shade of difference. Even his example, as far as it goes, proceeds paripassu with Horne Tooke. He takes a term of a year; but it is not a term arising under a pre-existing & permanent office. It seems by the court that the land sentioned in the however all sufficient to prove Horne said commission and return be sold by the Pooke's position. Hired he says, is ap-plicable to the term of one year. The past participle, "hired," therefore exactly according to Horne Tooke expresses continued past time through the whole year. And if Murray had hired the servant by the year ander a permanent contract, say, for the ten years preceding, nine terms would have expired, and yet under the abiding power of the contract, like the a-biding power of the officerand the continued time expressed by the past partici-ple "hired," his action would lie, as fully against dealings, that had taken place in a preceding term, five years before, as against dealings within the last year; because he would in both instances proceed alike under the abiding power of the con-

I will take leave to select a few definame he has assumed.

"There are three participles, the present or active, the perfect or passive, and the compound perfect." Therefore passive

tense The past (i, e, the perfect or passive) Jau. 6, 4w

up is, where the case | "participle signifies action perfected, or cant be brought before finished, as I have written a letter; the establish this, would, letter is written." Both referring according to old Murray, to time past.

"We have represented the present parinple & splendid as I consider ticiple as active, and the past us possive; but they are not uniformly so. The past' (1, e, the participle of the perfect tense)

made against the "is frequently active."

According to Murray also, it is of the many south Carolina very nature of the participle to contain prevailed in the idea of time; take away the idea of January If sir the time and you take away the very exis-naxim or tence of the participie. He says "the parfor a deci- ticiple is distinguished from the adjective cient to by the former expressing the idea of time." And participles, when used alone, February ave always convey the idea of the same time, as the tense of the verb, from which they are derived. The perfect or passive participle therefore used alone expresses the same time as the perfect tense—and March therefore also "held" or exercised" refer strictly to terms legally expired, percted, or finished.

> In the 38th and 39th section of the nstitution the past participles held April sercised are joined to neither of the iary verbs, expressed or undertood. sound rate of construction will perwords to be supplied, where none are led-in these sentences, the sense is May expressed, and there is no chasm. elipsis in the grammatical construcon; held & exercised are past participles belonging to, and agreeing strictly with the word office.

The real facts appear to be as Horne Tooke has fairly stated them. The trabecause they refer indefinitely, but fully July tence of the office and every fee accruing

On Tuesda to Miss ELIZA E. MA-ROBERT BAN ning last by the Rev. Lot es Cook, to Miss Catherine this county. DIED

onday night after a lingering illness Detober M. Groome, consort of Saml Groome, At Col. Richardson's in Caroline
At Col. Richardson's in Caroline
(, on the 31st day of December, 1620, Catherine Green, aged 82 years and six November

Md on Thursday 28th inst. Mr. Andrew Orr. a Blacksmith by trade, formerly a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, at his business very few excelled him he has left a widow and child to deplore his loss.

At her residence in Chester Town, the 27th of December, Mrs. Enzage.

Chapters, relict of the late Gen. Benjamin Chapters.

vants. Notice is hereby grippersons and others that such permitted, and that I shall p individual who shall hereafter trade, or in any manner deal wi servants without my express And the more entirely to preplayment and dealing by to any person who shall of so that the parties, offer ses be prosecuted and fined

St. Aubin, Jan. 6, 18211—2m.

Lo Hire good Country Black-EPH HASKINS.

Easton, Jan. 6th

NOT

re on the com Theireturn of the Com mission issued on the to divide and vier and notice havis the order of tr yatt a purchase from one of the Gland, comes into con the lands in the return luation of the commi the daughter of the sai led does not appear; the by the court that the lan , it is ordered said commissioners in the following manner, and upon the following terms, to wit. At public 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 purchase money to be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest 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, CIL. In pursuance of the above order the undersigned commissioners appointed will expose at public sale on the premises on the last Saturday in February next, to the highest

bidder, all the lands mentioned in the aboye mentioned commission and return, lying and being in the county of Caroline, on the mitions from the standard author, whose terms prescribed by the above mentioned or-Richard Hughlett,

Beth Godwin, Samuel Culbreth. Wm. M. Hardcastle, Thomas Goldsborough,

CALENDAR. FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1821. 10 28

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EMILL FOR SAL

ses, erty is believed to be so a render it unnocessary to knownas it parti-

ed to give ed by the urchase mo-The spurchaser will t ond with security to be trustee, for the paymen of sale, in equal instalments of 3, months Terms more pa ide known on

BERS, Truster, 821.—3w Chester Town DS FOR SALE, VALUABL

decree of the Chansubscriber will offer on Wednesday the 24th t, at 11 o'clock A. M. at n Chestertown, the followe property of Moses Briscoe,

FARM OR PLANTATION. nally called the 'The Ferry Farm,' containa out 300 acres 200 of the tract called Suffolk, and 100 of the tract called Green Forrest. -ALSO-

Another Farm or Plantation, Purchased by said deceased from Joseph Harper, containing 140 acres, called Turner's part

-ALSO-One other Farm or Plantation.

Purchased by said deceased from Robert

Ford, trustee of Wm. Ford—composed of parts of different tracts. These lands lie in the immediate vicinity of Turners Creek, from whence there is a great facility in getting produce to market.

It is not deemed necessary to enter into a minute description of the property as its value will no doubt induce those to view it who may be disposed to purchase. A\bond will be required, with security to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money in equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18, months, with interest from

the sale-Further particulars on the day of The creditors of the said Moses Briscoe are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery Court.

within six months from the said sale.
E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee. Chester Town, Jan. 6, 1821.

Godwin,
uel Culbreth,
M. Hardcastle,
Market Goldsborough,
Commissioners.

Dr. Saml. T. Kemp,
Having removed to the dwelling formerly
occupied by Dr. Cray, continues respectfully
to offer his professional services to the ablic.
Baston, Dec. 30.

PORTRY

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 tradging at her heel, highest bidder?

l Year's habits a Pride less high her Is Malace banish'd from And is the reign of Avar

Has Idleness been driven Has Folly yielded to go Has vile Imtempera Has Vanity now ceas'd Are Prudes less prim, or Or Coquetts more true

Does the Mechanic cease Over the long unsettled debt Due from the rich delinquent? Can Printers yet escape from care, And hope for punctual payment, w Their labour and their ink went?

Does, Time, with swift and steady A less unprofitable race Pursue, this year, than all n In years that have prece And when he points to that A shoreless, vast Eternity,

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 Time has but chang'd his sta

Where we are bound

moment that sl d a purer

uleed, 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, certainly be a primary considerall who are concerned in this veyance, to insure safety gers:—the second consid comfort.-In wide bays lik York and the Chesapeake, excuse for the proprietors and audicient number of

boats on shore, i opportunity fo latter case, great dang with loss of

The gr unicating to the ves gainst the sel .- The of a constant supply of fuel to the vessel is manifest, and of cour is greater liability to metals or mechanism, fire; but is man, go pov than can guar not, Fulton may appalling elem have lived in vail

"JAW-C

There are a set who cont nually ransack the their friends and pas of learn ing, by using obselete and technical terms, which they ply, to the exposure the diversion of their her One of the word-grubbers

by a friend that a certain gentle fallen from his horse, and received vere "blow" in his "stomach," which 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 "contuston" in his abdominal" parts, and 'twas thought it would occasion an "absess." 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.feli from his horse vesterday, and received such a "confusion" in his "abominable," parts, that 'tis thought 'twill occasion his absence."

ANECDUTE.

A very short time ago, a wealthy cou ple presented themselves, to be joined together in holy marrimony. After the usual ceremony was performed the Bride groom advanced to the Rector with 'Sur what mun I pay?' The Rector said seven shillings! 'Sur,' said John 'its a great deal of money, will nav ve gi' 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 Parsen to day, I'm Oct. 21,

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'I'rigger, most respectfully has the honor to acquaint gentlemen that he fights duels in town or country, at the shortest notice, and will accomodate any timorous gentlemen in settling points of honor, recovering gambling debts, or satisfaction for affronts and insults on ding the ab 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 ter peace and quietness, and free from all disturbance by magistrates, and all such impertinent fellows.

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

Inquire of capt. O'Trigger, late of 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 l'ooley-st. On entering the room he found him at breakfast, but before he could apprise him of the nature of his vis. it, he pulled up the sash, jumped out of the Window, and took to his heels folr, and sheltered in an old bi Wharf, from which dislodge him, the Town

of both, he s at length compelled me down; e did not, however, surrent ere. The nd of Mill-lane was blocke people, and no hopes of escape parent that way, he ran towards being closely pursued, and sprong on board the Joseph and Ann, of Weyners, which was getting under way, and close d to the fore top mast head. The stables also got on board, and deman him of the captain, who refused to inte fere, and the vessel soon floated into the middle of the river. He was then followed ip the rigging, but having been an old sai. for, he skipped about like a cat, and climbed up the forestay, and into the main-top, which he kept shaking, to deter his pursuers from following him.—The vessel had now made the Custom-house

nearing the shore, the adventur

ore greated with the usual savoury of the fish venders. London Paper.

tated in the late English papers, the last Conference of the Methat there was a falling off in the during the preceding year of 190, which they in a great mea-ture to the late numerous blasphe-blications. It is remarkable, say they, that previous to last year the Metho. dists had been annually on the increase, since the days of Wesley.

The blasphemous publications above

[The blasphemous alluded to, relate, it is strict unity of the I tween God and me

sus. This doctrine, ire correctly informed, is, of late, much on the increase in Englar (N. C.) Reg.

Will be sold, at p Tuesday the Joung Negro Daffin's Jim) rve, belongi Clark, deceased 12 o'clock. The and made known

OMPSON, Admtr. de bones non w The place of Sale not mentioned in the

MARYLAND.

October Term; Anno Domini 1890. Ordered by Dorchester County Court, that he first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, be appointed for the discharge of Noble Wright, of the county aforesaid, an insolvent 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, Clk. True Copy,

Mrs. Susan Seth,

Residing at the Head of Wye, Talbot County,) Having engaged Miss Nicholson to instruct Young Ladies, in those branches which contitute a polite education, will accommodate ifteen or Twenty with Board at one hundred iollars per annum, payable quarterly, they inding Beding, Towels, &c. Tuition ten dollars per quarter. Music and Drawing, extra. Every attention will be paid by Mrs. Seth and Miss Nacholson to their morals, manners, &c. The School will open on the second Monday

REMO

The MISS HARRISSES Brick House adjoining the r late Mrs. Trippe, and intend of School there on Monday next, of the times and the se have concluded to teac lowing terms, to v Spelling, Re

and Sampler Writing, A History

emale Academy, d to receive Board ers on moderate terms

She has also made arrangements to accommodate young Ladies from the country, going to the Pemale 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 satisfac-tory recommendations as to ability, &c. &c. l'o such a person liberal wages will be given. NICHOLAS THOMAS, -Apply to Near the Hole in the Wall

Talbot County, December 30th, 1820

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit. On application to me the Subscriber, in the ess of the Court, as one of the Justices of Orphans Court by petition in writing of bry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, stating they are in actual confinement, and praythe benefit of the act of Assembly, pas ember session eighteen hundred & e relief of the insolvent debtors, & al supplements thereto, on the terms foned in said acts and the said Henry ins and Benjamin Gadd, having complied e several requisites required by the is of assembly—I do hereby order and ge that the said Henry Jenkins and jamin Gadd, be discharged from their imhav, where a great crowd were assembly a spanning Gadd, be discharged from their interpretable to witness the sport. Just as the 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 appointed for the creditors of the said Henry enkins and Benjamin Gadd, to attend, and hew cause, if any they have, why the said nry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, should have the benefit of the said acts of As-

under my hand the 12th day of De-ARTHUR RICH.

MARYLAND,

Durchester County, to wit : ation to me the Subscriber, in the the Court, as Chief Judge of the dicial district of Maryland, by petition ing of Henry Griffith and Richard Ful-ating that they are in actual confineand praying for the benefit of the act embly, passed at November session, in hundred and five, for the relief of indebtors, and the several supplements eto, on the terms mentioned in the said ts-and the said Henry Griffith and Richard Fuller having complied with the several re-quisites required by the said acts of assembly -Ido 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 Criffith 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 Octo ber 1820. WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True copy December 30

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County to wit: scriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' 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 actice 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, & conti me 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 be and appear on that day or any o-ther they may appoint before the Judges of Dorchester county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be procounded by his creditors, and of obtaining final discharge—Given under my hand this 31st day of October, anno domini 1820. LEVIN LAKE.

True copy December 30-4w

Printing. Neatly Executed at this Office.

AIN INN. POUNT

iber having leased the present occupied by School there on Monday next, (the patronage of the public in the house they have heretofore occupied) and line of his profession as Innkeeper; he having taken into consideration the pressure pledges himself to keep good and ttentive servants, his house is in complete o, der for the reception of company, and will be opened on the first day of J. nuary next, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also is ood order, and will always be supplied with rovender the country will afford .tention will be paid to travelling ladies, who can always be ac. on paid to their commands. the best liquors of every

moderate terms, by the ic's Obedient Servant, HARD HARWOOD.

IDGE ACADEMY.

of the Cambridge Academy of notifying the public, that ted with an emment Teach e of the English Department immediately after the Christ of this department, will con

ed English Education, in all is

The Classical Department will continue the charge of its present incumbent (Me Shanley) whose peculiar talent for his profesion, which he has pursued for more than twenty years, and whose assiduous attentio and correct deportment, attested by his early est patrons, as well as his present, afford the most flattering prospects of the extensive The semi-annual exhibition at the Academy

vill commence on Thursday, 21st inst. at 10 JOS E. MUSE, President.

Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1829-4w

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the gaol of this county, as a runaway, : 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 pantaoons of domestic cloth, nearly new, one linen shirt and fur hat half worn, and one pair fine shoes much worn; he says he is free, and was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and that he lived a while with Michael Miesselman, 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 gaot, otherwise he will be released agreeably WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

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 ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

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 Kitcher 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, & ig ist 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, WINES, TEAS, &c. &c.

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 November 18

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

ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF Fall Goods Which they are now opening, and which they

vill 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 o. ther Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys, on moderate terms. Cambridge, Becember 2,1820.

To Rent,

That small convenient dwelling on Dove treet, at present occupied by Mrs. Freeland

for terms apply to
LUCRETIA TEAKLE,
Living at the corner of Dover and Harrison etreets. Dec-8

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 ve'vet and one cotton round. about, one pair linen pantaloons, one cottog shirt, one pair coarse slees, 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 gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

VOL

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ADVERTI

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

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 ather slender made, has a scar between his wrist; his ciothing a blue cioth 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 hatfall much worn. He says he is free and was born at Elbridge Landing, about miles from Baltimore. If a slave, the owner requested to come forward without delay with proof of the fact, pay charges and release greeably to law.

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

Joseph Chain, HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPO-SITE 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 Pippen, 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 he most reasonable terms.

Easton, Nov. 11

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fieri facias's to me diected at the suit of the following persons, Thomas Colston, William Clark, and one venditioni at the suit of Thomas Bunning administrator of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Ro-binson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d.ofJ uary, on the Court House Green, the following property; A tract or part of a tract of land called Clay's 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 Cumber-land; 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 eers, 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 probleck.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fier facias to me directed at the suit of Thomas Colston against Mary Ro-binson, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of lanuary, 1821, on the Court House Green, the following property viz. A parcel or part of a tract of land called Clay's Hope, Old Woman's Folly, and part of a tract of land called Cum. berland, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, being the lands of which her late husband Thomas 120. binson died siezed 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 Fi Fa's to me d ected 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 bove William I. Battie, in and to the following parcels or tracts of lands, cal-led 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 Bowle, Shff.
December 23—w

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH,

Wheelwright,

arly opposite Mr. Joseph Parrott's Car e 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 beat manner, and of well seasoned tumber, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terma. Easton, Nevember 26-3w

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 hay or ses; her canvass 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

SAMES BENSON.

of sur mare it colts a you c the ox

out to mare

Tobe

BASTON GAZETTE. And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARY

VENING, JANUARY 13, 1821.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM, At Two Dollars and First Cauts per an

oum, payable half yearly in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in serted three times for One Dollar and Twentyfive cents for every subsequent insertion.

> 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 by the importance of that mode of applyout the wheat crop. On farms, that do not ing his labour, fully under the consideraraise over 600 bushels this might be easily managed. The small tarmer must have a couple of borses to go to meeting and ride tice, who for the most part, cultivate cx. out on business; and a wheat roller car. ried 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 bay and fodder is also reserved for them. If this best long provender was turned over to the plough, and the economy that respects exen, they will work well and in good orber without an ear of corn. For a wish, I would not ask any better food than the made on this topick, and with vari- and the strength of the muscles of his offal of the corn, the blades, the husks, the ous decisions, according, perhaps to neck which enables him, in the manne tops and stocks for my oxen, except dur. ing the months of March, April and May; stances of the lands to which their la- ox. The object, or the use of his at when I should like them to have one good bour has been respectively applied, such is wholly with the husbandman feed a day of ruta baga turnips. On the as locality, state of fertility, size of farms, wishes him to draw the plough Sic. Sic. most economical plan you cannot work a horse on less than 7 barrels, or 35 bush- the subject matter of this communication, cipally. They overcome the re els of corn per year. If your farm requires we may, hereafter, humbly attempt a caused by the weight of the plot 3 ploughs or 6 horses, here is at once a comparative view on a larger scale, and the earth through which it passes clear saving of \$100 a year in corn. The young ox comes to the yoke without hav- charge of prejudice, and a sort of criti- of the neck, and in some considerable ing cost a cent-his manure more, than cism, in attempting to make for ourselves gree also on the shoulder, alternately paying for feed and attention. The colt must have at least \$30 worth of grain by are obliged to keep horses for the indis-3 years old before he stretches a trace. pensable purpose of treading out our places the ox in the best possible situa-An old horse is worse than useless, he is small grain,—we, therefore, have an am-often a dead expense. A good sized ox, ple opportunity of judging comparatively by brought into action when he pulls the when he begins to fail, is worth 530 in To this circumstance much attention has most convenient distance from those for which he rec beef-Therefore here is another differ. been given, whilst they have been plough. points which bear its stress. All this ing a little too hear ence of \$60 between the expense of each ing, at the same time, in long circular can be readily ascertained by him that made completely horse and ox-and the ox is much less li- bouts, when, and we are free to admit it, will take the trouble of following the gle ox may, in ou able to disease and accident than the borse. Well, you tell me the 4 year old latter to retaliate sometimes—we cannot, those very valuable animals in the yoke. grain. In this use old is much more valuable, than the 4 year old steer .- Grant it, if you raise to are of quicker draft in the plough. But have humbly attempted to examine and lected, when when we consider the improvement, that refute, may not only be incorrect, but work may be do the work has been adduced as its easy to make, in the quickness of the colt has cost ten dollars to the sire, and ing him, than is at present generally praction of yet we are informed by very respectable lieve, the whole work twenty dollars—which leaves only thirty pense of keeping and after this there is ject well and you will find many other small items in favour of the ox, which all fnes very well for the ox, the horse should be taxed with the interest of the cost of his table. Ox geers are chesper, than those used for the horse. If you have a plenty of surplus grass, keep a good breeding

and he will then be fairly least fifteen dollars a grain keep of the horse ty dollars-And there thirty dollars difference four year old colt, th dollars in favour of the of only twenty dollars for beet

From the American W. A. DANGER USE OF OXE Practical remarks on the use the plough, and their very adous connexion with the economical ent of exhausted land. Address-

ed to the agricultural society in Prince George's county, October session, 1820. v 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 ploughdraft more especially, is already brought, tion of the agricultural public. The economy, that necessarily connects with this those who have experience on this practimost successfully promoted, by its mem. pers bringing before it, from time to time, such results of their observation, as may have been patiently and faithfully col- himself at one time, and at another to in lected, and that have the evidence of facts jure his adversary by his horns, his m to support them .- For many years, we natural means of offence and defen have used oxen, on our farms, and the do this, then, in what better position 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 pre. tended to state here, in minute detail, the avert the blow of his enemy, or to comparative merits of horses and oxen, an unguarded point with them? then used for the various purposes of agriculture, but to limit, in a considerable degree, our comparative observations to the who made them, and the relative circum- him. Not so with the peaceful,

much more in detail. In it we shall stu- force, thus necessary to surmor diously endeavor to escape, at once, the resistance, rests principally on the is worth a hundred dollars-but this fine stept of the ox, by a better mode of break- basis may not in reality exist. We can adequate to the wo twenty dollars—which leaves only thirty dollars in favor of the horse—If you work one; we feel ourselves warranted in the horns, that this mode has a tendency to to set forth the most prominent features of horns, that this mode has a tendency to to set forth the most prominent features of horns, that this mode has a tendency to to set forth the most prominent features of horns, that this mode has a tendency to to set forth the most prominent features of horns, that this mode has a tendency to to set forth the most prominent features of horns. the horse only two years after this, the inference that the superior quickness of pull their heads upwards and backwards, our system of economy. They offer themthirty dollars is gone in the greater ex- the horse is practically of little impor- rather than downwards, a result which it selves to our view in very bold relief. logether swell the difference considerably. with certainty, what is a good day's work cription of plough be faithfully wrought lands of this part of our country, particu.

considered as a relative one, There is one re-lative circumstance of considerable impormare if you please; but be sure to sell your content of the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the only way the it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the only way the it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; it is the only way the it is the size of the farm. This is a very macrolts at four years old; the tail consideration, because where it exists, cortain words of command couses the difficulties attendant on a farm of this summer, for the more very macrolts at the fall of the more at inclined to law the more very macrolts at the fall of the more at inclined to law the more very macrolts at the fall of the more at inclined to law the more very macrolts at the fall of the more at inclined to law the more of the difficulties attendant on a farm of this summer, for the more proving exhausted lands. On the well aware of the difficulties attendant on the more attendant on

sively forcible. This part of our subject addressed to the touch of different in. tice, we Our subject is dry, yet we hope, not has been brought in question of late, and dividuals, as occasion may require, and jections wholly uninteresting. Its very nature great, the preference given to the method which the word to the ear, at the same time, to him by pe has been brought in question of late, and dividuals, as occasion may require, and jections makes the horns the point of support to the joint effect of which will be the com- with his properties It has be the drawing force. a mode that certainly plete subjection of the movements of the him, that he is place the plough, contrary to horse prin- whole, to the voice of the intelligent driver, horse, but unst ciple, at a greater distance from that point, who thus fords it, in the most innocent of disposition to than the yoke does. It has been attempt- useful style of lording, over four animals and unsteadiness can ed, to support the draft by the horns, of enormous size and immense strength. him by those who have by an argument taken from analogy. A person who has not which does not, however, appear to us to plough, with a view of be completely satisfactory. 'Tis stated of the nature of the that the bull, when he is about to fight, an idea, in use of him, is highly worthy of our no- bends down his head, and thereby places which his himself in the position in which he is ca- the above pable of exerting his greatest strength. should be Hence it is inferred, that the ox, when labour cal point, to impart its results freely and attached to the plough, should be so fixed, ing candidly. Besides, we have long since as to give him the same position, when d been strongly impressed with the belief, he is compelled to draw it after him- torin that the best views of this board will be strength in both instances, to take a proper view of it, should be considered rela-

tively to its use or object. When a bull is about to fight, his object is to deferm he be placed, than in that which enable him, by his head being b down, either to receive on his horns the action of the extensor muscles, those which straighten the neck, to bruise, It gore, or lacerate that part to the full extent of the surface, over which the tips of go the first cost and subsequent keep of those his horns may travel. It is, therefore, his of relationships. Comparative estimates, of a locumotive powers, aided by his weight, adapted general nature, have repeatedly been that impel the bull against his adversary, pove stated, to bruise.

As we have given some attention to ed by the weight of the animal.

tance. Besides we should take into our would not seem very unreasonable to have They are to have the best possible threshcomparative estimate the better work the inferred a priori. We shall reserve for ing machine, to dispense with the neces-&c. Our experiments have not been, as largest sized plough of most judicious purposes whatever. If this system of e-

rein to the near leader, a man alone, what we ha with a long whip, and a goad in the end ample expe of its staff, for the hinder yoke will be able provement t No- to manage well four oxen Observations is step by made, whilst following repeatedly an ox another. It plough, induce a belief, that the word of lars are nu command is most essential to the com- understood, plete government of those animals. They system, then the are to be influenced, principally, through more certain & n two sources, the touch and the car, and shall have said, the impressions on both, particularly the could induce of mer, are rendered more vivid by the comparative e of blind bridles. This being the case, horses, under single line, attached to the near lead mended, the can be pulled, and with its impres- rimenton in the word of command associated in conomy uch a manner, that experience, direct & mune analogous becomes every thing which can lito in reasonably be desired. With respect to cal the whole team, the whip or goad can be ox as in followed the perience in his use. If the

then the animal is not at to particularly when he is feed-kind attentions, & unless the osed to dispense them unilittle, comparatively speaking, pected from him or his team It contemplated by us, to use the labour more fa the collar and harness, in the Again it has off re disagreeable, and every d cultivator must know tha igh must have t

together with its great aim strength, durability and cheapuess us, under present impressions, to is the best we have ever made especially for oxen. It has been the plough should be particularly atructed in some respects for oxen the ploughs we have generally is in, were made for horses, and no e that this fanciful c may have made the reputation of the

shovel plough, an to the purposes it, except, bethe horse, when nt, one sinion, be most culture of ing of small he most vivashould be s

tances. In Wal-

mmense sav-

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 yet minutely accurate enough, to decide construction, conceiving, that if this des. conomy were practised on the exhausted A good shelter made of your top fodder for a three-horse plough of the most ap- by a competent team, and we deem oxen larly, if all the relative circumstances does very well for the ox, the horse should be suited to it, where profits now an be said in the way of satisfactory wards can be effected by the small scarcely defray expenses, plenty would The economy so strongly recommended our four-ox ploughs have, heretofore been verity might be dispensed with and render considered as a relative one. There is one reverity might be dispensed with and render labour, and most of the other draft laor twelve years of age, who, placed on ses, for some purposes, might very pro. it to be an incontrovertible position in the land side opposite the hinder yoke, fitably be used. It is only, where profits good husbandry, that manuring and good

nething broke, and constantly employed, as should-be, to be most profitable, and best bled to stand the heat of our climate, ever be reasonably objected to on The only way, to get an ox, day in the year, except inure him to do the well as with

there is no mingle plough and harrow. The large tout he is difficult to break, and very ungles in which we have hitherto wrought tractible when broke. This objection, like on, are constructed by Henry M'Ken-the rest, is founded in the ignorance of the his nature. There is no animal more do-Davis, Georgotown, 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 amparisons on this subject; it we were and lastly, to consider

> o be fed with ogether with this ani. profitable, should be in the year, except Sa as much grain and ha d ted with large farms, in on which many horses are ecessary purposes, & where the is comparativepresent reduced ly smult, own just well know, exstate of our re, that the profits of cepting to such tarms all sunk in the expense of the

every day last winand the time they cted with the tengue oat straw as long as ards on chaff and wheat ere in pretty good order. In mg, when the heavy ploughing senced, we began to work them very rd on bran and chopped straw, the oran sometimes mixed with a little haif 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 haif 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 sear son. 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 bour should be done by oxen. We hold

e to

Lim. ts of

ts of of of of on leur and calper's ld to of or of o

rame, her Oak, ne of and qualing to know near

effecting of this valuable purpose, what animal is there better adapted than the tesque in their appearance, notwithstandalso, to draw the plough, or cart most ecowould be, to have all the horned cattle roper, where the farm was to advantage.

ould be fatted chasing from the former. ty dollars, a piece ses would cost at le would not have on as the best horne hundred. We recommending ozen total exclusion the agricultural art.—All we have said relative, and to take niews of our art, is a pri-conduct of no small imp his subject is ous relative who expect success in it. presume to limit the destiny noble animal to war, the cours nor the road, for the purposes or pleasure. We shall assign his race, at least, to the least more useful destiny, of sake usiness nfied, but aking food for the rest of the family ind for his master too. His labour, th n never be dismore especialpowerful and elates to him, the most ould seem to be, to-select

best possible manner, consistent with economy, so as to give them their for health, spirit and strength, then them to the top of their speed. To do this with have made some mprovement w farmers, in et, arrived at. we might have the fact, the simrability and conseof the gear of an ox plough. The readiness with which the teauris attached to it, and the consequent saving of time, the more early going out to labour, owing to their not being curried and subbed as horses, and their less dependence on morning feed are also, circumstances, that might have been stated on this score. They are well known to those v acquainted with the us euce would enable us, the variety of horned the best oxen, in our

suited to agriculture, to feed them in the

exhausted) tion with threshin most p can we

Mr. Gr Happe when Mr

passing yesterday, haplin of Centreville, was weighing two Queen An induced me to stay large Hogs and hear their nd age-the youngnd thirteen days est fourteen t old, measured fre se'to the hout, d weighed four seven feet seven i -the eldest hundred & sixty-s ed from the eighteen months ches, and nose to the hoof, e weighed five hur pounds-thus the t one thousand and Query-what would weighed had they been ke ther year?

HUNICATED.

Queen Ann's County, ? January 5, 1821. 5

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCT

Capt. John Crane, near Centreville, li just got out & cleaned ready for marke the produce of one and one fourth of a acre of land, the quantity of sixty-eight bushels prime merchantable wheat.

Centreville, Queen Ann's ? County, Jan. 5, 1821.

FOREIGN.

Continuations of selections from English papers received by the ship Hector at

LONDON, Nov. 14. The inhabitants of the metropolis last night were eager to manifest their joy at the Queen's—what shall we call it? Acquittai? No, Triumph? That will do—by putting lights in their windows the moment they heard the "sweet voices" of her Majesty's friends. The terrified alacrity with which they popped the canimaginable with the motives which, on all other occasions, have produced illuminations. It was literally verifying the old proverb of "holding a candle to the devil," meaning thereby the mob. And certainly never did we behold a mob more deserving of that appellation. Such a set

feeding it away, and exposing such as will | streets of a capital. They were mostly | the sailing of a Russian squ not be consumed in that manner, to the armed with hoge bludgeons, and decotread, dung and mire of animals. To the rated with snow-white favours, so that the amiable monsters had something groox, who when he has done this, is ready ing their fearful brutalities. These villains scoured the principal thoroughfares nomically and must efficiently. Perhaps in bands of from fifty to a hundred, and the best system, in such circumstances, succeeded in producing a heartfelt, sincere, and voluntary homage to persecuted kept for this purpose, consist of milch innocence. The illuminations, to be sure, cows and oxen. This would be more as is truly observed in a morning paper, quite inverted the ordinary course of surplus butter and things." When the public have been called upon to rejoice in successful war, or to celebrate the return of glorious peace, the promot used of in the it has been common for the principal a duty n the farm, to streets, and most respectable houses, to on sa nically than furnish a brilliant display, while the &c. ations were but scantily lighted up. Not such the spectacle of yesterday. In those een or twen- places where the greatest efforts were usually made, there was a general absence of lights, and interceding twos, and understood, as supplicating threes, in the windows of the most substantial inhabitants, proved the they were placed there but as sentinels protect the glass. Such was the scene the principal streets in and near the in practical tropolis; but when the spectators turn to those from these into the courts and alleys, hall not flood of light burst on the eye, and t splendour of the dwellings of the out door paupers announced to the parochial authorities that the whole week's allowance from the workhouse had been ex. pended in honour of Queen Caroline.

Intelligence from Vienna, dated the 26th ult. confidentially asserts, that the august Sovereigns who meet at Troppau, will return to that capital previously to the close of the month, and will remain there until the negotiations with their Ministers are charged, with those dividuals of the variety best of France ar ingland, shall be entirely

ssions, a smar Jackson, was d for seven years. She had ro respectable young woman, from Wien a quantity of wearing apparel. In he said, that the person had clothes, and had come to I learn her (prisoner's) trade. 's said she, "is that of a thief. I w to teach her shoplifting; I always thief, and always will be one; it de signify what sentence you give in whenever I am at liberty I will steal a I will never want while there is a ! or a shop in England to be robbed. Aft sentence of transportation had been passed upon her, she remarked it was but a short apprenticeship—she would soon get to stealing again. A letter from Madrid, the 24th u

es, that it was not without cons reluctance that the King gave his to the bill for the suppression of the atation, that it was contrary to , and positively refused his ering his owever, re. proper to persist in la spirited intimation pr ad the bill passed in the usual form. BONAPARTE

he following is an extract of a letter

received from St. Here.

In in Rdinburgh:
Vatching Bony, is now a very amusceupation. I lately saw the gentle-riding out, having Marshal Berrid, on a white horse, in front. He hady Bertrand were together. Count ontholou and a cetime in the rear. He controlled the same of the rear in the rear. fed out in the face oftener now than much of his time was lately occupie upon the Gener great delight in has fitted or m multum in po

id out, like a London citizen. desirous of having woods, gro e. &c. all in ministure. Sanctum; and an unfortunate cu naparte himself for acrilege. o approach ral; nor is any one peroard a ship in the har.

The P prompt me to prevent the depredations on their commerce by privateers under the South American flag, who had been suffered, under the old regime, to range nearly with impunity, and to cruise even in the mouth of the Tagus.

FRANCE. A most curious and extraordinary onper has been recently circulated in France purporting to be a Protest by H. S. H. the Duke of Orleans, against the legitimacy of the Prince lately born, as the presumptive heir to the French throne. It is posively denied to be genuine; but it shows the spirit of the times, for she could be in a condition to claim adextreme pains have been taken to cirmission into the Union; and she became culate it in evely part of France, and copies of it have been addressed to the ambassadors of every crowned head in Europe, as if to lay a foundation for acting hereafter upon the allegations it contains.

PARIS, Nov. 11. Yesterday the King received the Austrian ambassador. According to all the let- nion. He was assured she was attached ters from Vienna and Venice, great to the Union by feelings generated by

Mediterranean.

CONGRES

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4. Sundry petitions were this day presented for the encouragement factures, relievi

petition of the

cutive business; and men Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5. The Senate took up the bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out a Canal from Lake Erie to the navigable waters of the Ohio river -on motion of Mr. Johnson, this bill was postponed to Wednesday.

Several bills were received from the other House and read-that making appropriations in part for the military service was twice read and referred.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the com. mittee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred an enquiry into the expediency opinion on this topic. of amending the law for compensating the bearers of the votes for President and Vice President to the seat of government, proposition: but, if there were, he would reported that it was expedient to en-Brush, to lay it on the table, was a-

MISSOURI. Mr. Archer, of Va. read from his seat following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the udiciary be instructed to enquire whether there be at this time existing, and in force, in Missouri, any legal tribunais or tribunal, derived from the authority of the United States; invested with competent jurisdiction and powers for the examination and determination, of cases of controversy which have arisen, or may a rise therein, under the constitution, laws, or treaties of the U. States, or controthe provisions and measures which. opinion, may be necessary to be

by Congress, for causing the aud States to be respected, and for r citizens within Missouri.

Before forwarding the motion to the hair, Mr. A. stated the motives which had duced him to offer it. Whatever might the situation of Missouri, with respect this government the propriety remained the same of instituting the enquiry he proposed, and of adopting the resolution. He must be candid enough to state, however, that to him it appeared that Missouri stood entirely disconnected from ahere are lakes, rivers, ny legal or political relation with this government. With our own hands, said Mr A. we have cut all the moorings which by some chance got into attached her to it, and she floats entirely liberated and at large. She stood form- law, from one million of dollars annualatever is permitted erly in the relation of a territory to the nce without the United Stares: she had proposed to asspecial leave, sume the new relation of a State of the committed. permitted to go Union. This House had refused her ithout a pas from permission to do so, and, Mr. A. said, she into a committee of the whole Mr. Whitstands discharged from all relation to the man being called to the chair on the state, Union-It. was vain to tell him, that Missouri was a Territory. Such an ascobb's resolutions was resumed.

Missouri was a Territory. Such an ascobb's resolutions was resumed.

Mr. A. Smith of Va. rose, and d souri at the last session, Mr. A. said, consisted of two parts: the permission to of Mr Smyth's Speech. When he depart from the existing relations of ded—The Committee rose; and a territory, and the permission to as-sume, under certain conditions, the relations of a member of the confederacy. She must have departed from the relation of a territory before she could have availed herself of the second part of the concession to her. What is it that Congress can admit into the Union? Not a terri-tory, but a state. Missouri was therefore obliged to cease to be a territory before

a state. Not only, then, in point of fact, but in legal acceptation, Missouri is no onger a territory.

Mr. A. said he was not intimating, nor would he be understood as intimating. that the people of Missouri wished to be permanently disconnected from the Uof ferocious ruffians, with whom were in termixed gangs of prostitutes scarcel. The Austrian advanced guard is concented for the principles of its institutions. These ferocious, never before disgraced the trating at Terrona. There is a report of Nor did he say that she had shewn any

off the voke of alleor the disposition to it was this House loose the harness & s. Mr. A. went on ess could act at all at with referrence to Missouri, such was now her condition, that it could not act by law, but must act by force, The authority of the Union might hang for relief to purchasers of public lands, over her, but there were no legal modes by which it could be exercised. All its ordinary and regular conductors were were severally passed. broken off. With regard to Missouri, Mr. A. said the citizens of the United

States had individual rights, which it was Congress to secure. Many xample, had received donathat territory, in requital of their blood, and of the quired for their counere bound, by the most gations, to ensure prorights. The question, he wished to preonsideration of gentlemen ere are the tribunals and hich these and other rights d-where the channels by hority of the government ed? No man could say that such tribupals, or channels cement of our authority. My n, said Mr. A. is not presented use, of any peculiar situation of Mis-

souri, but because of the ambiguity of itbecause no man can say what it is. Suppose, he said, that he was right in his opinion of the condition of Missouri: every one would say that an enquiry ought to be instituted with the view to establish some bonds of relation between Missouri and this government. But, suppose that he were mistaken on this point; the enquiry would yet be proper, in order to remove the doubts which he and others entertained. In every view in which he considered the subject, he thought the enquiry ought to take place. He did not pro. pose that this enquiry should be committed to himself, or to those who agreed with him in opinion; but he proposed to refer it to a standing committee of the house, which might reasonably be supposed to be an im. partial tribunal, and at the head of which Mr. Sergeant was one of the most prominent of those who differed from him in

Mr. A. said he was far from supposing that there would be any opposition to this say to the opponents of it; that they had rease the same; which report, after an taken upon themselves to direct the course ccessful attempt, on the motion of of our legislation on this subject, and, if they had not foundered, they had at least brought as into the neighbourhood, of shoals and breakers. If gentlemen who constitute the late majority of this house, were to refuse to agree to the proposed enquiry, he should then say, what he was now very far from saying, that they were atraid to pursue the principle of their own vote in its operation, and to stand confronted with the results.

The resolution having been read from

the chair-

Mr. Sergeant suggested that the resolution was one of such a description as ought not to be acted upon without affording an opportunity to every memraies to which the United States are or ber of the house to vote upon it .become a party; & if there be no such He therefore moved that it lie on the of ovsters passed with removed the destruction mals or tribunal, then to report to this table; which after considerable debate was agreed to.

The House then again resolved itself iuto a committee of the whole, on the of the government and laws of the state of the Union, Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, in the chair; and the consideration ing protection to the property and of Mr. Cobb's resolutions for reducing rights of the United States, and of the expenditures of the government was resumed

> Mr. Smith, of Md, delivered a speech in reply to Mr. Cobb's speech of yesterday generally in opposition to the resolu-

Mr. Eustis followed, in reply to a part of Mr, Smiths' remarks; and,

At 4 o'clock, the committee rose; and The House adjourned. FRIDAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee of Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act for the gradual increase of the Navy. the senate for concurrence.

The clerk of the Senate returns the b Repealing the first section, and reducing the appropriation for that object of that ly to five hundred thousand dollars, for six years. | The bill was twice read and the peace in the city of Baltimore, several

The House then again resolved itself of the Union; & the consideration of Mr.

Mr. A. Smith of Va. rose, and delivered to every one, that she had discarded eve- at large his views of the topics prosented ry attribute of that character. The con-cession which Congress made to Mis- than two hours.

Mr. Eustis followed in reply to parts of Mr Smyth's Speech. When he conclu-The House adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. (Abstract of Proceedings.) Monday, Jan. 1, 1821.

Mr. Orrick reports a supplement to the fund; and a supplement to the act authorising lottery to raise a sum of money for comple ing an Episcopal church in Baltimore county.

Mr. Hayward reports a bill authorising Robert Lambdin, (of Wm.) late collector of Talbot, to complete his collection.

On motion by Mr. Allen, the bill for the valuation of the real and personal property.

luation of the real and personal property of Kent was reconsidered, amended and passed. It was erroneously stated in our last, that this bill had been reconsidered and rejected on

Monday.]
Mr. P. Kennedy, reports a bill to change the name of Thomas Bond, of Baltimore city, which was passed by special order.

The house adjourned.

The supplement to the act of 1819, relativ. to the school fund in the several counties there. in named; the report relative to repairing and cleaning arms; the resolution relative to the lare edition of laws of this state; the additional supplement to the act to provide for the education of poor children in the several coun. ties therein named, and the bill ceding to the United States, the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland, in to, and over certain lands on North Point and Bodkin Island, at the mouth of the river Patapsco, and for other purposes,

Mr. Barney reports a supplement to the act to authorise the establishment of an additional ware house in the city of Baltimore for the inspection of tobacco, and a further supplement to the act for the opening an extension of North Street, in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Key reports a bill for regulating divor-

Mr J. P. Kennedy reports a bill authorising the sale within this state of a limited number of tickets in the lottery authorised by the state of Pennsylvania, to enable certain engravers to dispose of certain books, maps. plates and prints by way of lottery.

The clerk of the council delivers a comme nication from the executive, informing the house that the claim of this state against the General Government, for military expenditures during the late war, bad been passed to the amount of \$9,4710 21 cents. The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. S. Benjamin W. LeCompte, Esq. Delegate from Dorchester, appeared, qualified and took his

The supplement to the act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for completing an episcopal church in Baltimore county, the further supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund; the bill authoria ing the sale, within this state, of a limited number of tickets in a lottery authorised by the state of Pennsylvania, to encourage the disposal of certain books, maps, plates and prints, were severally passed.

Mr. Barney reports a bill to preserve to families their necessary bed, bedding and wear-

ing apparel.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy reports a bill to explain amend an act passed in 1796 and 1805, per. mitting and compelling the preprietors of lots binding on the water at the west end of the basin & in the city of Baltimore, to extend and improve the same.

Mr. J. Forrest obtained leave to report further supplement to the act to regulate the mode of staying executions passed in

On motion by Mr. S. Stevens, leave given to report a bill to authorise Nicholas Martin, surviving administrator of James Clayland, to complete the collection of said Clay-

THURSDAY, Jan. 4. Mr. T. Williams reports a bill to prevent

norse racing in Cecil. The several bills passed since the recess

were sent to the senate for concurrence. The clerk of the senate delivers a commu nication from the executive calling the attention of the legislature to the condition of the public buildings, suggesting the propriety of building an armory, magazine and gunhouse, and inclosing the annual report of the directors of the penitentiary, and a letter from the President of the Athenaum institution.
On motion by Mr. Marriott, Ordered, That

that part relative to repairs of public buildings and building an armory, be referred to Messis Marriott, Scott, Maulaby, Wm. Eccleston &

The clerk of the senate delivers a supple ment to the act to incorporate a fire insurance company in the city of Baltimore, which was Also returns the bill annulling the marriage of Walter, and Elizabeth Ann Williams rejected. The bill for the sale of the real estate of Leonard Covington, deceased, which were assented to; and the resolution in favour of Benjamin J. James dissented from

Mr. Gabby reports unfavorably on the pe-tition of the president and managers of the female society, for the instruction of poor children in Hagerstown, which was concurred

Mr. Bowles offered for consideration a reso lution directing the treasurer of the western shore to pay annually to the president and managers of the above institution, one lide dred dollars, out of the monies arising from marriage licences, collected in Washington Mr. Barney reports a bill relating to cor

tain tobacco houses in Baltimore county FRIDAY, Jan. 5. The bill reported by Mr. Marriott to alte

and change the time of holding the levy court of Anne Arundel; and the supplement to the act to increase the pay of the judges of the orphans' courts for the several counties therein named, were severally passed and sent b

authorising within this state, the sale of a limited number of tickets in a lottery authorised by the state of Pennsylvania, and delivers supplement to the act relating to justices Mr. Barney obtained leave to report a b

to prevent the issuing of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars by the banks in this state, and to enforce the provisions their charters. Mr. Stoddert obtained leave to report a bi

to alter and amenu the 33d article of the Con stitution of this state, so far as relates to th power vested in the governor of granting " prieves or pardons for any crime. Mr. S. Stevens delivers the following

The committee to whom were referred much of the executive communication as " lates to the field exercise and manœuvres, have had the same under consideration,

field infantry, beg leave to report, that th find, that by a resolution of the House of Rep resentatives of the Congress of the Unit States, a board of officers consisting of Majo General Windfield Scott, Brigadier Gen Joseph Swift, Colonel John H. Fenwick, Colonel William Commings, and Colonel William Dayton, were appointed to modify the rule and regulations for the field exercise manœuvres of the French infantry as trans ed by MacDonald, as to make them corr with the organization of the army of the Un ed States, with such additions and retren ments as the board might deem proper.

And your committee beg leave further eport, that by a general order from the jutant and inspector general of the United States, the rules and regulations for the fic exercise and manœuvres of infantry select and recommended by the above board of o cers, are to be observed by the army o

United States, Therefore, Resolved, That the rules and regulation the field exercise and manduvres of infan compiled and adapted to the organization the United States infantry, by a board of

of which preside discipli officers respect aforesai Resol hereby above r in this's Whic

in conti ate. The nication

pension Mr. of build ans and Alguer to inco sary be Mr. I for the

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purpos The supple bond o which ' bill to vy cour act to State o on Nor to auth levy . a Baltim Mr. Joseph perty. Mr.

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of which Major General Windfield Scott was president, shall be observed as the inta try 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 infantry discipline.

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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 therein contained assented to and sent to the sen.

The clerk of the council delivers a commu nication from the executive, inclosing a list of

pensioners from the war department.

Mr. Showers reports a bill to authorise 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 Algueris, 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

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 levy court of Dorchester, the bill to repeal the act to alter the time of holding the county court of Charles, passed in 1619, the bill ceding 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 authorise the levy court of A. Arundel to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, severally passed, and a supplemen to the act relating to the police of the city of Baltimore, for the concurrence of the house. Mr. Hayward reports a bill to authorise
Joseph Chain to purchase and hold real pro-

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

Mr. Stoddert reports a bill to limit the now. er of granting hole prosequis and pardon.

Mr. Marriott reports a bill for building

court house in A. Arundel county. Mr. Parker reports a bill to annul the mar riage of Jane Taylor.

Mr. Barney reports a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Everett, of Baltimore county. Mr. Robert Stevens reports a bill authorising the levy court of Queen Ann's to levy a sum of

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

The house adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 6. The painful duty again devolves on us of an. nouncing the decease of a Member of the Na-tional 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.

that the ratification, by Spain, of the Treaty with her, had been received in this city. As we editors say, the report was prematu e-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 its 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 Mis-sissippi. 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 ne. cessary to us .- ib

The debate which is now going on in the House of Representatives is very comprehen. sive in its scope, covering all questions con-nected with the expenditures of the govern. ment, and of course touching upon important points of the national policy. There is every indication that the Debate will be of consider. able 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 ques.

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

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.

FROM SPAIN, Mr. Stansbury 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. Stansbury, 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 To-bacco in Spain, has been abolished. Flour at Gibraltar, five dollars and a half.

The first American Flag boisted in the Bri tish Channel, has been lately deposited in the library room of the legislature of Penn. sylvania it was made under the direction o br, Franklin for the government vessel Sur prize, capt. Conyugham, 1772.

> Printing, Neutly Executed at this Office.

Easton G

EASTON 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 com ments which have accompanied it. It is represented as magnanimous, conciliatory and politick. If we find it so, we shall style it so-Mr. Barney complia committee of elections for and disregarding defective known delinquency of the tions-2d for totally dis gal qualifications of the tions-and 3dly, for t the informality of the qualifying the judges of elect ministering the oaths of offic duct Mr. B. calls "honor and impartial," and says committee to be composed publicans."

The exact proceeding here refe we are not well acquainted with, as w 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 impos. ing statement of Mr. B. then we think the committee merit the epithers; 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 ship he proffers with unfeigned sincerity, complexion of the state was to be decided and wishes to be accepted in the spirit of Fooke for the ensuing year, by the choice of the cordiality?" We will adopt Mr. Barney's am a head at a A report was current in the city yesterday, Executive, and when one or more democonstances that almost precluded a hope of the speech, we will say the takes the term of a year; but the speech of the say in the personnel of the say in th 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 democra, object and wish, you have the tic governor? It was easy for the com- and the proposition ought to co mittee to make this lax, this magnanimous report -& it was easy for the democratic and true meaning - Do you mean majority in the house to have concurred Democratic counties, Democratic in or to have set it aside in whole or in bers may be returned if you please part as necessity required-All this then in Federal counties, Federalists may proves nothing, except that Mr. B. has returned, if we please-and in doubtle made a very clever speech—Give us one counties, that members are to be equally instance gentlemen when your determin- composed of Federalists and Democrats day. ed forbearance is known will pperate by united voice?-and that for this, you bear, and we will hail such men as "mag- a unanimous Senate) in the next Senate, nanimous, honorable and impartial" and that in all appointments to office, Murray?—Murray servation of such men in power.

So far for the magnanimity of the comtheir republicanism. The following exevidence of its conciliatory, compromising agree to any terms that are equal, fair

"The honorable Committee of Elections have disdained to recognize as a precedent this abominable transaction [Alleghany election]—and such is the abhor-rence, with which I loath the Alleghany fraud, that I would not hesitate to move that its disgraceful record be expanged from the journals, could I consent to dis not effected, they must bear the blame turb the political harmony, which now so who had the power to produce it. happily prevades 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 Jack. son, who came to make peace and quick 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 constitution of Maryland.

The 57th section tion alluded to there is no doubt of the cor.

propitiate any Party. We desire union secure them in power; and that such ini- hired to him & never had had, but who inof teeling and co.operation in action, for quity might not escape its merited chastended to hire and should hire one the the public benefit and for the sake of social harmony, as much as any man-but for itt of Law we avour-we

mocratic p nant, consequently heir ertures for conciliation cannot be attributed to improper motives, and federalists in meet. ing them half way, do but yield to the

first principles of our republic. There exists, says he, no longer any difference of opinion among us-The good of our country is our common aim'-let us unite in supporting measures calculated to promote this object, &c. Upon such a speech as this, compound, ed of Finesse, Obloquy and Compliment, what can we feel justified in reposing? May it not mean any thing, every thing, or nothing? What specific terms does it offer? What are we to understand by it? be ur

Are the remarks with which this speech ly. is introduced into the Baltimore Patriot G to be taken, as the solution of the difficulty and the grounds of reconciliation viz "Federalists must evince their sincerity for amalgamation, by ceasing position in the doubtful counties say nothing of this genuine Hyb ism of amalgamating by withdrawing points out probationary submission prerequisite to reconciliation-This not be the Basis of Mr. Barney's "e lasting Treaty of Amity and Concord"this cannot be "the right hand of fellow-

Gentlemen we will lay aside all false construction, double deal whatever may tend to give false sions as to each others views orable, fair and just reconciliate you. Let us hear and know your

against yourselves, and that you do for, are to have a Democratic majority (not ed we will give all our exertion for the pre- high and low, the superior qualifications Horne Tooke. of men are to govern alone and not poli- been reading tical name? If this is your meaning, faithmittee of elections and the sternness of ful and honest, we are willing to agree to them for Hor such terms, and, in aboriginal phrase, to are Murray's tract from Mr. B's speech is given as an bury the batchet-or we are willing to were to say, I wi and reciprocal in Benefits and Privations. We will meet you in any way-and no. thing would give us more pleasure than to see all party distinctions put down and

FOR THE EASION GAZETTE.

Old John Adams, the present high. priest of democracy, has said in a late speech that Aristides ruined the constitution formed by Solon. A word then to

General Assembly. What can this mean? Surely that receiving the profits of rectness of its interpretation by the feder. alists 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 & unjustifia-

public offenders should be punished by the Could the wor The wise framers of the constitution ne- had a hired servant. ver intended that the different sections of that instrument should thus war against currence to W each other. If a corrupt majority refuse be seen, that to exercise their delegated power, we terit participle trust the judiciary and our virtuous yeamen, who will be called to act as grand 6, sec. 3d. jurors, will not follow their foul example; expressly stated that nevertheless we cannot permit you, ticiple, as for however strong may be the 39th column, to push down the 9th and 37th pillars, verb to have though they may at this moment be basely deprived of bearing their just share of with it, it is denote the weight of the temple of our liberties. Its location of PHILO CAMILLUS.

FOR THE BASTON GAZETTE. Mr. Graham,

Sin-My greatest difficulty in reply g to Philo Tooke is to understand his neaning. Whether it be that he has tak en the wings of the Eagle, and gained a height beyond my reach, gazing with a steady and unwinking eye on the bright sun of truth, where, (even could I rise to it) my weaker vision would be blinded with "excess of light," or whether he has like a Pearl-Diver in the Indian seas, sought in the depths and the caverns of their waters, where my feebler arm could never sink me, its pure and spotless pearl; my unfortunate fate is still the same-I ban't understand him.

And O! how forty comprehend hims privilege gran I hope to be excused way; but I will console idea, that perhaps some coes—Gro unintelligit should I le

he necessity of travelling slow-to be serious my "liberal" Mr really can scarcely determine to amuse myself (which I assure I am doing) & try also to amuse you the public, should they think it worth time to read me (as to yourself you the compelled to do it) or gravely atapt to unravel the riddle of Philo Tooke (for I presume he intended it as such) and from his lumber and rubbish, to raise a neat little edifice of reasoning, and then like the philosopher of Greece, ex-claim in the transport of my heart Eureka — I have found it—I hower will make a few quotations ilo Tooke, for a jest b

when it becomes too long. He saing to Murray "eyen his example it goes proceeds "pari passu" tooke." N. B. Latin is impo g: but ousy, a term arising under a pre-es; It seems however, all sufficient of Horne Tooke's position?—Very pressed—For certainly if he should Horne Tooke to be right Murray wrong.—Does Philo Tooke mean he says, 'be taken a term of Horne Tooke or Murray?—If Tooke, the sentence can have by application to the subject. If Middle only say that, although he had dake the trouble to will find Murray takes no

expressions in the piece re equally applicable to me, one month or one Again, imme Tooke proceeds, hired he says is a lorne Tooke or lative to deali mistaken on a or mine. The in the new with serval

ual, who shall de held as used in the ution) would be solely applicable to wisting term for which the servant had been hired, and the expressions of an intention to prose. cute could not possibly apply to any india cordial co-operation of all orected to vidual, who might deal with him after his the Public Interest of the State-If you term of service had expired." Is the word choose this you may have it so-If it is year mentioned?

In order that I may with one coup de main end this battle of words, I will without any further observations on the piece signed Philo Tooke refer to the above quoted example of Murray, and will prove beyond doubt the position he stated. I will satisfy any person, who will read without prejudice, and with atten. tion, and who at the same time shall possess common intelligence and common

the above declaration in 1820. On the S1st December of the same year he dis

of elections do not comply expel such a disqualified person from his term of service and after his discharged hey are sworn to adminis- their body? And because the wise fram. Hired might not only not refer to the pree ought to make them, and digate partizan majority would hold on allude solely to the future. Take the upon such disqualified persons, whenever or precepts of the Law to please or such corruption should be necessary to the declaration stated, had the servant

Could the word hired possibly apply to judiciary; shall the house of delegates be the past or the present, when in the the Law of the Land thereby disfranchised, and a future virtu: whole course of his life he had never preous majority rendered unable to purify it viously to the day of his naking the from such pollution? Oh no, Aristides- declaration, nor on that day either ever

> The question and ple. Under "When t

is joined to the v ly employed, 'n upon its auxilia In the affe slave's sur

pertibly fixing lashed a passive the present and the future Also in sides' Pleasures of Imagin-

ition, he use tself in the pre-And this dive Thro' fields of And tired enough butterfly on a wheel.

Easton, Jan. 11th.

The legislature of South Carolina adjournthe 20th ult. During the session they an act to restrain the emancipation of preventing free persons of co. ling into that state, and for o--N. T. Ev. Post.

RRIED

and cloathes RACHEL LEEDS KERR

young gentlemen WM. THOMAS.

it the shortest pon pleasing terms his old stand,

RROTT.

ale.

as to me directed, persons, to wit, Ju the suit of the same

ts of fieri faciof W. H. Tilghghinen, executors d. against Solomon Court House Green, February the following head of horses, two stages tro man Daniel, one boy ver, one billiard table. satisfy the debt, interest ove fi. fa's. - Sale to com-

LLEN BOWIE, Shift.

of Maryland, Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county moresaid, by the petition in writing of John Sewell of James, of the county aforessid, praying the benefit of the Act, for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his pro-perty and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfipetition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the gasler having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his enstedy for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbut county court, on the first Saturday of May term next to answer such allegations as may term next to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore vider and adjudge that the said John Sewell be discharged from his imprisonment, and he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least 8 months before the said first Saturday of May terth next, give the said first Saturday or may term next, gre-notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said court in the forenoon, for the purpose of re-commending a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the sci of Assembly, entitled, ... An Act for the relief of study insolvent debtors," and the several supplements made

derete.
Given under my hand this 11th day of Sept tember eighteen hundred and twenty, of WILLIAM SHNKINS.

January 13—44

some critica in september delicated

POETRY.

From the Morning Chronicle. TO A BADY

Who requested the author to address some verses to her.

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

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

iss that hung o'er it so d laugh'd in its ning have glided

bright days can

Spring never-ending flowers are eternally

that still cherish with the zephyr's

lyre, ours forth the strain

t in her While the breath of a scraph in fe And the sighs of the zephyr's her number prolong,
Till with raptures inspir'd from tese bright worlds returning.
With fancy, and feeling the extracy burning,
The Muse, would have poured out her soul,
in her lays
And her fancy strung have would have glow'd
in water process.

y, that celestial grace sion combin'd in your

e was a seraph's-the beam of The lustre of ocean's rich gems could out-vie On your cheek, that the lilly and rose were

contending, And each with the other its bea blending,
But her dreams of Elysium-

trings no more. is enthrall'd, with cold apatl will not sp th AN ANGEL W

HAM 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 revulutionary arm;. The following brief sketch it is meanined, will not be uninteresting dinary woman is now her age; she possesses a ing, and a general kno

She

events, fluent in spe entiments in correct berate and measured

atriotic senti battle, found som. The n taken place the canno had vibi

t only served to a in the sacred diminish increase which cause she because of l ged. She privately beid her co ome and the habiliquitted her appeared at the ments of he an army as a head quarters toin his efforts to young man, an those of his coun in their endea-Yors to oppose the and encroachments of the comm She was received and enrolled my by the name of Robert Shur he space a duties of three years she pand endured the hard a soldier; during which the confidence of her

pertuess and precision in t ercise, & by her exemplary co was a volunteer in the several hi enterprizes, and was twice wound musket balls. So well did she conti to conceal ker sex, that her companions arms had not the least suspicion that the "blooming soldier" fighting by their sides was a females till, at length, a severe would, which she received in battle, and For which well nigh closed her earthly cam- parts of differ

paign, occasioned the discovery. On her recovery site quitted the army and became intimate in the families of Gen. Washington, and other distuiguished officers of the revolution. A few years afterwards the was married to her present husband, and is now the mother of several children. Of these facts there can be no doubt. There are many living witnesses in this country, who recognized her on her ap. pearance at the court, and were ready to

attent to her services. We often hear of such heroines in other countries, but this is an instance in our own country and within the circle of our acquaintance.

From a late London Paper. PUGILISM.

White Condit-fields was, on Monday morning, the scene of as singular a fight as was ever yet recorded in the annals of populism. Miles, from St. Gile's, and M Carty from Saffron-hill, were the combatants, and the following are the extraordinary circumstances which ted to the
battle. Such of our readers as have spent
any time in Ire and, must have noticed
the influence of that feudal spirit, which
to this day exists between particular clans
of the Irish peasantry. It often happens

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 uncommon thing for 500 or 1000 men to be engaged in these broils. On some such ocsent opponent, who was then stricken in years, whilst Miles was a young man! but Is hereby as he had formerly espoused the cause of that faction which was hostile to the bright mulat friends of the latter, he was deemed a fair foe, and war was made on him accordingly; the poor old man was beaten to About a degree, that if it did not cause his immediate death, at least accelerated it; but before he expired he sent for Miles, and asked him if he would fight his son, his pre. sent opponent, who was then only five years old, when he should come to man's liv estate. Miles complied and a written agreement was accordingly drawn up; and signed for each party—In a few years a terwards Miles found it to his advanta to come to England and in this counts he has since remained. M'Carty in the mean time grew up a stout young man, at considering himself religiously bound fulfil his father's last solemn covenant, came to England also; he easily traced out Miles who did not wish to swerve from the terms of his agreement although he felt that the ruthless hand of time had certainly not improved his condition. The sum of six guineas was posted as an additional stake and at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, the men met, each attended by a chosen second. At the commencement the oilds were greatly in tayour of M'Carty, who possessed length, strength, youth, and shirt, one pair coarse shoes, and a fur hat, all every other requisite; he had the fight all in his own wa gave in punished, whilst his that he ran a mile trifling sum of gs, and wonree thousand

frishmen were present afterwards dispersed pe fight, and

To Rent.

That small convenient dwelling street, at present occupied by Mrs. for terms apply to

living at the corner of Dober ? and Harrisen streets.

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 o. ther Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys, on moderate terms.

Cambridge, December 2, 1820.

PALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.

virtue of a decree of the Ch Court, the subscriber will offer ublic sale on Wednesday the 24th anuary instant, at 11 o'clock A. stertown, that

& Premises, Wm. Farrell, deceased, and after, he property of John Wiley. This pro-believed to be so generally knowns

rit unnecessary to describe it parti-

urchaser will be required to give security to be approved by the or the payment of the purchase mo-interest from the day of sale, in eliments of 3, 6, and 9 months, more particularly made known on

Terms more particularly made known one day of sale by

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee,
ChesterTown,Jan. 6th 1831.—3w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

o clock A. M. at tertown, the followthe Eagle Tavera ty of Moses Briscoe.

THAT FAI PLANTATION. Ferry Farm, contain--200 of the tract callthe tract called Green

antation, nased by as from Joseph Har-alled Turner's part

or Plantation, ceased from Robert truste . Ford-composed of

the immediate vicinity of Turner's Creek, from whence there is great facility in getting produce to market. It is not deemed necessary to enter into a minute description of the property. as its

who may be disposed to purchase.

A bond will be required, with security to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money in equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18, months, with interest from the sale-Further particulars on the day of

The creditors of the said Moses Briscoe are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery Court. within six months from the said sale E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.

NEW GOODS. Groome & Lambdin

Chester Town, Jan. 6, 1821.

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

To be Ren AT REDUCED R

The Houses and Store Room by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, possession given the first of January next-Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield er of the Subscriber.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

to the gaol of this county, as a runaway, a

Reuben Holly,

About 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stou made, and has a scar on his right cheek bone, his clothing, one velvet and one cotton round. about, one pair linen pantaloens, one cotton quisite; he had the fight all much worn. He says he is free, and was born and the 11th round Miles 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, otherwis he will be released agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland

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

ther slender made, has a scar between his brows, and one a little above his right his clothing a blue cloth coat, a blue white striped cotton ditto; a black white striped Marseilles vest, a pair of own cloth pantaloons, a pair of coarse shoes wool hat, all much worn. He says he is and was born at Elkridge Landing, about miles from Baltimore. If a slave, the owner requested to come forward without delay with proof of the fact, pay charges and release im from gaol, otherwise he will be released

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

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fieri facias's to me di- law. ected at the suit of the following persons, omas Colston, William Clark, and one venat the suit of Thomas Banning admini of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Ro-, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d.of Janon the Court House Green, the followarty; A tract or part of a tract of Clay's Hope, a tract or part of a ind called Old Woman's Folly, and a part of a tract of land called Cumberng the lands of which the said Samuel on's father Thomas died seized and posd, and which he devised by his last will said Samuel Robinson, after his mothers ase: also eight head of cattle, one yoke of ers, one ox-cart, one sorrel horse, one sor mare, one grey horse, 1 sorrel colt, all the eat now seeded on the land.

Sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims. Sale to ommence between 11 and 12 o'oclock. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fier 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 and upon the following sterms, to wit. At pubtract of land called Clay's Hope, Old Woman's Folly, and part of a tract of land called Cum. berland, containing one hundred and twen. ty acres, more or less, being the lands of which her late husband Thomas Ro. binson died siezed 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

1 and 12 o'clock. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Dec. 23. 6w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me d 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 bove William I. Battle, in and to the following parcels or tracts of lands, cal-led 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 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.

Eastoff, August 5-

OF MARYBAND, unty Orphans Court, Hecember 30th, 1820. Anna Maria Nabb, adminin Nabb, late of Queen Anna ed, Ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that she cause the same to be inserted 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-Anns County Orphans Court, I have hereunte subscribed my name and the seal of my office afday of January, eighteen hun-

THOS. C. BARLE Regr. Wills Queen Anns County

to the above order, IS HEREBY GIVEN.

iber of Wye, in Queen Ann's sined from the orphans court in Maryland letters of Adminpersonal estate of John Nabb Ann's county, deceased, all per claims against the said are hereby warned to exhibit the vouchers thereof to the sub-efore the 12th day of December ay otherwise by law be exclu-I benefit of said estate. en under my hand this first day of Jan

ANNA MARIA NABB, Administratrix, of John Nabb, deceased. Jan. 6

RAL KLATRUOT

The Subscriber having leased the FOUNTAIN INN. in Easton, Tal. bot county at present occupied by Mr. James Rue, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and ttentive 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 accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands.-He intends keeping the best liquors of every 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 practices 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 permssion.—
And the more entirely to prevent such emplayment and dealing by night or by day, i hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to any person who shall inform me thereof so that the parties offending in the premises be prosecuted and fined according to

NS. HAMMOND. St. Aubin, Jan. 6, 1821. -2m.

To Hire

For the present year a good Country Black-Apply to JOSEPH HASKINS. Faston, Jan. 6th 1821.

NOTICE.

Theireturn of the Commissioners on the comnission issued on the petition of Thos. Wyatt, to divide and view & value, &c. the lands of foannes Gland deceased, having been ratified and confirmed by the court, and notice having been published agreeably to the order of the court, the said Thomas 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 valuation of the commissioners, but Elizabeth the daughter of the said Joannes, though called does not appear; thereupon, it is ordered by the court that the lands mentioned in the said commission and return be sold by the 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 purchase money to be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest rom 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, CR. In pursuance of the above order the un dersigned commissioners appointed will expose at public sale on the premises on the last Saturday in February next, to the highest bidder, all the lands mentioned in the above mentioned commission and return, lying and being in the county of Caroline, on the terms prescribed by the above mentioned order.

Richard Hughlett, Seth Godwin, Samuel Culbreth, Wm. M. Hardcastle, Thomas Goldsborough, Commissioners

Jan. 6, 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 insolvent petitioner, under the acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors—the same time is appointed for his creditors to attend.

E. RICHARDSON, CIL. True Copy.

REMOVAL

The MISS HARRISSES, have rented the Brick House adjoining the residence of the late Mrs. Trippe, 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 following terms, to wit.
Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing

and Sampler Work

and Sampler Work
Writing, Arithmetic, the English
Grammar, and Muslin work, including the above branches
Geography, Ancient & Modern
History, illustrated by Maps, Composition & Embroidery, including all the above branches

Drawing and Painting Parents or Guardians, living at a distance, desirous of sending young ladies to this insti-tution, 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

Mrs. S. Thompson,

Has rented for the ensuing year and intends emoving on Monday next, to that large & commodious 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 accome 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

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 Hole in the Wall. Talbot County, December 30th, 1820

Dr. Saml. T. Kemp.

Having removed to the dwelling formerly ccupied by Dr. Cray, continues respectfully to offer his professional services to the ublication, Dec. 30.

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit. On application to me the Subscriber, in the cess 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 Bénjamin 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 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 appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, to attend, and hew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

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 Euler, 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 re-quisites required by the said acts of assembly —I do here warder 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 the other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Criffith 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 Given under my hand the 16th day of Octo ber 1820.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN. True copy. December 30

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County to wit:

On application of Levin Forwell 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 t being satisfied of his actual confinement. and of his residence for the two years last past within the state aforesaid, he was forth-with discharged—And I do therefore direct with discharged—And t 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 Tirst Wednesday after the first Monday in April next, & 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 Dorshester county and at public places in said county, and that he be 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.

LEVIN LAKE. LEVIN LAKE

True copy

VOL PRI

EVERY AL At Two pum, payah ADVERTI serted thre five cents f

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The Agr Met ag constituti city, on t ber last, b ency of the again on which day to busine year wer On mo

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Resolved

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EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARY

VENING, JANUARY 27, 1821.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two DOLLARS and FIFTT CENTS per and num, payable half yearly in advance.

Auventisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twentyfive 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 posterous waste of time and words. to business. The same officers as on last year were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Maxev the following resolutions were unanimously adopt-

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 judicious ly 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 emindutly merits support and encouragement from the friends of agriculture throughout the

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

A number of ploughs of different concorn were exhibited by Mr. Sinclair of Baltimore, which were highly approved

The Society then adjourned to meet at 4-o'clock in the evening to hear an ad- cause of wealth; wherein it may consist, Humphrey Davy has well expressed it, dress from the pen of Joseph E. Muse, Esq. at which time a number of the gen-tionen of the legislature, strangers and ing, or subtle speculation, irresistibly to a citizens attending, the address was read conviction of the high and essential imported the comparative values of their produce, ficial; and e converso, when a new combitor by Mr. John N. Watkins. The society tance of agriculture to the nation, and to as food; the constitution of soils: the manthen, unanimously resolved that the pres-ident be requested to communicate to Mr. the individual, in regard to wealth, com-ner in which lands are enriched by mac heat, the operation will be persicious; from ners, or rendered fertile by the different hence the necessity of small experiments, grass Muse their thanks for his tearned and inquested to publish it.

THE ADDRESS. of Maryland,

both in your individual and corporate cacept so highly promoted; and the wealth satisfactorily appear. and happiness which must result to socie-

Agriculture, the great pre-eminent mutual and universal participation of the

would occupy too much of my present narrow limits. The aucient Egyptians had made considerable advances in the field of rural knowledge; and we are inoble period of darkness and barbarism ob. senred for many centuries this, as well as culable. the whole range of useful arts & sciences, which ages had cultivated and improved won the human mind had conceived the

motive for human actions to her holy altar - The a corded in their classic are scious dependance upon this dess. Ovid has paid her some tribute in a few n

Fruges, alimentaque mitia terri Prima dedit leges Cereris suns

To pursue this subject f its importance before an enla munity, and more especially sence of a society, whose mem individually attested their fidelity, vinced their consciousness of its parmount consequence in human affairs; and let those who by their arilent, zealous, and efficient ex- ments of the feast, ertions, have contributed to exalt and reflect honour upon, a profession, not long fragments, but the medicant should not since depressed to subordinate rank of decry the source of his sustenance. menial occupation, would be an insult to the understanding, and a useless and pre-

On the relative values of different sorts of labour, political economists have enter. to possess it; it is yet, in point of time tained various opinions; the mechanic, the and progress, in its infancy, and if its lage. merchant and the farmer have their able advocates and apologists, ascribing as fancy or interest might dictate, the wealth to attain the vigour of maturity; and on be injurious; every 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 commonity; the labour of husbandmen on the contrary, adds so 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 fornishes structions and other implements of hus. a real supply to consumption, necessarily their collection, might spidly accumu bandry, and also a Machine for shelling 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 or what may be its basis; we are conduct.

teresting address, and that the editors of authorities, wealth consist of all the ma- of such knowledge need no deme the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Re-terial commodities which man may use, to tion. publican and the American Farmer be re- supply his wants-or whether, as by the doctrine of more modern economists, it address cannot admit of very consist of a surplus of produce, above discussions, and I must beg permiconsumption, or of income above expending ty, which I have held most worthy Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society diture—the conclusion appears inevitable, that agriculture must be at least one oper- sideration. In performing the office, which you ative and efficient cause; from this cause, have done me the honor to assign me, for it would seem, must be derived the subthe present Anniversary of your Institu. sistence of the merchant, and the manution, my feelings lead me in the first place, facturers as well as a greater part of the to tender you congratulation, on the income of the nation, as an accomplished titlage, the best manure s are inopera-flattering success with which your lauda- statesman and farmer, (Sir John Sinclair,) tive, the best soils are comparatively steble, ardent, and unremitted exertions have has sufficiently proved, was the case in rile. been accompanied; the incitement to re- England, notwithstanding her boasted search, in principle and in fact, which, manufactures, during the late long and both in your individual and corporate ca-expensive contests of that nation, as by pacities, you have, by example and pre- reference to his code of agriculture, will

When we advert, then, to the neculiar ty at large, from a steady perseverance in features and physical incidents of our of the seasons, it will acquire such a genuyour meritorious and beneficent labours. country, its vast extent and variety of soil inc pregnancy, as to be able to receive an fit, (rotted or unrolled and of climate, propinous to the whole exotic plant from the farthest Indies, and put to rest; Dr. Bar cause, the fundamental basis of human en- range of the vegetable kingdom, what to cause all vegetables to prosper in the by the aid of se ownent, viewed with a philosophic eye, may we not fairly anticipate, in the in-most exalted degree, which is to be ascrib- Arator by scients culculated to rouse in the mind of man, crease of private and public wealth, from ed, he continues, to the great division of my other able gratifule to the Deity, for so kind a bene- the improvement and extension of agricul- the particles of the earth: By this toil, the advocates faction; good will and fellowship for the toral knowledge and practice? How (pulverising the earth,) he adds, 'it is doctrine.-"Vege nuch may the ratio of finance, derived to found that a seil may be so strangely alboon; and to inspire him with ardour and the nation from this source, and safely to tered from its former nature, as, to render energy for its most perfect attainment. be relied on, exceed that of Great Britain the harsh and most uncivil clays obseque. The history of agriculture, attests by from the same, which itself seems incred. ous to the husbandman, and to bring forth its antiquity, its usefulness to society; to juic, but is undoubtedly established? To roots and plants, which otherwise require trace its origin and minute progression what point of wealth and power may not the lightest and hollowest moulds." This our country attain, should agricultural quotation I have made at length, as the rendered gaseous, or that pass into the exertion be extended to the limits of result of long experience, and as a proof which it is susceptible? Let the state go- furnished from one of the most learned vernments lend a fostering hand; establand successful agricultors in Europe, sformed by Virgil in his Georgics, that the lish professorships for the diffusion of ag- bout the middle of the last century, that art of agriculture had been considerably ricultural science, and boards of agricul- fine-tillage is perhaps the most important systematized by the Romans. A lament. ture for the collection of facts, and muni- branch of agricultural operations, and that ficently endow them; the result is incal

riculture, which are inseparably and esat work of emancipation from the fet- sentially conjoined, for the improvement production. fers of ignorance and superstition and of this magnificent art; and truly wontheir concomitant evils of bloody persecu- deriul it is, that esteemed and adored from

of agriculture is in a state of perfection, growth be not repressed by deadly enemies, promises at a reasonable period this crisis, hangs the destines of agricul. varies in its capaci ture. Crops may still be grown; the far-mer may survive, but without science. capacity is co without a set of fixed elementary princis either of the ples, from which to deduce a theory and be increase system of regular management, causes ed, & i unknown, anticipated effects will be pre- in a carious, and the farmer will delve in the stood. dark, to endless eternity, as he has done ble from primæval time.

I mean not by theory, wild and subtle speculation, designed to exhibit to the admiring world the fancy and talent of its of author, rather than the improvement of rural practice; I mean a theory for upon such elementary principles a have evolved out of time and experand which, by a steady perseverance and bring us to a knowledge of agricult at present incredible.

A knowledge of chemistry is essentially useful to the scientific agriculturist, as well as the operative farmer, and as Sir Humphrey Davy has well expressed it, mulation and retention of the res has tor its objects, "all those changes in the arrangements of matter, connected ter, a sour with the growth & nourishment of plants, Whether, as taught by some learned processes of cultivation. The ariva

The narrow limits of an an

The first is, tillage, which of all the rations of the farmer, is the most, ex sive, the most important, and the m delectively executed. Without

Duhamel du Monceau, who has handed down the opinions of the celebrated Tull, field, so makes the following quotation; "If you twenty bushes take a certain quantity of even the most when four only barren earth, reduce it to a fine powder. past. and expose it for a year to the vicissitudes. at least it may be said, that more depends on it than is generally admitted. The more With this brief view of the induce the particles of the earth are divided, the ments to agricultural exertion, I will more the earth is enabled to furnish the for the comfort of man. Again, at the venture to call your attention, for a few food of plants, by being rendered more and dawn of civilization and of learning, moments, to the theory and practice of ag- pervious to the tender radical fibres, and consequently becoming more capable of

bretten to make oblations at the shrine base, in the acknowledged opinion of the ground for the planting of the corn, improvement; is a question dependent on stances too, it forms an insoluble community of the strongest world, elevated it from the character of a which requires thereafter but little work so endless a rariety of casualties and in-

ank of comparatively with the usual method. By cidents, that this cultivation, my corn sustained the point, which it treat 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, farmer in his c that theirs were scorched and worthless, guminous and and the gain necessarily injured; the effect, I ascribe to the deep and perfect pulverising of the earth, whereby the decate fibres were enabled to penetrate ito a moist stratum, beyond the reach of the one bindi e scorching rays of the sun.

With the same view in the mahageent of my wheat, I have been in the practice of gathering my corn, removing the different gabula, or at least, upon different pabula, or at least, upon different pabula, or at least, upon different pabula, or at least, upon different proportions of the same elements science yields its fruits, and the feast its turned down, (eight inches,) harrowing in How can the wheat, and passing over it the roller, if the earth be dry, if not the roller is de-I mean not to advance that the science ferred until it become so; for this practice I can only say that it has been peor at once tangible, and ready for the culiarly successful; and I refer it to the acceptance of any man who may choose same cause, the unusual friability of the Europe for many earth, occasioned by deep and fine til- thy of attention; in this

Yet, though fine tillage is universally bly, under the auspices & some soils of this society be introduced, and end correct, deep tillage m

the constituents; if the capacity of the union, cold is produc-by the union, cold is produc-diminished, heatis disengaged in those was allowed, because the conden-tation of the capacity of the cold in the capacity of th on why deep ploughing may be fertility.

a to some soils, and beneficial to Another benefit soils, whose capacity for heat is in the irrigation mall, or which, are great conductors during the last wint at, readily imbibe and as readily the roots of the your or heat, readily imbibe and as readily art with it; those whose capacities are greater, more slowly imbibe, and more slowly disengage it; the effect of low small a capacity in a soil to contain heat, is, that in summer, plants are scorched by the too rapid disengage ment of it; and by the arrival of wind ter, there is but little, if any, remaining to counteract the excessive cold; when it has reported to the excessive cold; when it

eral warmth which are easily made, previous to an extensive adoption of either practice to free ascertain the nature of the combinations with the sub suits of different depths and with the sub suits of different depths qualities; because, though stones and cious earths are conductors, and the reverse, yet from the infindiversified constitutions of said cannot be distinctly known as experiment, what may be the of the respective combinations, for this doctrins I have no authority

sduct six years

The question of nures shall be applied stances are consum they can only nouriing solid matters cap stances capsed by water, or gase ble of being absorbe vegetables; but such parts of them as are atmosphere, must produce a comparative-

ly 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 adopt ed, to preserve a majority of the water either from absorption; in the vessel allotted to contain it, or from evaporation; & the other source of autriment, the gasses, will escape into the atmosphere; and be wasted by the winds. But apply those substances in the incipient stage of putre-With a view to fine tillage, I have long (action, and sufficiently far to ensure the since adopted the following practice with process, the fixed products yielded in tions, animosities and despotism, among the carliest ages of primitive man, its angreat success: I should first state, that presence of the roots, will be absorbed medal, as an acknowledgement of the the first fruits of the meliorated condition nals afford us no reason to believe, that the lands on which I have practised, con. with the least possible waste; and the eof man, was exhibited the practice of ag. an attempt had ever been made to collect sist generally of a brown loam, with a vaporable gasses, though not so beneficial, reliture, whose benign influence has from so long and extensive a practice, a clayer subsoit. A deep winter fallow, because from their lightness and buoyan-

not be immute with the soil yet one obviou much as practical growth would they have a differ mechanical effects texture, is tice of alter culture is see one tom of the ri of the mountain; transpose them and they both inevitably perish. The practice of irrigation, which been but little noticed,

nture greatly to the in a ovement of agriculture: when water can be drawn with convemee from muddy rivers, swamps of loam, or calcareous beds, it oubted that the solution of ble and calcareous matters must impart to the

> d be frust in this meadow then r it was again well pre: dat the -ame season of ary in both instances it ing at the accession will bank, I dammed covered all, except which was rather as the rest; in the

> > it remained, (the

oval,) I feared a

I had, among ties of Davy prehensions. arks, "wa. freezing irrigated tely in con. rely below e hot at all gans of plants. s.is too copious ort address, but manners yet there cellent, and so abun. of most of the farm. nat I cannot pass it by z, the rich black loam morasses and bottoms, bonaceous matter, sand er stratum of this earth. y, last formed from the deof vegetable and animal dily absorbs oxigen, and forms ic acid, one of the most powerfal nts in vegetable nutriment. The nost rofitable 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 fertiliz. ing powers, not only of itself, but of its adthe leaves of junct, are preserved and improveds and should sulphuric acid, which is porson to vegetation, exist, which is frequently the case in morasses, this combination of saline offal, becomes quite essential

> 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, ar, of caustic lime, which latter will much somer effect a decomposition of the womin flores, by alternate layers of each, in a pit; for which application of a known principle, a Mr. Brown of England was honored with a great service reinlered to agriculture.

to neutralize the acid, and render it into-

The effects of caustic line in accelerate ing the decomposition of moist, forous vemarked its progress through the devious paths of the forest, and diffused its lastre, and direct the mind by the most sure and when admitted at the threshold of the save from this luminary of benighted man, from this luminary of benighted man, from this alway mother of our well being, and our bappaness? Shall we need to be attention which the subject merits; and beautiful to make oblations at the shrine beautiful to getable matter, may be bighty useful in the clouds, will be cause from their tightness and buoyan in the clouds, will be cause from their tightness and buoyan because from their tightness and buoyan in the clouds, will be cause from their tightness and buoyan in the clouds, will be considered by the considerably when the clouds, will be considered by the considerably when the clouds, will be considerably useful in the clouds, will be considerably

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field no other animal matter, it becomes! and noxious putrescency.

With regard to mild lime, or lime com. simple indication of its utility, is the non- accident. effervesence of the soil with acids. All binds t erence given to sion. refer its applicait a sulphate of exhibited. counteracted by liv the products lime, or gypsum,

and thus a pois ed into a whole ecome convert-Gypsum has b lology is a branch of science, of form on Thursday next, & that a proro.

closely connected with the interest of the gation to agriculturist, and has been almost wholly neglected in this country, where aboy all others it is most needed. It is known fact that America abou with the insect class of zoola other quarter of the globe; in respect to complex ries of p larity, and ture existence.

the elephant and eir divine author, et to the vast and vaor whether, in respect to the vast and va-rious influence of their innumerable genera, on the welfare of mankind, some an. poying, and some affordi the philosophic mind will tempt the charge of fr this branch of science ed and repressed, and by researches which hav

studious and diligent most splendid taler I fear, Gentlemen,

rinet: hinc armer juven cos."

PROL We some d of a very pr

cel to the ea lowing inst if it does no ger, on his Barley, raised 2 1-2 lbs. per from five acr 225 bushels, hushel, which Mr. George Pep who was so much per, brewer of pleased with its q at he has reser. ved it for seed .-- P

Hartford, (C A PROFITABL Mr. Daniel Deming, d raised last Summer, from an acre of land, nine his twenty bushels of Onions of Carrotts, twenty bush fire bushels of Beets, and the of Turnips, the whole of which forty five dollars and fifty-five co

FOREIGN.

NORFOLK, Jan. 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Parket ship Tobacco Plant, Captain Baldwin, arrived yesterday in Hampton Roads, from Liverpool, Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of Nov. 21st, was received last night at Lyford's Newsroom, being two days later than the last dates. It affords however no news of

The king had shown himself rather apiteful towards his loving spouse, in the manner in which he put off her ap plication for a royal palace for her resi dence.

To this application lord Liverpool re plied, "that he had received his majesty's commands to inform the queen, that it was not possible for him, under all the circumstances, to assign any of the roy. al palaces for the queen's residence; that until parliament should meet, the allow. ance which has hitherto been enjoyed by the queen would be continued to her; and that it would then be for that body to determine the amount of the future provisions to be granted to her majesty,"

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman had waited upon the queen, and determined that her majesty should write again to lord Liverpool, urging on still stronger terms, the demand which had been made under her sanction, which was accordingly done.

The procession at Liverpool in cele. the collection of duties on essential to health, that the heap be cov- bration of the bill of pains and penalties tonnage-which was read. ered with lime to correct the excessive announced in the last Liverpool papers, took place on the 20th Nov. & is represent. ed to have been one of the most grand, bined with carbonic acid, which it has and best arranged pageants ever witness on motion of Mr. Eaton, ordered to lie on a strong affinity for, and readily extracts ed. It was conducted with great harmo. the table. from the atmosphere, the best and most any and propriety and without the smallest

Speaking of its magnitude the Liver. soils which do not effervence with acids pool editor, says, Of the numbers engaging of the national government to cause rising in favour of the motion; and are improved by lime; and it is said, sands, ed in it we cannot speak with certainty- a military road to more than clay; but of this I doubt, as mo- it occupied upwards of half an hour in Phillippe, on thern experiments have proved that lime passing our office. The paper also con- glish Tur sture of clay, as much as it tains accounts of various celebrations tion of Mr. in reference to tex- in other places on the same joyous occa- War.

Congratulatory addresses continued to ery often abound flock into the Queen from all quarters; & in the ire rendered by illuminations of various other demonstra. the s acid would be tions of joy, for the triumph which she has of the fects not only obtained over her persecutors, were daily the

On the subject of the change in the Ministry spoken of in the last dates, a Liverpool editor observes-'The station many years so ex- which her Majesty is to occupy at the dwell on it would coronation, if that event under existing e an inquiry made circumstances ever takes place, require of operation, it to be adjusted; but the most importan nd the farmer consideration of all, and that in which appointed in the national interests are most involved A more intimate know- arises out of the inquiry what change will probably afford instruc- the failure of the proceedings against the ledge of it might probably afford instruc-tion as to the quantity and quality, the soil and season most suitable, and many circumstances promotive of its operation, equainted Upon this subject no information of which at present we are un equainted Upon this subject no information of with. With this view I presented to this a very specific nature has transpired dursociety a memoir on the modus operandi ing the past week, though some surmises of gypsum, ascribing its vegetative efficative to its phosphotescence, and I have been hazarded that Lords Liverpool and Harrowby will retire, and that they will be succeeded by some of the Grent will be succeeded by some of the Grent time for sound policy, reduced. season if more success, the new arrangements, it is said that Par. a faithful report of them- liament will merely assemble as a matter

> d to business. as been open rith great splender ddition to the perors of Russia & Au ia, whose arrival we have before an ced, the King of Prussia has joined the ntates, and ambassadors from most of cipal and several of the su prin states of the Continent, have also The first and second conferences aiready been held, but no authentic mation as to the subjects which have cupied the attention of the august assen bly has yet reached this country.

nuary will take place

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

MONDAY, Jan. 15. ROADS AND CANALS.
Trimble submitted the following

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into expediency of authorizing by law the processing by the processing by the processing by the processing by the processing the processing by the processing by

d canals through the lands of the intern States at such places as would it un number the general interest, and who we the military defence of the U.

Resolved, That the committee in roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising by law the employment of the topographical engineers, in surveying, under the direction of the President of the Hajist Einters. nals to connect the vaters beween Boston hart se state of Mas-

sachusetts, and F Sound, in the , in such direction Establishment. and on such will best promote the interest of defence of the The Senate t ceording to the or-

er of the day, pro-part of the selec to consider the tee on the pe. es which were de farmer Sediconcludes with

Resolved, uch of the act. en. litled an act punishment of certain crimes a 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 restored to those rom whom they were exacted; and that these resolutions be recommitted 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 Execurive business. The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan 16. The above resolutions were adopted with an amendment for a military road the State of Maine.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17. Mr. Holmes from the committee on Fi. nance, to whom the subject was referred, A desultory conversation followed this reported a bill further to establish the suggestion, embracing various points, but

The resolution relative t laws of the Union over the souri, being taken up in its order, it

. Amongst the petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, from the Legislature of that stare, pray- by a large majority, only four or five om Fort St. the Enn nio

Government may be abolished without prejudice to the public interest, and also whether any of the salaries or compensations now allow- to.

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 dutes, 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 to the committee of Ways and Means, a select committee, or to the committees everally appointed on the expenditures e different departments, (which last was suggested by Mr. Smyth, of esers, Culb: eth, Robertson, Smith of Storrs, Smyth, of Va. Foot, Gross, Y. Trimble, and Lowndes, joined debate, which referred principally e duties of different committees of e House, their nature &c. and the possibility of discharging fully and properly the duty proposed by this resolution. After two unsuccessful motions to my the resolution on the table—the devate ended by adopting Mr. Culbreth's amendment. Being thus amended.

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

nd the House Adjourned.
Monday, Jan. 15. On motion of Mr. Eustis, the House to the conderation of the resomitted by him, for the condition. on of Misseuri into the Union; t the discussion of the Army bill, referred to a committee of the on the state of the Union.

motion of Mr. Lowndes, the House, took up the resolve from the Senate, the admission of Missouri into the on; 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

Mr. Simkin's motion to strike out the military and naval 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 etter 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 Trea. sury, 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 before the committee, but one similar to this a party question.

Mr. Polk then rose and stated, that yester-

Mr. Lowndes having, as well from what ad fallen from others, as from his own inability to vove on the subject understandingly until the committee of Ways and Means had made their report and exfrom Penolscut river to Schodiac river, in hibited to the house the true state of the national finances-suggested the propriety of postponing this bill until that com. mittee should make their report-

irts and ling with the of N. C. McLean, Ser-Cobb, Fleyd, Campbell, and Barpart. Finally

A tittle before sun set, the question was put oh Mr. Simkins' motion to strike even that of federalists. He declared that he out the first section of the bill, to destroy it, and was decided in the negative,

The committee rose reported progress; And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan, 17. On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, it was Resolved, That the committee on com. structed to enquire into the of repealing the act passed 816, by which was allowed impensation of 50 per cent, tion of certain officers of therein named. laid before the House a

ice, their pay, and from what n of Mr. Warfield, the House ded to the consideration of a resomoved by him, calling on the First

comptroller of the Treasury for certain information in respect to discriminations in the List of Balances due to the governin the List of Balances due to the govern-ment—and, after a few remarks between Duyall, which he considered derogatory to Messrs. Smith and Warfield, it was agreed the character of the upper county people_

Reduction of the Army.

The House then again resolved itself nto a committee of the whole, Mr. Whitman again in the chair-and the consider- of the state. ition of the bill for the reduction of the Military Peace Establishment was resum.

Mr. Smyth, of Va. moved to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to he in some respects should follow their examthe insertion of the substitute moved by him some days ago, and published in the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. that no mun more regretted that it should be Before deciding on this motion, the

committee rose; And the House adjourned at 4 o'clock. THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

The bill for the reduction of the Militay Peace Establishment; was taken up & after the rejection of a number of amendments, and the adoption of some unimpor. tant ones, was reported to the house.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From the Federal Republican. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. (Abstract of Proceedings.)

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Maulsby, from the committee of wal' nd means, made their report. It states, that in consequence of the payment of the addi-tional sum of \$94,000 by the general govern-ment of the state's claim for militia expenditures during the war, there will be no necessity to resort to any means to angment the public resources of the state. (When the state shall have received this sum of \$94,000, she will have received nearly \$300,000 of the money, which she expended during the late war -- and this too in despite of all the efforts that the members of that party uniformly denied the justice of our claim on the general government, and essays innumerable were written in democratic papers, to show the absurdity of our demands and the folly of appointing an agent to enforce them. They said we had no claim, except for about 20,000 motion, in order that it might not dollars, which arose from calling out the drafted militia. But the Pederalists perseveredthey considered the claim a fair one, and thanks to their efforts, and the zeal and abili. ty of the state's agent, John L. Kerr, Esq. this large sum of money has been secured to the people of Maryland.

The order of the day was called for, to wit -the bill to regulate sales at auction.

Mr. Forrest moved to postpone the consi deration thereof until Wednesday next, in consequence of the absence of Mr Plater, who originated the bill. After some debate this motion was rejected, and the house pro ceeded to the consideration of the bill. Mr. Hayward moved to strike out the firs

ection of the bill, in other words to reject it This motion was supported by Messrs. Barney, J. P. Kennedy, J. Kennedy and Allan and opposed by Mesers. Forrest, Wilson &

J. B. Eccleston.
When Mr. Eccleston concluded—severa other members indicating a wish to express adjournment having arrived—the house ad-

(It is expected that this bill will be defeat ed. It is argued almost solely upon party considerations. Mr Barney hardly thought it necessary to advert to other topics.)

TUESDAY, Jan. 16. Several petitions were read; and three or four hills, authorising different sheriffs and collectors to complete their collections pass.

The bill which passed this house a few days, ago, granting a divorce to Elizabeth Everett, of the city of Baltimore, was returned from the senate endorsed, "will not pass," and the bill for the relief of Philo de Forrest, of the

city of Baltimore endorsed, "will pass."

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. The question for consideration was the motion of Mr. Barney to reject the bill. Mr. Julius For. rest addressed the house in support of the motion. He admitted the constitutional right of the house to pass the bill proposed-but thought the situation of Haltimore required the aid of according to the plan proposed by the bill this source of revenue, and he was willing to

lay, when this question was under consideration, Mr. Barney had said, that if he could see one federalist opposed to this bill, he should then think it was not a party question. Mr. P. said he was - and he trusted in firm devotion to the true principles of federalism, he was exceeded by no member of the house.

Mr. Duvall followed in support of the bill. He said that we ought to do something for the relief of the treasury, that, it was exhausted & that the public revenues would not but very little more than half equal the necessary pub fig expenditures. He declared that he had compensation of the officers employed in chiefly touching the best mode of proceed. a fair means of obtaining a revenue. Mr. Barno hostility to Baltimore, but considered this

-that he would rather go to them for and aid than to him. That he had seen language and conduct ascribed to that gentleman, nor ed with more maligaity towards Baltimore than had not wished to wouse parry feelings and prejudices-that he had made this declaration early in the Aession that he wished to ere cordial union of parties-but he found that impracticable-we must have a contest-gen tlemen in the op osition 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 considefed it an interferance 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 esisted the arguments of Mr. Hayward, as to the force and effect of the 13th article Secretary of War, trans. if Mr. H's. construction was a correct one, of that article, he ought immediately to endeavor in service during the late war to obtain an alteration of the charter of Baiti-Britain, shewing the periods more; that if the legislature of Maryland had no power to lay a tax on sales at auction in required by a resolution 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 up. on the depressed state of the treasury, and the necessity of something being done for its relief.

Mr. Hayward made some explanations, o. he grounds he had taken-and Mr. T. Kenno 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

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 any thing and every thing, and that he ought not to be blamed if ple. He then adverted to the remarks of Mr. Barney respecting party spirit, and said introduced or appealed to in this discussion, or in any other. But, said Mr. L. whose fault is it 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 must 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 considera. tions of party expediency. That this he was the more surprised at, as he had heard much of the "magnanimous & conciliatory spreeh." as it has been called, delivered by that gentleman early in the session. - The gentleman says the contest must continue—that he sees no disposition in federalists to accept the prof-fered 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 subnission-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 a-

gitated the state, alike at war 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 demon-

strate by our persevering resistance, the pur-

ty 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 encrease our worth in

the estimation of our opponents. That if we

now, under existing circumstances and pros.

pects, cowardly ahandoned 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. Mr. L. then proceeded to argue the question immediately before the house-adverted briefly to the constitutional objections which had been raised-and the necessitious 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. t was then abandoned because it was said Baltimore was in debt, the same thing occur-red 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. Pennsylvama 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 posprofited by this priviledge to the amount of ipwards of \$400,000 The state is now poorshe wants revenue, & Baltimore ought not to complain if the state asks to divide the spoil

with her. When Mr. LcCompte sat down-Mr. Mauls. by 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 most probably be in the house tomorrow-that he wanted that report for the purpose of aiding 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 adourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

After the transaction of some unimportant local business, the house resumed the con-sideration of the "Auction Bill." Mr. Stod-lert spoke in support of the bill. He was ollowed by Mr. Maulsby, 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 gentlement who had spoken in its support, when Mr K. sat down, Mr Maulsby moved to refer the further consideration of the bill to the first of June next. This motion was opposed by Messra 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

Mr Mauls as very ma but fair to The det unusual de Mr B. S. F floor in th it is antici ally crowd gence, to

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the levy therein Bioners. Mr. W the relief The cle in favor favor of in favor jected. effectual : and a bill the Medi currence bill for th bassed ' agreed to

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Which.

ease of the house as to its merits. The motion of Mr Maulsby preclided farther 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 characterised by an

Mr B. S. Forrest it is expected will take the floor in the morning. That fact being known it is atticipated that the lobbies will be unus ally crowded with fishion, beauty and intelligence, to hear that eloquent and favorite de

of four days, the question will be decided as it would have been, had the decision have been on the first day, in the negative. THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

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port: The committee of elections and privilecontained in the following resolutions:

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 memoria-

ers named, to give testimony in the Cecil

be, and they are hereby requested, forthof such person or persons as may appear ed into writing by the clerk or clerks to of Missouri. said commissioners, by said commission. case of said contested election.

drialists & sitting members or their agent by a justice of the peace, be as follows: - | case. You shall according to the best of your skill and knowledge, truly, faithfully, and the proceedings of the day accurately rewithout partiality to any, or either of the ported, they were so complicated that few memorialists or sitting members, take the but veteran legislators would understand examinations and depositions of all and them." What the public wants, and would lacter, he lost his influence with his partilialists, the sitting members, or their agents generally skilful efforts of the editors of so help you .God." And the oath of the that paper, in reporting the discussions of clerk to be administered by a justice of the peace, shall be, "You shall truly, faithfully and without partiality, to any, or either of the memorialists or sitting memhelp you God." And the oath of a witness to administered by a justice of the peace, shall "The evidence you shall give respecting the niested election, now depending before the niested election, and the first hole truth, is nothing but the truth, so help on God."

The house resumed the bill relative to sales by pu bill relative to sales by public alction, & after some time spent in debate, on motion by Mr. Maulsby, the bill was referred to the consideration 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 Walsh, extracted from the National Gazette of the 17th inst .- We recommend all extracts from this paper to the particular attention of our readers.

CONGRESS. The Proceedings of Congress on are of considerable interest. the United States. The am by Mr. Roberts has a good de are sorry, that there was any passed with an amendment, which was future. The delinquents should be know agreed to by the house. Also the resolu- that they may not be trusted hereaftertions to favor of the Examiner General that the example of their ignoming 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 amendsof George B. Milligan, Henry Stump, Ni- that the cause of social faith and moralicholas Hyland, of Stephen, and James ty 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 disappearing before the spirit of compromise the said memorial under consideration, and calculation-a spurious prudence, a and have attentively weighed the same, morbid delicacy threatens the very principles in which consist the solidity and

dignity of the social and federal union. The question which arose in the House of Representatives, respecting the desig-Speaker's attempt to prevent the entry of what would have assumed the controvert. ed point, viz: that Missouri is now a of his opinions in the chair, is exemplified in the effect of his casting vote on this occasion. 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 Virginia, moved to insert in the Journal "late Territory" before the word Missouri ; so that it should read "late Territory of Missouri;" which, after a long debate and a number of ineffectual attempts to adjourn,

It was, according to the Washington City Gazette, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, who moved to insert " State of" before the Resolved, That the said commissioners word " Missouri." The affair wears the aspect of a surprise. It would appear to with to proceed to execute the duties of us more becoming to try material points said commission, by taking the testimony of the kind directly and with due notifica. tion. There has been too much essayed before them under the authority aforesaid, in the nature of stratagem, since the deciand that the said testimony when reduc, sion of the House upon the constitution

Let Congress first decide upon what ers appointed, and aftested by the hand terms Missouri is to be admitted into the and seal of the said commissioners, or Union, and those terms be executed, and a majority of them, be received by this then her genethliacon as a State may be house as competent testimony in the sung. If we understand the purport of Resolved, That the commissioners a- members were of opinion that she was oresaid, give five days notice to the mem. not entitled to be described as a state.-The memorials coming in fact from her agents respectively of the time & place | Legislature assuming to be that of a state, of taking-such depositions; and that they could not be said to be the memorials of may adjourn from time to time, as they the Territory of Missouri, and it is theremax deem necessary, and that the oath fore not surprising that only four mem-

The Intelligencer suggests that " were every witness and witnesses produced & understand, is, the general atrain of the mans, and will shortly probably lose noexamined by virtue of the commission debate—the complexion of opinion on hereunto annexed, upon the interrogator- each side. We trust that an abstract of es now or which may hereafter, before the the sentiments of the speakers will be put in possession of all that is uttered. ers, take, write down, and transcribe, almost to the letter, in her Parliament.

delivered. Members who have uttered sentiments and upheld principles, of which the public should have exact cognizance with a view to the continuance or subduction 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 grosser ingredients. the publicat reality, in loose

lously super erials for sure merits or deo complete evipusillaniof their The man

to the full test; character indisplayed, or remains, concealed only by dint of habitual, invincible caution. We cannot thoroughly know our représentatives 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. LECOMPTE.

You have put it to the gentlemen in plain terms, let them now make their election—"The magnanimous & conciliatory" 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 her the prelude to charge—Mr. Barney this own mouth, immediately afterwards told us, that the "contest must be continued," and appealing to his own democratic brethren to rally around him to defend plain terms, let them now make their eseptember 1038. Salem to this own democratic brethren to rally around him to defent Baltimore, the patron and support of democracy, 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 vindictive was banished, and he and his followers passed over into the Narraghanset settlement where they founded what is called Providence—"Covlists, or the sitting members, either by themselves or their agents. For that purpose specially appointed, or by summons from the said commissioners, at the instance either of the memorialists or sitting members, or their agents respectively.

Resolved, That any summons issued by said commissioners, to rany 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, with commissioners, up.

The bridge of a metion of the words "the listence repeaks of a motion to amend the Journal of works and the Journal of works and the "Coremans of grace" to another dissention—This coltroveray being decided against the "Coremans of grace" to another dissention—This coltroveray being decided against the "Coremans of grace" to another dissention—This coltroveray being decided against the "Coremans of grace" to the word "Missouri," the words "the words "the words "the words "the words the same time feelings of parly. This is the lan-tive feelings of parly. This is eralists of Maryland by publishing his subsequent declarations, adding that the motive for all this asperity is to found in the fact, that federal men generally 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 Unionand that upon a compromising proposition to relinquish the states claim to a part of the duties upon sales at auction; Mr. aqua. Barney, presuming that federalists would the main vote on Friday, seventy-seven be almost exclusively against him, gave vent to his party rancour, recalled all his reconciliatory rant, proclaimed Baltimore in "utmost need" and implored her democratic friends to sustain her, as Baltimore knewher enemies and was regardless of of the commissioners to be administered bers voted for this designation in such a 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-

thing more. When we first heard of Mr. Barney's said commission is closed, be produced soon given in the Intelligencer. Grateful pacificating tone, or what was mistaken to, & left with you, by either of the memo- as we are for the useful and liberal and for a pacificating tone, we were alike surprised and pleased-Surprised, because, Congress, we every day see reason to re- whatever we may think of individuals and gret the absence of the system pursued in the general character of the people, we England, whose people are immediately did not believe that any democratic man of prominence would dare to offer a rehe depositions of all and every the wit. Hence, not only more gratification for concumation of parties and so destructive ness, and witnesses produced before and them, but a livelier interest in the proconciliation of parties, and because we xamined by the commissioners named in ceedings of the Legislature, and all the to a great majority of feading and now the commission bereunto annexed, as far the sayou are directed and employed by the dominissioners, to take, write down, and describe the said depositions, or any of them, help you Gold. And the said depositions or any of them, help you Gold. And the said depositions or any of them. time-not far distant we hope-the es. pleased, because we hoped when we saw tablishment of the Intelligencer, or some the speech that we had been mistaken; and other, may be able to adopt the English because, believing as we do, that the state plan. We must import stemographers of Maryland will be for ever retarded in 1664 New Jersey granted to lord Berkley mured to drugdery, if we cannot find her progress to improvement by a rancorthem at home.—Then we shall not remain her progress to improvement by a rancorthem at home.—Then we shall not remain

religious or political creeds. For of this and were sold by that province as a fund for 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 bufficient to attract the public confidence, there can be but little doubt of his being a safe fiduceary 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 subserve 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

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-m do not honestly and sincerely ciliation, we will agree to forfeit all we are worth and to abandon the federal party for ever.

> THE EASTON GAZETTE. TUBENTS NOTES.

that the stronger 771 were of such unhallowed hundred and they refused to year 1820.

New Hampshire lying along the near northern bound 60 miles into the coun river Piscat-

ando Gotges, hre to river into the 1639 Patent for Maine to o the north east of New Kennebeck, one hundre country 1651-2 Province of

Massachusetts. 1649 Terminated Connectiont & Ma duty imposed by exported from Connection port of Fort Saybrooke, at inhabitants of Springfield this river refused to pay retaliation imposed a duty y thing that.

came into the Castle grand. Connecticut, Plymouth or New Haven, and added an export daty from the Bay, with a law of fortestute for non payment in either case.
1636 General Court of Massachusetts bestowed 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

Connecticut,

the president were incorporated-In 1650 its first charter granted. first charter granted.

1656 In this age of persecution rose the Quaker sect—They suffered all sorts of persecution even death itself—But they could not

1000 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 nother country were called "enumerated articles"-Same year tobacco forbid to be grown in England, as compensation for the above re-striction. Sir William Berkley appointed go. vernor of Virginia this year by Charles 2d. 1661/A premium on raising silk in Virginia

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 postliminous speeches elaborately people at large and of men of sense and settled by a randor out of his grant, 1713 Question of Boundary settled between Massachusetts and Connecticut. By report of joint committees it appeared that 107, 793 seres of land were due from Massachusetts and connecticut. By report of joint committees it appeared that 107, 793 seres of land were due from Massachusetts and connecticut. By report of joint committees it appeared that 107, 793 seres of land were due from Massachusetts and connecticut. By report of joint committees it appeared that 107, 793 seres of land were due from Massachusetts and connecticut.

and materially different from | integrity, as would fill all the places in | settlements were made by the subjects of et the state and general government with before the adjustment made, they should remen of the greates and sense and purest main permanent, and compensation should be virtue among us. regardless alike of their 107,793 acres were conveyed to Connecticut. made out of vacant bands for such cases. These-Tale College.

From the Star. CENSUS For Caroline County, Md. 1820. Male Slaves Female do Free colored By reference to Niles! Register, vol. 1, page 5 county had [in 1810] Free Wh CENSUS Female Slaves The population of Centreville. Of Ann's County, Md. 1826. Whites

PPOINTMENTS, and Council of Martia January Insulvent Deb

re to be able to

s of Congress who disposition, one of daugerously ill, are pronounced out of pranounced out severely wou

of the age of 25 the citizens. American, on he year 1819 to 2287. Of of deaths awere males. ere colered

ear 1820, it

faid a tax of one

inst in the 32d year of FINGTON, of Vienna, d been for several years ortment had gained him a mest, upright citizen, cut off life and in the midst of his at such was the will of Heaven, with humble submission to the has bereft them of a warm and sinend-society of an amiable and exem-

lectionate husband and father. -On the 22d inst, in Baltimore, in the 48th year of his age, Gen. JOSEPH STERETT

member-and a wife and intant son of

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a fieritacias 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 premi. ses the following property, to wit, a tract of part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's Discovery, containing one hundred acres mose of less, two dressing glasses and one crib-Sold to satisfy the aforesaid fier facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Jan. 27-15

The Subscriber having removed to Easton, will accommodate a few young gentlemen

with 1 OARD the present year.
WM. THOMAS.
Easton, Jan. 13—if.

TAYLORING. The subscriber respectfully informs his

riends and the public in general, that he has

Tayloring Business
in a part of the bouse formerly occupied by
Mr. James Rue, as a Tavern, next door to Mr.
Graham's, Frinting Office, where he intends
carrying it on in all its various branches, and
from his long and strict attention to the business, he flatters himself that he can please,
and solicits a share of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedie it Servant,
PETAR L. DEPARTMENT.

PETER L. DUBBOROW.

Mr Maulsby, is no conclusive indication of the unusual degree of warmth and personality

There is little doubt that after a discussion

Mr. Duvall reports a bill empowering the levy courts of the several counties cussion is likely to arise on the Bill for the relief of therein named to discontinue out pen.

Mr. W. W. Eccleston reports a bill for the relief of Sally Handy of Dorchester. ficance, & involves some The clerk of the Senate returns the bill in the machinery of the instiin favor of Thomas A. Davis; the bill in favor of William Ferguson, and the bill about the promulgation of the in favor of William Stevens, severally re- derstood to contain a statem jected. Also delivers a bill for the more committed on the Bank and effectual amendment of legal proceedings, those persons or officers and a bill for the relief of the Managers of them." The suppression of the Medical College Lottery, for the con- ment, in whatever quarter, currence of the house-And returns the done to the country, on the grounds bill for the relief of Benjamin Rawlings demnity for the past and security for and Armourer, severally assented to. Mr. Boyle delivers the following re-

ges, to whom was referred the memorial 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 enquired into, report; That they have had and are of opinion, that an enquiry should be immediately entered into, with a view to ascertain the track of such allegations. From the late period of the session, at which the memorial was presented to the nation of Missouri on the Journals of the house, the committee have met with great House, is of a remarkable character. No difficulty in adopting a plan calculated to one can dispute the propriety of the 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 state. The importance of having a man the same facilities to both. Your committee after much reflection on this subject, have came to a determination to submit to the wisdom of the house, the plan

forthwith by the clerk of this house, to

Resolved, That a commission be issued

contested election.

All which is submitted. By order, BICHARD BENNETT. Clk,

POETBY.

TO INS WIFE.

(During a period of severe indisposition) BY CORVELIES NEALE.

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

And fear not, my love, when thy spirits are weak. plichted I never will break. The troth 1

but sickness it touches the

any feelings have a magic in soothing the wearisome

Pity rears up the stem, and Hope looks for the

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

& have loved thee in sickness; I'll love the in

And if want be our portion, why love be our Thy comfort in sorrow, thy stay when most

The troth I have plighted I never will break.

THE CALL OF WALLACE. By S. Bamford, valley, O come from the

And arise to the hills of your tathers again, For a chieftain has placed his banner on high And the scourge of his country hath dared to defy.

Our lands are laid waste, and our b destroyed,

e the ravaging Saxon is de brave ones, in h Il sweep him of the carnage

be lord of our land he sum of its heroes appeal to the brand? shall it be said that a Soutt ever hore chains which his fathers had spurued be

Then come from the valley, and come from the plain, And arise to the hills of your

will sweep like the like a flood.

And the sun of a tyrant Lincoln Castle, July 16,

our mousand dollar gusta alone—that dunning, he was about one hundre WAS CLASSICALLY for eighty doll of John Doe ogizes to the the "wild god he says it was led them, but ly brother of the here is something not withstand quill further sa remarkably and Y PINE in all continue long e this; and if it cou nough, he would not his situation for that of the greates that wears a nt there may no" in such a no have no head."-We do not ki something "indefinal mation; but for ourself esire to try the experime

LEGISLATIVE FO CHERAW.

The Legislature of South Caro passed an act incorporating this which has heretofore been known by name of Chatham, and given it the name of CHERAW. This is the ancient Indian name of this place. What motive if any, operated to effect this change of name, is unknown here; no British name could have been less exceptionable than that of Chatham. That name was worn, adorned and rendered sacred to freedom by one of the greatest and best of Englishmen, and cannot be relinquished by those who know and feel its character in the history of civil liberty, without re-

But the powers that be, have enacted that the place shall be known as Cheraw; let us with cheerfulness adopt the name; as Cherare, let it rise and prosper; there is no magic in a name; it is the local and geographical advantages which nature has given to the place, and the civic vir-tues of its inhabitants that must render whatever name it bears, august and re spectable.—Pes Des Guz.

From the Boston Gazette. RAPID TRAVELLING.

I noticed in your paper of the 8th inst. ander the above head, a challenge to all the world, to beat twenty miles an hour, which was performed by four young gentlemen on akates. This is doing well, but I am knowing to its having been beat, with ease, by more than half. The river Accushanet, which displays the towns of Fairbaven and New Bed ford, is a mile wide, and has been crossed on the ice, however incredible it may seem to you in one minute, in what is called an Ice. Boat. I received a letter yesterday, from a gentleman in Fairbaven, who has has constructed one of these boats, in which he states

that himself and three others crossed the M. ver in one minute and a half, on Thursday, the 4th inst. & sailed, when the wind was fresher, at the rate of sixty mile: . hour-45 miles is quite common. These boats, which are not much known in this country, but which are prevalent, I believe in the north of Europe, are nothing more than a common boat or yawl, placed on three runners, and propelled by the wind. The lee runner or skate, is a little sharpened, so as to take the ice, and

Hartford, (Con.) Jan. 13. An article is now going the rounds of the papers, which we believe had its origin in the Albany Daily Advertiser, which states, and at the same time expresses much wonderment at the fact, that one of our industrious Connecticut damsels, street, at possessing the true Yankee roving, ped-dling disposition, had reached Albany with a large quantity of sewing silk which she offered for sale as the manufacture of Dec Connecticut, to the great admiration of The rose smells as sweetly in sunshine and air, the honest Dutchmen of New York. Now But the greenbouse has all our affection and instead of this circumstance being thought worthy of notoriety in this state, we can assure the Vorkers that hundreds of females in the neighbouring towns gain their whole subsistence from the manufacture of this article, and that they have brought it to such perfection as nearly to exclude foreign silk from our stores. We therefore, recommend the said fair lady and her silk to the confidence of every Dutchman, and hope that their patriotism or gallantry will induce them to purchase largely, in which case it is not unlikely they may soon see more of our enterprising females among them.

> Oniona are supposed to have been originally brought from Egypt, where they nust have possessed a most bewitching taste since the Israelites would fain have returned to bond to for the sake of enjoying them to Greece, and from thence they became common on the whole continent. It is remarkable that the particles manating from this bulbons root are so wolatile and so keen, that they instantly corrode the external aurface of the eyes, and draw tears; and it is more carlous still, that if when peeling an onion, the cook wishes to be spared this lachrymatory affection, a small piece of bread placed at the end of the operating knife, will at sorb the effluvia and prevent the disagreeable effect.

Indian Cure for the Ear Sche.

Take a piece of lean mutton, about the size of a large walput, put it into the fire almost reduced to a cinder; then put it into a piece of clean linen, and squreze it until some moisture is expressed, which the patient can bear it. This has been tried in a family at Madras, in more than one in tance, and gave immediate relief, after laudanum and other medicines had been ineffectually applied.

Carriage & Harness For the present year, two Negro Meb, one Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and extensive supply of materials in its line, which will enable him to execute orders in his line at the abortest notice, in a superior stile, and on pleasing terms or ash or country produce, at his old stand, head of Washington street.

JUSEPH PARROTT.

N. B. J. P. requests all those indebted to him to come forward without delay, and settle their accounts, either by note or bond as he can grant no further indulgence,

Eastop, Jan. 13, 1821.—

THIS IS TO GET OTICE. That the sub

in's Court o ind, letters of adal estate of John Stewart, late of deceased; all persons having clain are hereby ward the vouchers the before the 25th st the said deceased whibit the same with o the subscriber at or f July next, they may schuded from all benefit ander my hand the HENRIETTA T Administratrix

NINDE, (FROM MALTIMORE)

Reing deeply sensible of the favours revicinity, by the liberal encouragement he has met with in his business, takes this method publicly to express his gratitude for the same, assuring them that he will spare no pains to nanufacture such goods in his line, which he

flatters himself will not fail to secure future patronage from all his customers.

The following articles, of the first quality may be had at the Old Establishment where David Nice, lately resided, and where the bu-

iness is now carried on; viz. FRESH LOAF BREAD every day, Sunday, excepted.

CRACKERS of various descriptions, SPICE NUTS, POUND CAKES,

SUGAR CAKES GINGER-CAKES, and

POUND-CAKE made to order on the shortt notice, to accommodate parties. Easton, January 20

BOARDING.

The subscriber having removed to Hillsho rough, will accommodate four or five Hove with Board & Lodging -- Parents or Guardians who send Ave to the Hillshousugh Adademy, will find his house very convenient, being situated in the vicinity of that institution.

JOHN L. ELBERT. Hillsborough, Jan. 20

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

FATIRE ASSORTMENT OF

PALL Which they are t will offer on the Easton, Novem

That st for terms

MARIA CAMPBELL

CCED RENTS. The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied y Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and ossession given the first of January next-Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the

ROBERT H, GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of the following writs of fleri faci-

s to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, to wit, John L. Kerr, one other at the suit of the same, one at the suit of Samue Groome, one other at the suit of W. H. Tilgh man, Robert and Tench Tilghman, executors of James Earle, deceased, against Solonio Lowe, will be sold on the Court House Green. on Tuesday the 13th February the following property, to wit, 3 head of horses, two stage ud harness, one negro man Daniel, one be Horace, one ditto Oliver, one billiard table. Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interes and costs of the above fi. fa's .- Sale to con mence at 12 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shift.

Sheriff's Sale.

wirtue of the following Fi Fa's to me di gainst William I. Buttie, at the suits of William Jenkins, Benjamia Wilmot, use of Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, use of eis Arlett, and one other at the suit of Allvait use of John Perry, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tues tay the 13th ebruary, 1821, all the right, interest, claim the dropped into the ear as hot as and title of the bove William I. Battie, in and to the following parcels or tracts of lands, caled Newman's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farmer' Delight, be the quantity what it may. Sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above ALLEN BOWIE, Shiff.

To be Hired.

Boy and one Woman, also a Boy to be put out for his victuals and cloathes. RACHEL LEEDS KERR.

House & Garden TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House & here Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives in Point. The Dwelling House is come and convenient, with a good Kitchen The Garden is also very good. It will good situation for a public Boarding or Tavern. For terms apply to the tor of this paper, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH

Easton, August 5-

State of Maryland,

Talbot County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber, one of he Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of John Sewell of James, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of he Act, for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November Session, in the ear eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms menioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his pro. perty and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state afore-said for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the gaoler is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner busing given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of May term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said John Sewell be discharged from his imprisonment, and he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least 3 months before the said first Saturday of May term next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said court in the forenoon, for the purpose of recreditors, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled. "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this 11th day of Sep.

ember eighteen hundred and twenty:
WILLIAM JENKINS. January 13-4w

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH. Wheelioright,

Nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Parrott's Car-inge 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 reasons-

THE STATE OF MARVLAND, Queen Ans County Orphans Court, December 30th, 1820

On application of Anna Migris Nabb, administ at ix of John Nabb, late of Queen Anns countryd : ceased, Ordered that she give the notic grequired by law for creditors to exhibtheir claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be inserted 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 Anna County Orphans Court, I Anns County Orphans Court, I have hereunto subscribed my

> THOS. C. EARLE Regr. Wills Queen Anns County

t day of January; eighteen hun-

No the above order, E IS HEREBY GIVEN,

bacriber of Wye, in Queen Ann's obtained from the orphans court in Maryland letters of Adminpersonal estate of John Nabb, inn's county, deceased, all perlaims against the said deare hereby warned to exhibit the vouche - thereof to the subat or before the 12th day of December they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of Jan ANNA MARIA NABB, Administratrix,

of Jolin Nabb, deceased.

fountain in.

The Subscriber baving leased the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Tai. bot county at present occupied by Mr. James Rue, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the ine of his profession as Innkeeper; he ledges himself to keep good and attentive ervants, his house is in complete order for the eception of company, and will be opened on he first day of January next, furnished with new beds and furniture-his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with he best provender the country will afford .articular attention will be paid to travelling centlemen and ladies, who can always be ac commodated with private rooms, and the te intends keeping the best liquors of every

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 pracwas are allowed by me) are in the habit of imploying and dealing with my servants. 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 .ses be prosecuted and fined according to

NS. HAMMOND. St. Aubin, Jan. 6, 1821.—2m.

To Hire

For the present year a good Country Black. 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 profished agreeably to the order of the court, the said Thomas 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 valuation of the commissioners, but Elizabeth the daughter of the said Joannes, though called 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 purchase money to be paid at the end of eighteen mouths from the day of sale, with interest 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 loor of Caroline county.

By order, JO: RICHARDSON, Clk. In pursuance of the above order the un lersigned commissioners appointed will ex oose at publi; sale on the premises on the last Saturday in February next, to the highest bidder, all the lands mentioned in the ahave mentioned commission and return, lying and being in the county of Caroline, on the terms prescribed by the above mentioned or-

Richard Hughlett, Beth Godwin, Samuel Culbreth, Wm. M. Hardeastle, Thomas Goldsborough, Commissioners.

MARYLAND. October Term, Anno Domini 1820.

Ordered by Dorchester County Court, that he first Wednesday after the first Monday in pril next, be appeinted 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 ine is appointed for his creditors to attend. By Order,

E. RICHARDSON, CIL. True Copy.

Overseer Wanted

Dr. ALLEN THOMAS, residing on to Western Shore, wishes to engage a single man as an Overscer-he must produce satisfactory recommendations as to ability, &c. &c. To such a person tiberal wages will be given. NICROLAS THOMAS,

Tallot County, Decomber 39th, 1820

Dr. Saml. T. Kemp.

VOL.

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The chie

Having removed to the dweiling formally occupied by Dr. Cray, continues respecting to offer his professional services to the public. Easten, Dec. 30.

Mrs. S. Thompson,

Hes rented for the ensuing year and intends emoving on Monday next, to that large & commodious prick 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 accommodate young Ladies from the country, going to the Female Academy, at \$100 per year, & o the parents or guardians of such she oledges herself to pay the stric est attention their health and convenience. Easton, Dec. 30

REMOVAL,

The MISS HARRISSES, have rented the rick House adjoining the residence of the to Mrs. Trippe, and intend opening their chool there on Monday next, (which for omfort and convenience is preferable to the nouse they have heretofore occupied) and naving taken into consideration the pressure of the times and the scarcity of money, they have concluded to teach in future on the folowing terms, to wit. Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing

and Sampler Work Writing, Arithmetic, the English \$3,00 Grammar, and Muslin work, incluling the above branches

Geography, Ancient & Modera History, illustrated by Maps, Composition & Embroidery, including all the above branches

5,00 6,00extra Drawing and Painting Parents or Guardians, living at a distance, lesirous of sending young ladies to this a stiintion, can have them boarded on moderate terms in the house adjoining the school room, where they will be under the immediate inspection of the teachers, who will board in the same house, and pledge themselves to pay the utmost attention to their morals, manners, &c. Faston, dec 30

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to avi 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 praying 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 several requisites required by the said acts of assembly-I do hereby order and And the more entirely to prevent such employment and dealing by night or by day, prisonment and that they be & appear before hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on to any person who shall inform me there- the first Wednesday after the first Monday in of so that the parties offending in the premi- 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 tenry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said thenry Jenkins and Benjamin Gadd, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

tiven under my kand the 12t day of December 1820.

ARTHUR RICH.

True Copy,

MARYLAND,

December 30

Dorchester County, to wit : On application to me the Subscriber, in the cess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the fourth judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Henry Griffith and Richard Pul-ler, stating that they are in actual confine-ment, and praying for the benefit of the a t 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 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 Criffith and Richard Fuller to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Griffith and Richard Futter should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Given under my hand the 16th day of Octo ber 1620. WILL M B. MARTIN.

True copy. December 30

MARYLAND, Dorchester County to wit:

On application of Levin Forwell to the subcriber, 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 forthe that he give notice to his creditors of his anplication and discharge aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and Boltim for three months before the first -We does y after the first Monday in April next, & contiand that he likewise cause a copy hereof to set up at the court house door of Dorcheser county and at public places in said courty, d that he be and appear on that day or an the they may appoint before the Judges Dorchester county court, for the purpos answering such interrogatories as may be prounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge—Given under my bend the 31st day of October, anno domini 1820. LEVIN LAKE.

True copy December 30-49

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