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## CALENDAR For the year 1823.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
February	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
March	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
July	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
August	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
September	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
October	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
November	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
December	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

#### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

##### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.—The bill for the relief of Whittington Steele and Kitty Parker, the eldest daughter of Azariah Parker of Worcester county, was sent to the senate.

Mr. John P. Kennedy presents a petition from George Yeaman of the city of Baltimore, praying for a divorce; read and referred to the committee appointed on petitions of a similar nature.

On motion by Mr. Norris, Ordered, The committee of claims be requested, as speedily as possible, to have placed on the desk of each member of this house, the printed report of the treasurer, and other state officers.

Ordered, That the bill to withdraw the sum now given the different schools, colleges and academies, to constitute a fund to be hereafter appropriated to the education of poor children, have a second reading on the 15th day of January next.

The report of the committee, relative to the importation of slaves from other states into this state, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house concur with the same? Determined in the negative. Yeas 34—Nays 37.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution appointing a day for humiliation and prayer, endorsed 'assented to with the proposed amendment,' which amendment was read and assented to.

The resolution relative to the Cumberland road, endorsed 'assented to.'

The bill for the relief of Alexander Robertson of Worcester county; the bill to

settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year; the bill to provide for building a bridge over Antietam creek, at John Shaefer's mill, in Washington county; the additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate elections; and the bill to provide for the building a bridge over Antietam creek in Washington county; severally endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to repeal parts of the acts of assembly therein mentioned; the bill to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution & form of government as relates to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, & to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county, severally endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were read, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to confirm an act passed at December session eighteen hundred & twenty one, entitled, An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relates to the division of Baltimore county into election districts, endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Ordered, That the committee of claims cause one hundred copies of the late census of Maryland to be printed for the use of the legislature.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to repeal all laws prohibiting the importation of slaves from other states and territories of the Union? Determined in the negative.

The bill to change and alter the names of William Price and Eliza Price of Caroline county, to William Medford and Eliza Medford, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Ireland reports a bill, entitled, an act to authorise William Knight of Kent county, to import and bring into this state certain negroes therein mentioned; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to limit and ascertain the number of justices of the peace to be appointed by the governor and council of this state, and for other purposes.

The supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Parker, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the costs and other expenses which have, or shall accrue, in any of the county courts of this state, in prosecutions against persons charged with unlawfully obstructing the navigation of the river Susquehanna, and for which any one or more of the counties may be liable, be paid by the state, and that the clerks of the respective courts in which any cost, and other expenses have or shall accrue, cause bills of the same to be laid before the judges thereof, and if by them found to be correct, and according to law, they are hereby authorized and required to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for the amount of the same.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy delivers the following report:

The Committee appointed to bring in a bill entitled, 'An act to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States,' respectfully ask leave to report—That they have taken the subject into their serious consideration, and it is a subject of far greater importance than at the first glance may be imagined; it is a subject in which the honour, the character, the interest and the future prosperity of the state, are all deeply interested.

Religious liberty does not exist in Maryland, for religious liberty cannot be said to exist under any government where men are not permitted to worship God in the manner most agreeable to the dictates of their own consciences, or what is the same thing, denied the enjoyment of civil rights, and rendered incapable of holding any office, civil, military or judicial, except they acknowledge their belief in a particular system of religion.

The constitution of Maryland was framed at an early period of the revolution, when ancient prejudices had a strong influence over the mind, when it was considered as going far in the work of reformation to declare, that there should be no established church in the state; and it certainly required great exertions to effectuate that object, for in Maryland; as well as in other states, even christian sects, catholics particularly, had formerly been proscribed, & we may at once see how strongly these prejudices influenced the minds of the wise & worthy framers of the Constitution, when in one breath they declared 'that it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him;'

\*Declaration of Rights; 33d article.

and in the next, that it was only professing christians who were entitled to protection in their religious liberty.

When the revolutionary war was at an end, and the people of the United States had time to give to the principles of government, and of civil and religious liberty, a fair and full examination; when the immortal Washington, and his illustrious co-peers, selected from every state in the Union, met in Convention to frame a constitution, which was ratified by the people of the United States, they unanimously declared, that 'no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.' Such a declaration, at such time, and from such an assemblage, comprising a greater share of talents, virtue and patriotism, than our own, or perhaps any other country will ever again exhibit, calls loudly for our admiration; they broke the last link of religious tyranny, and put an end to the domination of superstition; the people, the free, sovereign and independent people of the United States, echoed and re-echoed, the noble sentiment, 'no religious test shall ever be required.' Even Maryland joined in the general acclamation, and hailed the glad tidings with joy. And we find the names of a M. Henry, a Jenner and a Carroll, attached to that instrument, under which the United States have risen to glory and greatness.

The only state which imposes a restriction, in any degree similar to that of Maryland, is that of Massachusetts, which was also adopted during the revolutionary war; and even that is only applicable to a few offices. The state of Maine, which formed part of Massachusetts, and which was received into the Union a few years past, has made it a part of her constitution, that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office. The adjoining state of Delaware, was the first to follow the footsteps of Washington in this respect, and to use the same words in her constitution, as in that of the United States. Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois and Alabama, have all incorporated the same declarations in theirs; and all the other states have recognised Religious liberty, as a 'natural unalienable right' (1); as 'an inalienable privilege' (2); as a 'right to be enjoyed without discrimination or preference' (3); 'to cause no abridgment of civil rights' (4); that 'no human authority can in any case whatever, controul or interfere with the right of conscience' (5); 'that no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles' (6); 'that civil rights and privileges shall not be diminished or enlarged on account of religion' (7); and whenever they have not recognised the most perfect freedom in religious matters, they do not require, as a qualification for office, any other test than a simple oath. Maryland, therefore, stands alone in this respect. And your committee ask with confidence, why should Maryland continue to retain this feature in her constitution, since it has been virtually abolished by the constitution of the United States, and is at once inconsistent with the dictates of reason and common sense, and is not sanctioned by any authority human or divine. We have no right to interfere with the religious opinions of others; we have no right to punish or proscribe those who differ from us on religious subjects; we are all answerable in this respect to our great Creator; to God, and not Man.

Shall that Religion, which was announced to humble shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem, as the 'glad tidings of great joy,' as proclaiming 'on earth peace, and good will toward men; that religion which commands us to love our neighbours as ourselves; shall that religion be used any longer in Maryland as a political instrument to deprive worthy and virtuous citizens of their just rights? Principles are eternal; and whether we proscribe from office ten, or ten thousand citizens, it amounts to the same thing, and is equally contrary to the law of God, which is written in every heart, and directly at variance with that precept which proceeded from the lips of our divine Lord and Master: 'Whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, do you even so to them;' and whosoever contravenes this sacred command, may call himself a Christian, may be a recorded Christian, but he is not a Christian in deed and in truth, he is not a real disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus, who declared that his kingdom was not of this world.

Situated as Maryland is, in the midst of large and powerful states, who have universally thrown open the doors of office and honour to all whose talents and merit entitle them to the confidence of the people, it becomes our interest, as well as our duty, to let the world know, that in Maryland, as well as in the other states, civil and religious liberty is enjoyed in its fullest extent, nor can we hope for prosperity as a state, until we do justice to all men.

- (1) Vide, Constitutions of North Carolina & New Hampshire.
- (2) New Jersey.
- (3) New York and South Carolina.
- (4) Vermont.
- (5) Pennsylvania.
- (6) Georgia.
- (7) Kentucky and Mississippi.

Your committee will only further call the attention of the house to the inconsistency of retaining in the constitution a provision which is at war with the principles of civil and religious liberty, and remark, that the same citizen whom the people cannot choose to represent them in the State Legislature, may be, by the same people, elected to Congress; and may also be elected to the presidential chair; that he who cannot be a justice of the peace in Maryland, may be chief justice of the United States; and he who cannot be an ensign in the militia, may command the army of the nation. Such inconsistency is too glaring, too ridiculous, to be longer tolerated by a free people.

This question has been presented to the consideration of former Legislatures in another form. It is now presented to your consideration on what your committee think, is the true ground, on the ground of extending to all the citizens of Maryland, without distinction of sect or name, the same civil rights and religious privileges enjoyed under the constitution of the United States, and surely no danger can arise from our following the examples of our sister states, or from incorporating into the constitution of Maryland the language used in the constitution of the United States, and ask leave to report a bill to that effect. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order,  
J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.

And a bill, entitled, An act to extend to the citizens of Maryland, the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States; which were read.

Mr. Stansbury presents a representation from the directors of the penitentiary, giving an account of their proceedings and a statement of the situation of that institution; read and referred to Messrs. Stansbury, Cannell, John P. Kennedy, Maddux, Stone-street, Parker and Worthington.

Thursday, Dec. 19.—On motion by Mr. Allen, Ordered, That the bill to alter the constitution so that the members of the senate may be hereafter elected immediately by the people, have a second reading on the 2d of January.

Mr. Howard reports a bill, entitled, An act to reduce the per diem of the justices of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Purviance presents a petition from the A-bury Sunday School Society of Baltimore, praying for an act of incorporation.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill to abolish joint tenancy.

On motion by Mr. Looekerman, the question was put, That the following be stricken out: 'That in no case of property either real or personal, holden or possessed by any joint tenants, shall the parts of those who die first accrue to the survivor or survivors, but they shall descend or pass by devise, and shall be subject to debts, charges, curtesy or dower, or transmittable to executors or administrators, and be considered, to every other intent and purpose, in the same manner as if such deceased joint tenants had been tenants in common.'

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the same was recommended for amendment.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills, testaments, the duties of executors and administrators, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons. A bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company in Baltimore county, by the name of the Baltimore Manufacturing Company. A bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company in Baltimore county by the name of the Avalon Company. And a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the oaths to be taken by the members of the senate and house of delegates, severally endorsed 'will pass;' which were read.

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

Friday, Dec. 20.—Mr. Spence reports a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one system the laws, to direct descents; which was read.

The speaker laid before the house communications from the clerks of Somerset and Saint Mary's counties, relative to the attendance of judges; read and referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

On motion by Mr. Wootton, Ordered, That the governor and council be requested to furnish information to the house of the number of farms at present in the armory, their order and condition, the salary of the present armorer, and the terms of his contract.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act regulating the amount of money that the ex-aminer general of the state of Maryland shall be annually entitled to receive for his services.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act explanatory of and supplemental to the acts of assembly providing for the importation of slaves into this state.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose that a joint committee of the senate, and the house of delegates, be appointed to inspect the penitentiary during the Christmas adjournment. We have appointed Messrs. Millard, Cannell, Steele, Norris, Worthington, Farquhar and Allen, to join such gentlemen as may be named by the senate.

Mr. Henry Kemp presents a petition from Samuel, Lucy, and others, persons of colour, praying to be permitted to reside on an island in the Potomac river, purchased for them by the executor of William Jenkins, deceased, their former master; read and referred to Messrs. H. Kemp, Fisher and Farquhar.

Mr. Wootton reports a bill, entitled, An act authorising the levy courts of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties to levy a sum of money for building a bridge over Patuxent river at Queen Anne; which was read.

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

Ordered, That the committee on divorces report favourably on no petition until they shall be satisfied that the parties concerned have had sufficient time to file any vouchers with said committee, in order to counteract the allegations of the party applying for such divorce; and that in future no favourable report be made by said committee, on any such application, unless the party applying shall have given public notice, for the space of three weeks in some one or more newspapers published in this state, nearest to the residence of the party so applying, of their intention to make such application to this legislature.

On motion by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, the question was put, 'That the whole be stricken out from the word "Ordered?"'

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Ordered, That the list of balances reported to this house by the treasurers of the western and eastern shore, be referred to the committee of ways and means, and that the printing of the same be deferred until the actual, as well as the nominal balances, can be ascertained.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

On the second reading of the resolutions from the senate, approving of the measures of the general government, the same were unanimously assented to.

Adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 30.—The speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, in obedience to the order of this House, of the 9th and 13th instant, read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Lloyd, presents a petition from Samuel Stevens of Talbot county, praying for a divorce, read and referred to the committee appointed on petitions of a similar nature.

Mr. Carroll, presents a petition from Ann Holydayoke, read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Agent for the Eastern Shore, giving an account of his proceedings, read and referred to the committee appointed on the report of the Agent for the Western Shore.

On motion by Mr. Martin, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, An act to provide for the conveyance and return of process issued from the courts of one county to the officer of another.

On motion by Mr. Cannell, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Kent county, passed Dec. session 1821, Chapter eleven.

Mr. Thomas reports a bill entitled an additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the organization, and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice therein.

Mr. Sheredine announced to the House, the death of his colleague, William Craig, Jr.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, Ordered, that the delegation from Cecil county together with that of Kent, be a committee to make such arrangements, as may be necessary for the interment of the honorable William Craig, Jr. a delegate from Cecil county, this day deceased.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the following resolution was read and assented to.

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature, in respect to the memory of the late William Craig, Jr. Esq. deceased, a delegate from Cecil county, who departed this life whilst attending to the discharge of his duties, wear scarfs and bands, during the remainder of the session, and that the funeral expenses be placed on the journal of accounts.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the following message was read and assented to.

By the House of Delegates, December 30, 1822.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
In the discharge of a melancholy duty,



We have to inform you of the death of the honorable William Craig, Jr. a delegate from Cecil county, and a member of this House; as a testimonial of respect to his memory, we propose that the members of both branches of the Legislature, convene to-morrow evening, at 3 o'clock to join in procession at his funeral.

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

**Tuesday, Dec. 31.**—The bill for the benefit of Walter Sims; the bill to build a bridge over Patuxent river, at Queen Anne; and the resolution and message relative to the death of the Honorable William Craig, Jr. were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Allen reports a bill, entitled, An act to abolish survivorship in joint tenancy, as amended; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Millard, Ordered, That the bill to pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government, have a second reading on the 25th January.

Mr. Saulsbury presents a petition from Solomon Cahall, of Caroline county, praying that some person may be authorized to make a conveyance of property purchased by him of William Fountain.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy announced the death of his colleague elect, Colonel Elie Williams, and moved the following order; which was assented to.

Ordered, That the members of this house, in respect to the memory of Colonel Elie Williams, a member elect, & returned from Washington county, who departed this life on the 29th inst. wear a scarf on the left arm for thirty days.

On motion by Mr. Pratt, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, An act to tax malt liquors. Ordered, That Messrs. Pratt, Purviance and Millard report the same.

Mr. Pollard presents a petition from Michael Buckle, of Allegany county, praying for a divorce; read and referred to the committee appointed on divorces.

On motion by Mr. Allen, Ordered, That the committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the fees of different officers of the county courts, have leave to report distinct and separate bills regulating the fees of each officer.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution relative to the death of William Craig, Jr. Eq. endorsed, 'assented to.' And the following message:

#### BY THE SENATE,

December 31, 1822.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates. We have received your message informing us of the melancholy event of the decease of the late William Craig, Jr. a delegate from Cecil county, and we sincerely deplore the loss of an individual so much esteemed as the deceased. In conformity with your wishes, the senate, as a testimonial of their respect for the memory of the deceased, will meet in the senate chamber at three o'clock P. M. of this day, to join in procession at his funeral.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

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

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

**Tuesday, Dec. 24.**—Mr. Holmes, of Maine, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess, of the commercial relations which now exist between the United States and the present Government of St. Domingo; what is the Political condition of the Island; whether any European nation pretends to claim the government of the island, and whether any further commercial relations with the existing Government would be consistent with the interest and safety of the United States.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the heirs of Alexander Montgomery, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of John Byers. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Holmes of Me. so as to confine the indemnity to the depreciation of Treasury notes, advanced by the government to the petitioner; and

The question was then, without further debate, taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas 19. Nays 17.

The President of the Senate communicated a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, transmitting his annual report of the state of the public finances, which was read.

Also from the same Department, the annual report of the operations of the Mint, which was read.

The senate took up, as in Committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the Chair, the bill to allow a drawback, on home-manufactured cordage from foreign hemp.

Mr. D'Wolf moved the postponement of the bill to Friday; which was agreed to.

The senate then again went into the consideration of Executive business, and continued with closed doors some time; and then

Adjourned to Friday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Tuesday, Dec. 24.**—When the petitions were called for—

Mr. Dwight said he was requested to present the memorial of William Thornton, Walter Jones, and one hundred and fifty other respectable citizens of the District of Columbia, in behalf of the Greeks.

The memorial which Mr. D. here presented is signed by one hundred and thirty eight citizens of Washington and Georgetown, praying of Congress 'to appropriate two or three millions, in provision, and whatever may be necessary to the Greeks, as an easy and honorable mode of acknowledging the aid, bounty, and obligation received from France in like circumstances.'

The Memorial was read; when Mr. Wright said he trusted this House was not prepared to commit the peace of this nation, by interfering, in any manner, in the contests of Europe. We all sympathize with every people struggling for their liberty, and wish them success in the establishment of the rights of man, by their independent self-governments. By our Constitution, said Mr. W. every man has a right to petition for a redress of his grievances: but this petition is from a number of philanthropists, petitioning for others not within the purview of the Constitution. That the Chief Magistrate, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, feel all the sympathies for the Greeks that their situation is calculated to impress, there can be no doubt. Whatever measures shall be thought proper by the Government, will no doubt, be adopted.

Mr. Dwight said, it was a respect due from him to the subject, and to the personal characters of the petitioners to move to refer the Memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Rhea called for the reading of the passage of the Message of the President of the United States which refers to the cause of the Greeks. He then expressed his opinion that a neutral position was the best for the United States, however we might wish success to the cause of the Greeks.

Mr. Dwight then rose, and said he was induced, by the suggestions of some gentlemen, for whose opinions he had the highest respect, to withdraw his motion for referring the memorial to the Committee of Foreign Relations, and moving to lay it on the table.

The Memorial was accordingly ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the annual Report on Foreign Coins, &c. which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend the act regulating the collection of duties on goods imported from adjacent states and territories; and the bill to make perpetual the provisions of the act for the punishment of piracy, &c. were severally read a third time, Passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And, the House adjourned, to meet again on Friday next, thus producing a recess of two days.

## FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *Columbia*, Captain Rogers which arrived here last evening in 45 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received their files of London papers to the evening of the 5th; Liverpool of 7th; Lloyd's List of the 5th, & Prices Currents of the 5th Nov. THE CONGRESS.

We have an article of some interest, from the London Times, on the supposed views and projects of the Congress and Sovereigns, assembled at Vienna. It appears, that their first meeting took place on the 22d Oct. On this subject, the Morning Chronicle remarks, that the result of the Congress will be pacific; and that in spite of the ardent wishes of the High Allied Powers to prevent the spreading of constitutional principles and liberal institutions, they would be able to do no more than establish local mounds and barriers among themselves, either by means of Cordons Sanitaires, or through a more efficient system of police, as in their superior judgment they may afterwards deem most expedient, without in any way troubling the countries which constituted the object of their tender solicitude, with foreign armies, fleets and Governors.

The Paris papers, which had reached London on the 2d Nov. speak of 'strange reports' being in circulation with respect to the Congress, without mentioning what these reports were. Some of the London papers suppose that they refer to difficulties having occurred at Verona of a nature likely to disturb the harmony of the expected conferences. This, however, appears to be mere conjecture, and may probably have originated in the circumstance noticed also by way of report in the Paris papers of the Emperors of Russia and Austria having resolved on returning to their capitals sooner than was at first expected.

Advices from St. Petersburg, to the 16th October say, that the Emperor Alexander was expected in that city by the end, of December or beginning of January. The affairs which were to become the objects of deliberation at the Congress, were, continues the same report, to be terminated by the Ministers of the respective powers. Several arrests are stated to have taken place at Verona, and other cities in Italy; and places are mentioned in which strangers were prohibited from entering. It is affirmed that one of the first operations of the Congress will be to decree the evacuation of Piedmont, by the Austrian troops.

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An article dated Frankfurt, October 21, states, that after an extraordinary Divan at Constantinople, to which 56 persons were summoned, the Reis Effendi addressed a very important note to the Ministers of Austria, France and Prussia, in which the reasons are explained that induced the Sultan to reject every proposal leading to

renewal by the Porte of the ancient relations with Russia.

Intelligence had been received from Warsaw to the 25th October that the greater part of the Russian Western Army, which was to have fallen back into the interior of the Empire, had received orders to retain its present position. It is also observed, that the new winter quarters of the Southern Army are very much concentrated, and the troops are distributed in such a manner, that they may be united at a very short notice, if the Turkish army on the right bank of the Danube should make any movement indicative of hostile intentions.

The latest accounts from Constantinople are of the 27th September. At that period no recent news had been received from the fleet or from the Morea. The Persians had advanced on one side to Erzerum, and on the other to Sahmanieh. Bagdad defended itself with great vigour, but its capitulation was considered certain. The Turks have experienced great loss—and they write from Arabia that Wechabites had carried off the caravan going from Mecca to Medina, killing from nine to ten thousand Turks.

### GREECE.

Every friend of humanity, every one who sincerely desires the emancipation of the human race from despotic thralldom, must rejoice with us in the confirmations of the victories obtained by the Greeks over their barbarian oppressors. Even the Austrian Observer hitherto so hostile to the cause of freedom in Greece, that it would not admit of a single advantage having been obtained by the patriots, now explicitly concedes, that the Turks have been driven back upon Corinth. And on a comparison of the accounts with those received at Philadelphia, there is no doubt that the Greeks re-occupy that city. The London Courier however, announces it as an occurrence of little moment; as affording no ground for the vaunting accounts which have been circulated of the successes of the Greeks.—Had England been invaded by a foreign force & London fallen into the hands of the invaders, we strongly suspect that the Courier would have considered the defeat of these invaders, and the re-occupation of the capital by British troops, as a legitimate cause of 'vaunting.' We care not what these adverse journals may think on this subject; for to us it appears, that if ever a nation on the earth had cause for exultation, the Greeks have it in a pre-eminent degree; and may now look forward with some confidence to a consolidation of their liberties, as the result of their gallant resistance to the barbarians. Chourachid Pacha is blamed for the disasters which have befallen the Turkish army, and will probably be sacrificed by his employers, because he could not command success in a cause, which they ought to have been aware, could never succeed, because it was subversive of every principle of justice.

### FRANCE.

An English officer arrived in London, who had recently passed through the lines of the French army of Observation, on the Spanish frontiers, reports it to amount to eighty thousand men, with a very superior park of artillery. In opposition to this statement, the French papers say that the frontier army had broken up, and gone into cantonments; which, from the recent intelligence received in this country direct from Spain, appears to be the most probable account. The decree of the Court of Assize, which condemned General Berton and his associates to death, had been stuck upon the walls of Paris; and an attempt had been made at Saumur to assassinate Lieutenant Wolfel, the person who arrested the General. The buckle of his sword saved his life. It is said, that La Fayette was about to be impeached.

### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The accounts from the capital of Spain are of the 26th October, General Morillo, who is stated to have fled from Madrid, had been arrested at a village about two or three leagues from the frontiers. He is said to have intended to pass into Portugal, but was betrayed by one of his old soldiers. He was conducted under a strong escort to Placencia, and the military commandant had sent to Madrid, to obtain instructions concerning him. The Courier of the 2d November referring to the state of matters in Spain, remarks, with less asperity than usual, that 'the Cortes are adopting vigorous and suitable measures for supporting the new system; whether they will prove successful ones, events must demonstrate. In times of civil commotion, the rights and privileges of citizens cannot be scrupulously maintained, and we are not disposed therefore, to speak harshly of some prospective regulations agreed to by the Cortes, which bear a strong character of tyranny and oppression.'

A conspiracy among the troops at Manilla is stated to have recently taken place, the object of which was to depose the Governor, and to proclaim Independence. It was defeated, and the refractory had been in part disarmed, and part sent to a distance. Great agitation prevailed in the city when the late accounts came away. The Portuguese at Macao took the oath to the new constitution on the 16th February—on which occasion the town was illuminated three nights successively.

The Portuguese government had authorized an official communication to be made of its intention, to assist the Spanish Constitutionalists with troops.

The political relations with certain European powers, and the United States, are stated, in an article from Madrid, to be in a most favorable state.

The King of Portugal had at length expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of his son, now Emperor Don Pedro, in a decree dated the 9th of October, in which he prohibited the customary rejoicings on the birth day of the Prince Royal. The

Rio Janeiro deputies to the Portuguese Cortes, on their arrival at Falmouth, published a protest, in which they stated that they had fled from Portugal on account of the measures taking by the government inimical to Brazil, and the frequent insults they had received from the populace, probably sanctioned by government.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Henry Wellesley is appointed to succeed the Marquis of Londonderry as Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

The accounts from Ireland are stated to be of a nature not to excite alarm. A few outrages had taken place, but the system did not appear to wear a formidable aspect, although it had been thought necessary to place part of the county of Tipperary under the Insurrection Act.

Hunt, the celebrated Radical, had been set at liberty, and was expected to make a public entry into London on the 11th Nov. Admiral Paget, who sailed round the world with Vancouver, died on the 31st Oct.

The death of Canova, the celebrated sculptor, is also announced. He expired at Vienna, on the 12th October, and was buried in the church of St. Mark, at Venice.

Madam Letitia, mother of the Emperor Napoleon, died at Rome, in October last.

Mr. Wallack, the celebrated actor, came passenger in the *Columbia*, and is stated to be perfectly recovered in his health.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.

### DEFEAT OF MORALES.

We yesterday stated sufficient reasons for doubting the accuracy of the reported and much boasted victory of Morales. We now find by the following, which we copy from the Exchange, Commercial and News Room; that the triumph, as might have been expected, rests with the republican troops of Colombia.—

'Captain Mason, of the schooner Cherub, who arrived at this port yesterday from Curacao, states that the day previous to sailing, a schooner arrived in two days from Coro, by which letters were received from Governor Torrelles at that place, giving information of two battles having been fought on the 22d and 24th of November, at and near Salina Rica, between Generals Montilla and Morales, in both of which the Colombian forces proved victorious. The royal troops in consequence were obliged to evacuate Maracaibo on the 30th, and that place was taken possession of the same day by General Montilla. The Spaniards, it is stated, suffered severely in the last action, having lost the entire battalion of Varinas, and many officers. On the 27th, Morales, with the remnant of the army, in all about 600 men, landed at Alta Glacia, and reached Mitari on the 29th. General Torrelles was making every preparation to receive the beaten forces of the Spaniards, and no doubt would be able to keep them in check until assistance could be procured from Barquisimeto.'

### CONFIRMATION OF THE ABOVE.

*Federal Gazette Office, 12 o'clock.*  
We have just been assured, by a gentleman arrived here, that he read the official dispatch from the Governor Torrelles to General Soublatte, Intendant of Venezuela, detailing and confirming the above victories by the Patriots over the royalist general Morales.

'The Spanish frigate *Ligera*, brig *Hercules* and schooner *Constitution*, that sailed from Curacao on the 24th November, anchored at Las Tacques on the 25th, and were still lying there on the 27th. Commodores Daniels and Beluch were cruising in the Gulf of Maracaibo with a view of intercepting the Spanish fleet.

The following vessels compose the Colombian squadron.

Corvette Bolivar, Commodore Daniels,	25 guns—250 men
Ship Lady Barrington	28 200
Brig Independencia	18 150
Brig Vencedor	18 150
Brig Mosquito	20 100 from Eng'd
Schr. Independencia	10 80
Ketch brig	8 50
Total	127 980
The Spanish squadron consists of	
Ligera frigate	44 guns—300 men
Hercules brig	20 140
Constitution schr.	5 50
Total	69 490

A Dutch convoy arrived at Curacao on the 29th November from La Guayra, brought intelligence of the United States ship *Cyane*, Captain Spence, having arrived there in three days from Curacao, as also the arrival of the schooner *Endymion* in 11 days from New York, brig *West Indian* from Philadelphia, and a schooner from Baltimore.—Markets very dull at La Guayra, and no produce—hides selling at \$34 each—no cocoa or coffee to be had.

Curacao was well supplied with all kinds of American produce—flour nominally worth \$11 per bbl. currency—Exchange on the United States 24 per cent.

### From the Venezuelan Iris.

LAGUAYRA, Nov. 21.

The brig *Mosquito* that was expected, has arrived from Hamburg, and brings the following news:—that in Holland a ship of 64 and a frigate of 44 guns, and three brigs of war had been purchased for the Colombian government, and that one of them will be here in a few days, conveying an American ship, which brings the armament of the *Sapphire*, and he others will arrive within one month; that all are completely manned and paid for 6 months; that Mr. Zea had also brought 50,000 suits of military clothing and a large quantity of arms, which will also arrive shortly. This brig is strong and better than the Spanish brig *Hercules*, mounts 18 24 pound carronades, and is manned with 80 sailors, with officers, &c. and ready to sail.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 20.

Vessels of war, in the Patriot service, lying here:—The *Mosquito*, British ship of war, purchased, arrived; *Sapphire*, de do. Oronoko Patriot, 18 guns.  
Com. Daniels is off Porto Cabello.

### From a late London Paper.

A private letter in a morning paper, dated Vienna, September 30, supplies the following account of young Napoleon:—'I had last night an opportunity of seeing, for the first time in my life, the son of that man whose turbulent ambition lost him the greatest empire in the world, and whose career will be forgotten only, when the extraordinary events associated with it cease to become matter of astonishment to succeeding generations. Young Napoleon was at the Theatre, and sat in the same box with his royal grandsire and the empress, but in a separate compartment, where he was attended by a middle aged individual, who appeared to be his preceptor. It is not too much to say, that perhaps no youth ever boasted a finer or more interesting countenance than his. The likeness of him which I have seen at Ackermann's and other shops in London are vile caricatures, compared with the original, they present him as a florid chubby boy, with a profusion of flaxen hair flowing over his shoulders. But he has nothing whatever of that appearance. His complexion is fine, but not flaxen; and his hair cut quite short, is fair, but not flaxen. It is impossible to behold his face for an instant, and not be struck with the convincing likeness it bears to the more accurate delineations that are given of his father's countenance, particularly that prefixed to Mr. O'Meara's book. The nose is precisely similar, as is also the conformation of the mouth, which, when he smiles, gives an expression of peculiar sweetness. It has long been said that he is intended for the Church, but as yet he has not appeared in any initiative habiliments. He was dressed last night just like the son of an English country gentleman, wearing a short blue coat with gilt buttons, striped waistcoat, and a white neckhandkerchief tied round his neck. The Imperial party sat in the stage box, which was plainly ornamented with crimson velvet drapery and young Napoleon was stationed immediately in front of the same line, but a little detached from the emperor and empress. He appeared to enjoy the performance exceedingly, and laughed at some particular scenes loud enough to be distinctly heard by the audience. At the close of each act, when the drop scene fell, he uniformly rose from his seat, and stood behind the Emperor, who looking over his shoulder, conversed with him at occasional intervals, apparently with an air of paternal affection.'

Morn. Chron.

### COMMUNICATIONS

Addressed to the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

LEXINGTON, 15th Nov. 1822.

Gentlemen I have witnessed, with very great regret the unhappy controversy which has arisen between two of my late colleagues at Ghent. In the course of the several publications, of which it has been the occasion, and particularly in the appendix to a pamphlet which has been recently published by the Hon. John Q. Adams, I think there are some errors, (no doubt unintentional,) both as to matters of fact & matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the Fisheries, and to the part which I bore in those transactions. These important interests are now well secured; and, as it respects that of the navigation of the Mississippi, left, as it ought to be, on the same firm footing with the navigation of all the others rivers of the Confederacy, the hope may be confidently cherished, that it will never hereafter be deemed even a fit subject of negotiation with any foreign power. An account, therefore, of what occurred in the negotiations at Ghent on these two subjects, is not, perhaps, necessary to the present or future security of any of the rights of the nation, and is only interesting, as pertaining to its past history. With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself, at any time, before the public, I had almost resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the inference of an acquiescence in the correctness of all the statements made by both my colleagues; but I have, on more reflection, thought that it may be expected of me, and be considered as a duty on my part, to contribute all in my power towards a full and faithful understanding of the transactions referred to. Under this conviction, I will, at some future period, more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, lay before the public a narrative of those transactions as I understood them. I will not, at any time, be even provoked (it would, at this time, be inexpressibly painful to me to find it necessary) to enter the field of disputation, with either of my late colleagues.

As to that part of the official correspondence at Ghent, which had not been communicated to the public by the President of the United States, prior to the last session of Congress; I certainly knew of no public considerations requiring it to be withheld from general inspection. But I had no knowledge of the intention of the honorable Mr. Floyd to call for it, nor of the call itself, through the House of Representatives, until I saw it announced in the public prints. Nor had I any knowledge of the subsequent call which was made for the letter of the Honorable Mr. Russell, or the intention to make it until I derived it through the same channel.

I will thank you to publish this note in the National Intelligencer, and to except assurances of the high respect of your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.



To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.  
Gentlemen—In your paper of yesterday I have observed a note from Mr. Henry Clay, which requires some notice from me. After expressing the regret of the writer at the unhappy controversy which has arisen between two of his colleagues at Ghent, it proceeds to say, that, in the course of the several publications of which it has been the occasion and particularly in the appendix to the pamphlet recently published by me, "he thinks there are some errors (no doubt unintentional) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which he bore in those transactions."

Concurring with Mr. Clay in the regret that the controversy should ever have arisen, I have only to find consolation in the reflection, that, from the seed time of 1814 to the harvest of 1822, the contest was never of my seeking, and that, since I have been drawn into it, whatever I have said, written, or done in it, has been in the face of day, and under the responsibility of my name.

Had Mr. Clay thought it advisable now to specify any error of fact or of imputed opinion which he thinks contained in the appendix to my pamphlet, or in any other part of my share in the publication, it would have given me great pleasure to rectify, by candid acknowledgement, any such error, of which, by the light that he would have shed on the subject, I should have been convinced. At whatever period hereafter he shall deem the accepted time has come to publish his promised narrative, I shall, if yet living be ready, with equal cheerfulness, to acknowledge indicated error, and to vindicate contested truth.

But as, by the adjournment of that publication to a period "more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misrepresentation of motives," it may chance to be postponed until both of us shall have been summoned to account for all our errors before a higher tribunal than that of our country, I feel myself now called upon to say, that, let the appropriate dispositions, when and how they will, expose the open day and secret night of the transactions at Ghent, the statements, both of fact and opinion, in the papers which I have written and published, in relation to this controversy, will, in every particular, essential or important to the interest of the nation, or to the character of Mr. Clay, be found to abide unshaken the test of human scrutiny, of talents, and of time.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
Washington, 18th Dec. 1822.

RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 13.  
KENTUCKY PORK.  
The State of North Carolina, heretofore noted for the quality and excellence of its Pork sent chiefly to the Virginia markets (from which was produced the famous *Smithfield Hams*, unequalled by those of Westphalia) is now indebted for large supplies of this article to Kentucky and Tennessee. The cultivation of Cotton in this State has produced this new order of things. 200 Kentucky hogs, of a very large size, sold here very promptly the other day at six dollars a hundred. They were from Paris, in Bourbon County, 12 or 15 miles from Lexington, and fattened, as we were informed, principally on clover and a boiled mash of mean and various vegetables. On their way here (a journey of 58 days during which they increased in weight and condition very considerably) they were subsisted on corn. The profit to the driver we understand, was such as will insure a continuance of the trade. A letter from Mr. Swain, of Buncombe, dated some time ago, informs that between 30 and 40,000 head of hogs had passed through Asheville this season, intended principally for the markets of South Carolina and Georgia.

A SHORT STORY  
Told by Mr. Matthews.  
"My friend and myself, when in Devonshire, were visiting an acquaintance who had a daughter, not remarkable either for her wit, beauty or accomplishments. She had passed the grand climacteric, and was certainly on the wane; but her heart had lost none of the susceptibility to *la grand passion*. She had for ten years been conspicuous for her dress, airs, and 'beau catchers' but alas! she had 'toiled all night' at balls, routs and levees, but had caught no beau. Being as vain as she was simple we thought her fair game for a quiz. Miss Lucretia Elvira said I have heard of the late act of parliament by which all ladies with small mouths shall be allowed to marry two husbands? No sir, said she, (SCREWING UP HER MOUTH INTO A PUCKER.) What a curious law! You are wrong Edward, said my friend to me, those ladies with large mouths, are to be allowed two husbands. 'LAW ME!' exclaimed she, (opening her mouth as big as a bucket.) What a curious law!"

STEAM.  
In a conversation which a short time since took place upon the wonderful and various applications of steam, an Irish gentleman present, who had just arrived in England, suddenly exclaimed. "It's quite entirely past all belief; by the powers! I'll be no way surprised to find myself going a hunting, some morning, on my own say kettle."—London paper.

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

Easton Gazette.  
EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4.  
REMOVAL.  
The Office of the "EASTON GAZETTE" is removed to the middle house in the brick row on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the houses occupied by Messrs. Edmondson and Stevens.

From the National Intelligencer.  
From the Detroit Gazette, we are glad to observe, that efforts are about to be made to procure from Congress a change in the form of the government of the territory of Michigan. We do not know that we have ever known the freedom of the press more freely exercised than it is in this Detroit newspaper—*par example*: the following language is applied to two of the three persons who constitute at once the Judiciary and the Legislature of the Territory:—

From the Detroit Gazette, Nov. 29.  
"Messrs. Printers: A very singular question has arisen under the law of this territory, exempting property taken on execution. This law exempts the tools necessary in the trade or profession of the party. Suppose, now, that an execution were issued against the goods and chattels of his honor Judge —, would, or would not, his other honor Judge —, be exempted from seizure under this execution?"  
Yours, &c. SCIAWASSA.  
A learned Counsellor has given it as his professional opinion on this question, that Judge — must be taken, because the law will not exempt tools used for the purposes of fraud."

We don't thank you at all Mr. Editors of the National Intelligencer for your hints and dry cuts at us in Maryland, by slyly poking us with your stories and communications about the TOOLS of great men—Why give us this hit, just at this time, in your widely extended paper, taking your extracts for this purpose all the way from Detroit? ah! Mr. Editors, we thought you fell in with our plans and doings better than that—We should like to know why our great men of Maryland have not as good a right as any other great men to work with Tools, and to put their Tools just where they please. There are, we fear, some very erroneous notions getting abroad upon the subject of Republican and Republicanism, and we are surprised to find you, Mr. Editors, in the least degree equivocal, who have been in the main, upon points of doctrine, generally correct—a certain great man used to say that Republicanism "meant any thing or nothing"—now it is contended, that it means the right of any party favourites to get all they can for themselves, to put their own creatures into places of honor and profit, to work for them as Tools in the hands of a good Mechanic, and to manage all matters for their own advancement, whilst the people must stand by and quietly submit—if they murmur, these leaders say to them, "stick to your party" and all that was wrong is right immediately—Now, Mr. Editors, you don't mean to say by your sly sarcasms, that this is not all right? it is right Sirs, for Mr. — and Mr. — say it is so, and whatever they say or do is right, and you nor we dare say a word against it—for this is the true Republicanism to do as we are bid—so no more of your jokes Mr. Editors about our great men having Tools.

The fleet of schooners purchased at Baltimore by Commodore Porter, and destined for the West India station, have arrived at Norfolk and proceeded to the Navy Yard for outfit.

Dr. Charles Everett, of Albemarle, Virginia, is appointed Private Secretary to the President of the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield has taken passage for Marseilles in the Ship Six Brothers, about to sail from New York.

Daniel Scull who was lately convicted of a conspiracy to defraud the underwriters on the sloop Norfolk, died on Tuesday night last in the penitentiary. No doubt from mental suffering—a punishment far greater than our laws are capable of inflicting.  
Aurora.

Wilmington, (Del.) Dec. 20.  
An elderly man, by the name of John Richardson, was tried on Tuesday last, by the Court of Quarter Sessions for this county, now sitting at New Castle, on two indictments for horse stealing, found guilty in both cases, and sentenced to be cropped and receive thirty nine lashes for each offence, restore the property, and pay a fine of four hundred and eighty dollars, being double the amount of the estimated value of the horses stolen.

In his address to the Court in which he pleaded that his ears might be spared, he stated that he had six children, by a wife whose father had been for several years a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and for some time High Sheriff of the county in which he lived.

The whole number of persons in the Ohio Penitentiary, is one hundred and thirteen. The Columbus Gazette gives a statement of the former occupations of the inhabitants of the mansion. Twenty eight were laborers, seven shoemakers, three blacksmiths, one was a preacher, one a justice of the peace, one a physician, and one an associate judge; but we do not observe a printer or a lawyer in the whole list.—Union.

NEWPORT, R. I. Dec. 14.  
The remarkable propensity of Cats, in sucking the breath of infants, has often been spoken of, and has been considered by many fabulous; but an instance occurred in this town last week, which should put parents on their guard against this danger. The mother had left the infant in the care of a domestic; on her return, she was informed that the cat was found with its two fore paws fast encircling the child's neck, and its mouth in that of the child, which was nearly suffocated; and great exertions were necessary to extricate the helpless little sufferer from its perilous situation. The story was not much heeded by the mother, but what was her horror on being awakened in the night by the convulsed struggling of the infant, and finding the same cat, in the same position, and the child again reduced to nearly the last extremity! The cat was immediately thrust out of the window; and so much eagerness did she manifest to return to her victim, that she broke through a pane of glass to effect her object. It was not until the cat made a third attempt on the following day, that she was put to death.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.  
PRICES CURRENT.  
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 25
Howard-street, wagon	6 87-1/2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 28 a 1 29
Do white do	1 35
Rye, bushel	cts 70
Indian Corn, bushel	60
Oats do	35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
No. 15 of "The Stranger" was received at a late hour, and we greatly regret that its unusual length, renders it impracticable to get it up for the entertainment of our readers, as it seems particularly designed for holiday reading—Christmas keeping and match making—Gallantry and poverty—backbiting & politics are mixed up into a pleasant olio for New Year's week, and we are sorry to defer the entertainment.

"Jack Cade" upon Causing has come to hand, but we cannot print it. If he has quarrelled with his loving friends about the New Governor, we cannot be the severs of his feud.

DIED  
On Thursday 26th ult. in this county Mrs. Valliant.  
On Friday 27th ult. Mr. Beachum Corney, of this county, after a lingering illness.  
On Saturday the 28th ult. near the Trappe, Mrs. Ann, relict of the late Howell Powell, in the 72d year of her age.  
On Monday last, Mr. Henry Morgan, after a short illness.

REMOVAL.  
Henry B. Jones,  
WATCH-MAKER.  
Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession, and begs leave to inform them that he has taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Jump, situate on Washington, a few doors below Dover street, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.  
Easton, January 4

LOST  
On Tuesday last between the Stores of Dawson & Co. and Mr. William Cox, on Washington street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock; THREE TEN DOLLAR NOTES, on the Easton Bank, and ONE FIVE DOLLAR NOTE, on one of the Baltimore Banks (name of the Bank not recollected)—Whoever has found the above described notes and will return them to the Subscriber, or to T. H. Dawson, will confer a great favour and be liberally rewarded.

JONATHAN MARSHALL.  
Easton, January 4—

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

Take Notice.  
The creditors of William Hardcastle, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to meet me at Easton on Tuesday the 7th day of January, 1823, to receive their dividends as struck in the Chancery Office, on the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of the aforesaid Hardcastle.  
ABEDNEGO BOTFIELD, Trustee  
in the room of Peter Harris, deceased.  
Dec. 23 3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.  
The following periodical works are published by E. Littell at his bookstores, 88 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and in Trenton, and by R. Norris Henry, 129—Broadway, New York.  
MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE & SCIENCE.  
Conducted by Robert Walsh, Jr.

The nature of this enterprise, may be understood from a few considerations which the advertisers will venture to submit to their annunciation of it. The periodical works of Great Britain and France contain a mass of literary and scientific intelligence, which does not reach the American public for want of a suitable channel, but which would be read among us with equal pleasure and profit. Such of the British Reviews and Magazines as are reprinted in the United States—not excepting the Edinburgh & Quarterly Reviews, embrace much matter which is of little interest and of no advantage to the American reader, and not unfrequently fitted to vitiate his literary taste, his morals or his political principles—it is desirable, under these circumstances, that a selection should be made, such as would furnish the valuable and entertaining portion of their contents, to the exclusion of the other portion, consisting of details and speculations either uninteresting in themselves or mischievous in their tendency, or altogether of local concern and application. On this plan, idle expense and fruitless consumption of time, would be obviated; for pages destitute of merit might be substituted many of value that now remain unknown and inaccessible. Of several British journals of the scientific and erudite cast, and others indeed of a more general, and at the same time very solid character: little or no use is made by the editors and compilers of the periodical works printed in the United States.

The object of the one now advertised, is the accumulation, in a permanent form, of the materials thus neglected, and of the literary and scientific articles worthy of being reprinted in this country, but which, when so, are accompanied by others possessing no claim to attention. A miscellany—the Select Reviews—akin in the design, but not equal in comprehensiveness to the present, flourished for some years in this city, & would, it may be presumed, have continued to be supported by a wide-spread subscription, but for an alteration of the plan, and a series of adventitious reverses. The revival of it, with a larger scope, would seem likely to be attended with still more signal success than its original existence owing to the great multiplication of readers of periodical works, and the wide diffusion of the habit of seeking in them, both information and amusement.

The Museum commenced in July, 1822. It forms two volumes a year.  
Published monthly—Price Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.  
The union of literature with genuine Christianity, at all times important, is peculiarly so at this time, and in this country. The enemies of the truth as it is in Jesus, are using all their endeavours to maintain their cause and extend their influence, by the powerful auxiliaries of erudition and taste; and if the truth be left naked, or appear only in a careless or slovenly garb, it will not be likely to attract the attention, and win the hearts of that large and important portion of the community which consists of the young, the cultivated and the aspiring. We know, indeed, that success in inculcating evangelical truth must come from God, and that nothing but his grace will ever change a single human heart. Still we are not to expect miracles; we are only to expect the smiles of Providence, and the influence of Divine grace, in the use of vigorous exertions, and of means naturally adapted to the effects intended to be produced. When the enemies of vital godliness assail it with learning, wit and taste, they must be combated with the legitimate use of the arms which they abuse. In this service the Christian Advocate aspires to take a part; sensible indeed, that it must be a humble part. It aspires to be somewhat instrumental in preventing the evil effects of literature misapplied, in cultivating & diffusing sound biblical criticism, in exposing misrepresentation & sophistry; in clothing the pure doctrines of the gospel in that chaste and attractive dress which may give full effect to their native charms, in endeavoring to cherish the love of learning and a just taste among the younger clergy, and to promote generally, among orthodox Christians, that tone and aspect of true evangelical piety, which shall demonstrate that it is not hostile but highly favorable to whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report. If, under the Divine blessing, it shall be found that these results, to any considerable extent, have been produced by this publication, it will have rendered a service in which all who shall have given it their aid will have reason forever to rejoice.

The kinds of matter which this publication will contain, it is not thought necessary to specify in detail. The Editor will have constantly before him the best religious miscellanies, which are published both in Europe and the United States, and will endeavor, as far as possible, to model and improve his own work, by all the aids which he can derive from these sources. It is only thought necessary to mention particularly, that an attempt will be made to give a condensed and comprehensive view of religious intelligence; that the readers of the Christian Advocate may know the existing state of Bible societies, missions and revivals of religion, without being at the expense and trouble, which many cannot afford, of purchasing and reading the numerous publications, to which these interesting and important objects have recently given occasion.

A number of the Christian Advocate shall be issued on the first week of every month. This work, which is a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine, began in January 1822.  
Published monthly—Price Three Dollars per year.

JOURNAL OF FOREIGN MEDICINE.  
Conducted by Samuel Emlen, Jr. M. D. and William Price, M. D.

As its title indicates, the Journal now offered to the patronage of the Public, will be conducted entirely on the principle of Selection. The leading feature of the plan, more distinctly enunciated, is to present at stated intervals, a sort of Synopsis of the Foreign Magazines, Journals and Reviews, appropriated to Medicine and its kindred Sciences. No one will doubt the importance of this design, who is conversant with the periodical works of Europe. As is incident to such publications, the matter which they contain is at together of a mixed nature, and of merits the most unequal. They are a vast field, where golden wheat is too often choked by useless or pernicious tares, and where it imports like the prudent husbandman, to reject thine, and board the other. These publications, moreover, at this time so numerous, so costly and so difficult to be procured, that really they can only be consulted by a large

majority of the cultivators of science in the United States, through a medium somewhat similar to the one now proposed. It is therefore, meant to give an extract so copious of their contents, as not only to exhibit the progress of the Physical Sciences abroad, but to do away, in a great degree, the necessity of recurring to the works themselves.  
The contents of the Journal will be arranged under the divisions of  
1. Selected Papers.  
2. Selected Reviews.  
3. Medical and Philosophical Intelligence.  
4. List of New Publications.  
The work is published in numbers in January, April, July and October, forming yearly a large volume.  
This Journal is a continuation of the Eclectic Repository, and was commenced in January 1821.  
Published quarterly—Price Four Dollars a year, payable in advance.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW  
Was begun in 1815, and has since been steadily advancing in public estimation. In January, 1820, the editorship was assumed by Professor Everett, of the University at Cambridge, New England. A new series was then commenced, with which it is convenient that subscriptions should begin. Orders for any part of the work will, however, be thankfully received by E. Littell, and by R. Norris Henry, who are interested in the publication.  
Published quarterly—Price Five Dollars a year, payable in advance.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.  
Conducted by Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Chemistry, &c. in Yale College.

This Journal began in the year 1819. Two numbers, between which there is an interval of about three months, form a volume.  
Price 3 Dollars, payable in advance.  
E. Littell, and R. Norris Henry, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the above works. The North American Review, and the American Journal of Science, are now well established, and have a decided claim to public support as forming important parts of our national literature.

Subscriptions for either of the above works, received at the Office of the Easton Gazette.  
January 4—

BOOT & SHOE  
Manufactory.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Willis, having bought out his Stock and added a large supply of the very best Materials in his line from Baltimore; selected by himself, together with the best Workmen, he flatters himself he can furnish any work in his line, superior to any work executed here or equal to any done in Baltimore; he has also brought a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Morocco Shoes, &c. he will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' Misses and Children's Morocco, Silk, Satin, Prunelle, &c. Shoes or Boots, and from the experience he has acquired in work, in different parts of the union, he flatters himself to yield general satisfaction, as his whole attention will be regularly paid to his business. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.  
By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
JOHN GRACE.  
Easton, Dec. 28—1f

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

\$20 REWARD.  
Some person or persons whilst hunting on Friday night, the 29th ult. suffered their dogs to attack my flock of Sheep, in consequence of which there were a number of them killed and many badly wounded. I will give the above Reward for the discovery of the persons thus, concerned provided they be convicted of the fact.

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

CABINET  
WARE-ROOM.

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

FOR SALE.  
A pair of gentle, well broken Horses, and a second-hand four wheel Carriage; they will be sold separately, or together, to suit the convenience of the purchaser—for farther information enquire of the Editor.  
December 31 1f



## POETRY.

### ADDRESS

Of the Carrier of the *Easton Gazette*,  
TO HIS PATRONS,

On the commencement of the year 1823.

PATRONS, I come—'tis part of my vocation—  
Hut under arm, and bows to boot a plenty,  
To introduce to you, in well bred fashion,  
The NEW YEAR—Eighteen hundred three  
and twenty.—

Last night the OLD gave in his resignation,  
As here, on this fair paper I present ye,  
You'll find some rhymes about it—not quite  
mean—

A little rough, but worth—a PISTANNE.

A twelve month over since I last address'd you,  
What strange events may not a twelve month  
bring!

Poor crops have sadden'd and dull times oppress'd you;  
But not of these alone do Carriers sing,  
Nor of those discount Tuesdays which molest you—

They tempt sublimar flights with bolder wing!  
Scan the wide world like mountain lark or  
sea-gull,  
Or famed *Munchausen* mounted on his eagle.

Nay, smile not, Patrons—he who weekly bears  
A load of news, harangues and proclamations,  
With heroes and with statesmen largely shares  
The toil that props the weal of mighty nations!

He has his public trust, his public cares,  
And as you see, can make good set orations;  
Hence Carrier Boys are wonderful wisacres,  
And not mere *Printer's Devils*, as you take us.

Well, to my task—for I have store of sieges,  
Battles and Revolutions to tell over!  
Tales of undutious subjects, gracious lieges,  
Pirates and politicians—and moreover,

Must speak right plainly, as my privilege is,  
Of home bred wisdom, & those 'pigs in clover,'  
Great lordlings of the mob, illustrious praters,  
In Maryland 'yclep'd grave legislators.

All this—but for the news you'd most delight  
in,  
That Russians, Spaniards, French and Portu-  
guese,

Had left off raising wheat and gone to fighting,  
Why—I can't make them do't without they  
please,

Nor you; so rest content your present plight  
in,  
Encourage Cattle Shows, and take your ease,  
Laugh and be merry, if the banks will let you;

'As there's the rub'—'tis well when they forget  
you.

Yet you must laugh—and who must not? to see  
Demo's, just freed from *tery* opposition,  
One moment—the allwise majority!

The next—all shuffle, clamour and collision!  
But such fine offices—what else could be,  
Than they should push & tilt for fair division,  
And crack & tumble—just like rotten leather,

Or Yankee wares most basely stuck together.

Four candidates for Governor, you know;  
For Congress-men—a truly modest number—  
I'd stich their names in couplets, all a-row,  
Did not my muse abominate the lumber;

For delegates twenty three—at least 'twas so  
In Fred'rick—to count more I should encum-  
ber

My sheet too much—th' elections are gone by,  
You've had your feast of fun, and so have I.

Now turn you to Annapolis; and there,  
Albeit, among those legislative brothers,  
Tom Kennedy and piddling Allen are,  
In noise & nonsense, scarce before the others,

Grant me for once they've show'd their wis-  
dom—where  
They came by't—how—perhaps they ask'd  
their mothers—

But that 'tis passing wise you'll not deny 'em,  
To own their 'talents' not worth the 'per diem.'

But hush'd be mirth—with reverential eye,  
You pause to view that lofty chair of state.  
What sage shall that exalted place supply.  
Where \*\*\*\*\* and accomplished \*\*\*\*\*  
sate!

Let \*\*\*\*\* and mighty caucus try,  
Like Egypt's fool some calf to elevate—  
The box is closed—your hands, ye ideots, clapt  
Out pops \*\*\*\*\*—ppe.

Back, back to Talbot—would you see that  
wonder,  
A new great man embark—the steamboat's  
ready—

Look!—\*\*\*\*\* equipage, livery—thunder!  
—oh sad—\*\*\*\*\* the dev—  
—\*\*\*\*\* trunk—\*\*\*\*\* curse the  
blunder!

—bell rings, \*\*\*\*\* confound—\*\*\*\*\* Othello—  
—handkerchief!—\*\*\*\*\* mantuamaker—\*\*\*\*\*  
—\*\*\*\*\* vexation!

—\*\*\*\*\* child!—\*\*\*\*\* plague—\*\*\*\*\* tion!

The boat is off.—Heaven aid his Excellence  
To rule with potent ham and conquering wine!  
And, as 'tis you and I who pay the expense,  
He can't but ask us now and then to dine;

We, sure, can praise his pig, if not his sense,  
And pay due reverence to his fat unloin!  
May he and Bacchus pardon my ill-using him,  
I thought not of his dinners while abusing him

Somewhat I had to say of Congress, and  
Of Adams, Russel, Crawford, Clay, Calhoun,

And every tugging, scrambling cur, a bone;  
Something of Europe too—but, at a stand,  
My jaded *Pegasus* will not go on.  
I'll make up next year what for this I'm lack-  
ing!

But list me while a few more lines I'm tacking.

PATRONS, my song is done; and if too rough,  
Rude or ungraceful, why then call it—stuff!  
But pray accept more kindly, if you please,  
My wish—a HAPPY NEW YEAR, health and  
ease!

Good crops to farmers; custom to the trades;  
May bachelors find wives; and husbands, maids;  
Physicians, practice; lawyers, a full docket;  
And I, your Humble Servant—here's my  
POCKET!

Francis Parrott.  
Easton, August 17—t

## More New Goods.

**Clark & Green,**  
Have just received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and are now opening,  
A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

## Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which in addition to their former stock,  
makes their assortment, at this time, very ex-  
tensive and complete; all of which will be sold  
very cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Coun-  
try Kersey, Feathers, &c.  
Easton, Dec. 7—4w

## Winter Supply.

**Jenkins & Stevens**  
Have just received their entire supply of

## WINTER GOODS,

Which added to their recent purchases,  
makes their assortment complete, of Fancy  
and Staple Articles, adapted to the present  
season. Also,  
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## GROCERIES.

They solicit their friends and the public  
generally to give them an early call and view  
their assortment—they purpose selling at the  
most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange  
for Feathers, Linsey, or Tow-Linen J. & S.  
Easton, December 21—3w

## REMOVAL.

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

## Establishment,

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 t

## Fountain Inn T A V E R N.

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

This Establishment is in complete repair  
for the accommodation of Travellers or Citi-  
zens, who may honour it with their custom.  
His Table will at all times be furnished with  
the best products of the market, and his Bar  
constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.

His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats,  
Blades, Hay, &c. &c. of the first quality, and  
are attended by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers  
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula  
at a moment's notice.—His Servants are atten-  
tive, and it will be his constant endeavour to  
please all who may favour him with a call.

Board may be had on reasonable terms, by the  
day, week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERWOOD.**  
Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—t

## PRINTING,

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



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

FRANCIS PARROTT.  
Easton, August 17—t

## Coach, Gig and Harness Making

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

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

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

## CARRIAGE MAKING.

**Edward Hopkins**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public  
generally, that he has commenced the  
above business at the corner of Washington  
and Cabinet streets, nearly opposite the Foun-  
tain Inn, where he intends keeping materials  
necessary for carrying on the business, with  
good Workmen always at his call. He hopes  
by his strict endeavours to please, to merit a  
share of public patronage. Persons wishing  
to have their Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of  
any description repaired can have them done,  
with all dispatch, in the neatest manner and  
on accommodating terms.

Easton, November 2, 1822.

## To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
Or term of years, that large and  
Commodious Brick House,  
at the corner of High and Poplar  
streets, Cambridge, at present oc-  
cupied by Solomon Wilson, as a Tavern. This  
house has six rooms on the first floor (one of  
which is fifty feet long) and seven on the se-  
cond, with excellent cellars and out houses—  
and from its central situation, is well suited  
for public business of any kind.

It will be rented as one establishment, or  
may be divided, to suit the profession or ex-  
tent of business of a tenant.

JOS. E. MUSE.  
Cambridge, October 12

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county  
Court sitting as a Court of Equity, will be ex-  
posed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 29th  
day of January next, between the hours of ten  
o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. upon the  
premises, all the Lands and real Estate of  
Nicholas Hopkins, late of Caroline county, and  
being the Farm near Dover Bridge, adjoining  
the Lands of the late Col. Smyth and others  
at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas  
Kelly. It is presumed to be unnecessary to  
give a minute description of the premises, as  
persons who wish to purchase will probably  
be disposed to examine for themselves. This  
property will be sold upon a credit of twelve  
months, the purchaser of purchasers giving  
bond with approved security for the payment  
of the purchase money with interest from the  
day of sale—and upon the ratification of the  
sale and full payment of the purchase money,  
the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed  
transfer and convey to the purchaser or pur-  
chasers, all the right, title and estate of the  
said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, of, in and to  
the premises.

The creditors of the said Nicholas Hopkins,  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
their claims with the vouchers therefor, and file  
them with the clerk of Caroline County Court  
within six months from the time of said Sale,  
MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.  
Dec. 14—ts

## To Hire,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
Several Men, Women and Children. For  
further particulars enquire of the Printer.  
Dec. 21—t

## TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
That convenient two story  
**Brick House,**  
Situate on Dover Street, next  
door to the corner of Washington Street, now  
occupied by Mr. William Farr as a Grocery  
Store and Dwelling. For terms apply to  
HENRY NEWCOMB.  
November 23, 1822

## TO RENT,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR, 1823,  
A Comfortable Dwelling House  
and Kitchen, situated on Port street,  
and also for Sale or Rent, a Stable  
situated on West Street—For terms  
apply to the Subscriber, or to the Editor of  
this paper.  
Dec. 21, 1822 3w

## A TEACHER

## WANTED.

A person qualified to Teach the English,  
Latin and Greek Languages, and who can pro-  
duce satisfactory proof of his capability, will  
hear of an eligible situation by applying to  
HENRY NICOLS,  
President of the Board of Trustees of the  
Hillsborough School,  
Hillsborough, Caroline  
county, Nov. 30 t

## Mills for Sale.

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

S. HOPKINS,  
E. FORMAN.  
December 14—

## Kent County Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1822.  
Christopher Spry, } Ordered by  
vs. } The Court that  
The Heirs of Daniel Turner } the Sale of the  
real estate, made by Edward Eubanks the  
Trustee appointed by this Court, and which  
was returned by the Trustee, to this present  
term, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause  
is shewn to the contrary by the first day of  
the next March term—and that the Trustee  
cause a copy of this order to be published for  
the space of two months in the *Easton Ga-*  
zette, before the next March Court for Kent  
county.—The Trustee reports that the real  
estate sold for one hundred and twenty eight  
dollars and seventy five cents

THOS. WORRELL.  
A true Copy,  
Test, WILLIAM SCOTT, CLK.  
of Kent county Court, Md  
Nov 4—(Dec. 14) 2w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me di-  
rected, at the suit of James Thomas against  
Anthony Toomy, will be sold on Tuesday the  
14th of January next, on the Court House  
Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock,  
the following property:

One HOUSE in Church Alley,  
in the Town of Easton—seized and  
taken to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'ff.  
December 21—ts

## Notice

Is hereby given—In obedience to the law,  
and the order of the Honorable the Orphans'  
Court of Dorchester county, this is to give  
notice, that the subscriber of said county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of said  
county, in Maryland, letters of Administration  
on the estate of Charles Mobray, late of said  
county, deceased, all persons having claims  
against said deceased, are hereby warned to  
exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber on or before the  
first Monday in July next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of said  
estate—Given under my hand this 10th day  
of December, Anno Domini 1822.

THOMAS APPELGARTH, Adm'r.  
of Charles Mobray, dec'd.  
Cambridge, Dorchester, Md. }  
December 21 3w

## Insolvent Notice.

We the Subscribers of Dorchester county,  
petitioners for the benefit of the Acts of As-  
sembly, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors  
and the several supplementary acts, do give  
notice to our creditors that the first Wednes-  
day after the first Monday in April next is  
appointed for us to appear in Dorchester  
county court to obtain a final discharge, the  
same time and place is appointed for our cre-  
ditors to attend, and shew cause, if any they  
have, why we should not obtain the benefit of  
the said Acts of Assembly.

Charles LeCompte,  
James LeCompte,  
Moses Edmondson,  
Garretson Harding,  
Leonard Booz,  
Obediah Lake,  
Jeremiah Jones,  
Dorsey Foster,  
Spencer Clark.

Dorchester county, }  
Dec. 21, 1822—4w }

## Circular Notice.

To Students of Medicine and those who  
may be disposed to engage in the Study of  
Medical Science.

DOCTOR WIESENTHAL  
Proposes to open his Office in Chestertown,  
Kent county, Maryland, for a course of Medi-  
cal Instruction, to such gentlemen as may be  
disposed to engage in the Study, in order to  
prepare themselves, for attending the Lec-  
tures in the University, and for Graduation.

Lectures will be delivered on Pathological  
and operative Surgery, Practice of Physic, Ma-  
teria Medica, and obstetrics; and whenever op-  
portunity affords, Anatomical Demonstrations  
will be given; and an examination of each  
Student once a week during the course.

Dr. W.'s Medical Library is very full and  
complete, and additions will constantly be  
made, of all modern Publications of merit, to-  
gether with the approved Medical Periodical  
works.

The duration of the course will be, from one  
to four years, as may suit the disposition of  
the Student—the fee for admittance will be  
\$100 for the first year, and \$30 per annum  
afterwards.

Chestertown, Kent county, Md. }  
December 21 4w }

## Public Notice.

The Members of the Easton Male Sunday  
School Society are requested to meet at the  
old Market House, on Monday evening the  
6th January, at 6 o'clock P. M. It is hoped the  
Members will all punctually attend, as the  
officers of the Society are then to be ap-  
pointed and business of importance will be  
laid before them.

Per order of President  
SAM'L. L. AMP, Sec'y.  
Easton, Dec. 28th, 1822.

## Notice.

Under a decree of Worcester county Court,  
sitting as a court of chancery will be exposed  
to public sale on the premises, on Saturday  
the first day of February next, a Farm in said  
county, late the property of John Aydelott, of  
said county deceased.

The same is situated near the line of Vir-  
ginia, and will be sold about 2 o'clock P. M.,  
on the above specified day, for the payment  
of the debts of the said John Aydelott.

The terms will be a credit of eighteen  
months; the purchaser giving bond with ap-  
proved security with interest from the day of  
Sale. The creditors of the said John Ayde-  
lott, are hereby warned to exhibit and file  
their claims in said court, with the vouchers  
thereof, within six months from said day of  
sale.

JAMES TAYLOR, Trustee.  
Dec. 23—3w

## MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,  
20th day of December, A. D. 1822.

On application of Francis I. Mitchell, Adm'r.  
of James Davidson, late of Queen Ann's coun-  
ty, dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice  
required by law for creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's estate, and  
that he cause the same to be published once  
in each week for the space of three succes-  
sive weeks in the *Easton Gazette*, and in the  
Federal Republican printed in Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of pro-  
ceedings of Queen Ann's county  
Orphans' Court, I have hereunto  
subscribed my name and the seal  
of my office affixed this 20th day  
of December, in the year of our

Lord 1822.

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

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

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said  
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of James Davidson late of  
Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's Es-  
tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the 30th day of June 1823,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of De-  
cember A. D. 1822.

FRANCIS I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.  
of James Davidson, deceased.  
December 28—3w

## MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,  
20th day of December A. D. 1822.

On application of Francis I. Mitchell, Adm'r.  
of William Coursey, Jr. late of Queen Ann's  
county, deceased. It is ordered that he give  
the notice required by law for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said deceased's  
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub-  
lished once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks in the *Easton Gazette*  
printed at Easton, and in the Federal Republi-  
can printed at Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing  
is truly copied from the minutes  
of proceedings of Queen Ann's  
county Orphans' court, I have  
hereunto subscribed my name and  
the seal of my office affixed this  
20th day of December Anno Domini 1822.

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

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

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said  
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of Wm. Coursey, Jr. late of  
Queen Ann's county deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's Es-  
tate are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the 30th day of June 1823,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of De-  
cember, Anno Domini 1822.

FRANCIS I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.  
of William Coursey, Jr. deceased.  
December 28—3w

## MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,  
20th day of December, A. D. 1822.

On application of Francis I. Mitchell, Adm'r.  
of Mary E. Coursey, late of Queen Ann's  
county deceased. It is ordered that he give  
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said deceased's  
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub-  
lished once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks in the *Easton Gazette*  
printed at Easton and Federal Republican  
printed at Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing  
is truly copied from the minutes  
of proceedings of Queen Ann's  
county Orphans' Court, I have  
hereunto subscribed my name and  
the seal of my office affixed this  
20th day of December, 1822.

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

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

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said  
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of Mary E. Coursey, late of  
Queen Ann's county deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's es-  
tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the 30th day of June 1823,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of De-  
cember, Anno Domini, 1822.

FRANCIS I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.  
of Mary E. Coursey, deceased.  
December 28—3w



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1823.

NO. 4.

## PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

### REPORT.

The following report (submitted by the Committee of Claims to our Legislature) gives a summary view of the present condition of the Treasury of this state:

### BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the documents and proceedings of Benjamin Harwood, treasurer of the western shore of Maryland, and find by an account settled by the committee of claims to the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, there was a balance of 133,717 dollars and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent stock, of 1812. 335,104 dollars and 74 cents, funded three per cent stock, 4,137 dollars and 28 cents of the emissions of bills of credit, made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March 1780; and the sum of 76,675 dollars and 74 cents cash remaining in the treasury.

That it appears to your committee by the accounts of the said treasurer, he has received,

For taxes laid pursuant to an act of December session 1821, chapter 192,

For bonds taken for money and stock loaned

For bonds taken for confiscated property

For Amerciements For fines and forfeitures

For marriage licenses

For ordinary and retailers licenses 7,184 80

For hawkers and pedlers licenses 124 20

For licenses to retailers of dry goods 136 72

For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the chancellor

From the treasurer of the Eastern Shore

From the Bank of Baltimore for dividends on stock

From the Union Bank of Maryland do

From the Farmers Bank of Maryland do

From the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore do

From the Hager's Town Bank do

From the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore do

From the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Baltimore do

From the Marine Bank of Baltimore do

From the Franklin Bank of Baltimore do

From the Baltimore and York Town Turnpike Road

From the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road

land in September 1811 for arms which were not received 527,00 5443,33

For a loan obtained in pursuance of an act of Dec. session, 1821, entitled, An act relating to the University of Maryland 30,000

For a loan obtained in pursuance of an act of December session 1821, entitled, An act authorising a loan of one hundred thousand dollars From the Medical Professors of the University of Maryland 100,000 758 33

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

For amerciements 2,011 96

For fines and forfeitures 4,167 91

For marriage licenses 3,618 02

For ordinary and retailers licenses 7,184 80

For hawkers and pedlers licenses 124 20

For licenses to retailers of dry goods 136 72

For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the chancellor 1,093 81 18,337 42

It appears to your committee, that pursuant to the provisions of the act of December session 1821, entitled, An act authorising a loan of one hundred thousand dollars, the treasurer has paid to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, forty thousand dollars in discharge of the loans of 1817 and 1818.

It appears to your committee by the accounts of said treasurer he hath paid the sum of 1899 dollars and 75 cents, agreeably to the resolutions of November session 1797, in discharge of bills of credit of June 1780, which emissions your committee have counted and burnt.

That it appears to your committee, the said treasurer hath paid away from the first day of December 1821, to the first day of December 1822 the sum of 993 dollars and 33 cents of the bills of credit, emitted by an act of Congress of the 18th of March 1780, and the sum of 186,000 dollars and 77 cents cash, for all which payments have been produced to your committee the necessary vouchers and receipts, and that there remains in the treasury the sum of 133,717 dollars and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent stock of the United States, 335,104 dollars and 74 cents, funded three per cent stock of the United States, 3,143 dollars and 95 cents of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th March 1780, and the sum of 86,035 dollars and 74 cents cash, which last mentioned sum is appropriated in the manner following, to wit:

Balance of cash in the treasury 1st of Dec. 1822 \$86,635 07 1/2

Deduct appropriations due to the 1st of Dec. 1822, and then remaining unpaid

For the payment of the civil list 1,960 47

For payment of the judiciary 6,926 17

For half pay due to officers and soldiers 19,359 77

For the payment of the journal of accounts 4,274 73

For Indian annuities 21 67

For the armorer of the Eastern and Western shores 377 23

For colleges, academies and schools 1300

For interest on loans to the state in 1822 1,841 66

For the payment of the salaries to the keeper, deputy keepers, clerk, agent & physician to the penitentiary 1348 34

To the trustees of Luther Martin, Esq. pursuant to a resolution of December session 1821 125

For the journal of accounts at the present session

estimated at 35,000 72 535 04

Leaving in the Treasury subject to the ordinary expenses of government for the ensuing year the sum of 14,100 dollars and 03 1/2 cents.

All which is submitted to the honorable house.

By order, S. S. HODGKIN, Clk.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.—The Senate were occupied for some time with a bill, relative to the division of Baltimore county into election districts. A number of bills from the House of Delegates, were disposed of by reference to committees.

The committee to whom was referred the bill for the relief of Jacob Ayres, George Noble and James B. McKawn of the city of Baltimore, reported that they are of opinion that they ought to be rejected. The object of each of those bills can be accomplished by a general law, by which the time and the attention of the legislature will be saved, as without a general system, bills will frequently be presented to us.—the report was concurred in, and the several bills called up and negatived accordingly; on motion of Mr. Johnson leave was then given to bring in a bill upon the subject, which was reported the next day, read a first, second and third time, passed and sent to the House of Delegates, where it was read and ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Jan. 2.—The bills for the relief of Mary Ruby of Charles county; and Matthias Clements of Charles county; the bills granting permission to William Knight and Henry Vernon Somerville, to remove slaves into this state, and the bill for building a bridge over Patuxent river at Queen Anne, were severally passed.

On motion by Mr. Price, Ordered, That Messrs Price, Chambers and Bowie, be a committee to investigate and examine into the acts of assembly extending equity jurisdiction to the county courts, and to ascertain whether any, and what amendments, or other modification of the same, may be necessary to the more salutary and perfect administration of equity throughout the state, and that the committee report thereon during the present legislature.

Messrs Chambers and Dickinson, were appointed a committee to join the committee named by the House of Delegates for the purpose of examining the condition of the furniture in the Government House.

The additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river, at Chester Town, was read the second time.

Friday, Jan. 3.—On motion by Mr. Miller, the bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, was made the order of the day for the 9th instant.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, the bill, entitled, An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as require the officers thereof to subscribe a declaration of belief in the christian religion, made the order of the day for the 10th inst. was made the order of the day for the 7th inst.

Mr. Johnson from the committee delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the trustees of Garrison Forrest Academy, and the Franklin Academy, in Baltimore county, beg leave to report, that they have given the same an attentive consideration, and are of opinion that it ought to be rejected.

By the original act, a donation of eight hundred dollars was given by the state to the Garrison Forrest Academy, and to the Franklin Academy. Both these institutions, with the aid of this donation, are now, and have been for some time past, in a highly prosperous condition. The buildings of the Garrison Forrest Academy have, since this donation was granted, been enlarged; the number of its scholars increased, and its usefulness considerably extended; nearly the same may be said of the other academy. The trustees of both have, in the faith of this donation, contracted obligations that are yet in force. To deprive them of any part of this gift, would seem to be a violation of public faith. The committee think nothing can be more obvious, than that the welfare of such institutions as these, depends almost entirely on the certainty with which their funds are received. Competent teachers will not engage themselves, if their salaries are likely to be precarious. This donation, as now divided, is not too much for either of the academies to which it is given. To take any part of it from either, and give it to one of the same character, would render it comparatively useless. It would establish a precedent, that in the opinion of the committee, would be highly injurious to every academy in the state, to whom donations are given. The committee in making this report, do not wish to be considered

as at all hostile to the St. James' Academy. They would, if they had the power so to do, extend to every such institution the patronage of the state. A government founded on the will of the people, to be prosperous, requires the people to be enlightened. This, judging from experience, can only be effected, in the estimation of your committee, by means of schools and academies.

Their opposition therefore, to the bill referred to them, is owing to a conviction, that the fund now given to the academies in Baltimore county, is too small to admit of a further division. The committee are disposed to think that a donation of two hundred dollars might be obtained for St. James' Academy from some other source.

They would therefore recommend a message to the other house, proposing to concur in any other proper plan that house may devise for the aid of this institution.

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

Which was read and laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Bowie, Leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, A supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named; and it was ordered that Messrs. Bowie, Quinton and Brownley, be a committee to bring in the same.

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

Saturday, Jan. 4.—The bill for the benefit of Mary Sylvester, and her three small children, of Caroline county, was read a second time and laid on the table.

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

By the House of Delegates, January 4, 1823.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, that a joint committee be appointed, consisting of five members, to communicate with the legislature of Pennsylvania, and to represent the growing evils that the citizens of this state labour under in consequence of the encouragement held out to runaway negroes, by the citizens of Pennsylvania, and the personal violations, as well as the imminent danger to which owners of negroes have been, and may continue to be exposed, by the misguided feelings of some of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and that the said committee do report the result of their communications, and such further means as they may deem necessary to be adopted by this legislature; and on the part of this house we have named Messrs. A. Lee, Chauncey and Dennis, to join such gentlemen as may be named on the part of your honourable body.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

The senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, relative to the bill for the benefit of the trustees of Garrison Forrest Academy, and the Franklin Academy, in Baltimore county.

Mr. Bowie moved to strike out the following words: 'the committee are disposed to think, that a donation of two hundred dollars might be obtained for St. James' Academy, from some other source. They would therefore recommend a message to the other house, proposing to concur in any other proper plan that house may devise, for the aid of this institution.' And the question was put, and determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Johnston moved to strike out the words 'they would, if they had the power so to do, extend to every such institution the patronage of the state,' for the purpose of inserting, 'on the contrary, they would recommend to the senate a co-operation with the house of delegates, in the promotion of literature, on all occasions, and by all methods, which may be consistent with the means and the previous engagements of the state.' And the question was put, and determined in the affirmative.

The question was then put 'will the senate concur in the report?' Determined in affirmative.

The bill, entitled, A supplement to the act for the benefit of the trustees of Garrison Forrest Academy, and the Franklin Academy, in Baltimore county, was then read a third time, and the question was put, Shall the bill pass? Determined in the affirmative, and it was returned to the house of delegates.

The senate adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday Jan. 1.—Mr. Chauncey presents a petition from Abraham Jarrett, of Harford county, praying that absconding servants, who have to serve only a term of years, may be sold out of the state; read and referred to Messrs. Chauncey, Wright, Worthington, Norris and Stone.

A bill to repeal the laws for the destruction of crows in Kent county was reported read twice and passed.

Mr. Wright presents a petition from Jacob Seth of Queen Anne's county, to authorize him to make a good and valid deed for property therein mentioned; read and referred to Messrs. Wright, Thomas and Meconiken.

On motion by Mr. Chauncey, the following resolution was read:

Whereas it has become an alarming practice of the slaves of this state to abscond from their masters or owners, without any just cause or provocation, and to flee to the state of Pennsylvania; and as the existing laws of said state are such as to afford them every means of escape from the pursuit of their masters or owners, and from the great encouragement and protection which they receive from the citizens of said state, by raising of mobs, and other encouragements given them to murder such masters or owners, it has become peculiarly hazardous to the life of any master, or owner, to arrest any absconding servant, if overtaken in said state.

Resolved, Therefore, That the legislature of this state appoint wise and discreet men, on the part of this house, and on the part of the senate, to proceed forthwith to the seat of government of Pennsylvania, and then and there to use their utmost endeavors with the legislature of said state, to get a law passed so as to prevent any future obstructions or inconveniences from arresting such absconding servants, and to get repealed all laws creating such obstructions or inconveniences.

On motion by Mr. Allen, Ordered, That the bill to appoint the senate immediately by the people, have a second reading on the 13th instant.

Mr. Worthington presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, praying for a lottery to build a Protestant Episcopal Church; read and referred to Messrs. Worthington, Orick and Johnson.

Thursday, Jan. 2.—A petition from Joseph Benjamin, for a pension; from Roger Hooper, for allowance in the deficiency of land sold him by the state; from sundry inhabitants of Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties, for a road; also from John Mercer, counter thereto; for the relief of Mary Fitzgerald for support from St. Mary's county; from Alexander Keich, for permission to remove slaves into this state; from William A. Speck, for remuneration for damages sustained by the opening of Pratt street; from Priscilla Gover for support from Calvert county; from Thomas Mackey, a revolutionary soldier, for a pension, were severally read and referred.

The bills for the relief of Elizabeth Hance Philpot for the relief of Mary Sylvester; and for the relief of Thomas Ruby were read a second time and passed.

Friday, Jan. 3.—On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the following order was read.

Whereas, the state of Maryland, previous to the war of 1812, was possessed of a large and profitable fund, the greater part of which, amounting to nearly fifteen hundred thousand dollars, was invested in productive stocks, at that time adequate, with other permanent sources of revenue, to defray all the ordinary expenses of government, and even to leave an occasional surplus, applicable to the various purposes of internal improvement; thus relieving the people from the charges of public administration, and totally exempting them from taxation.

And whereas, the exigencies growing out of the late war with Great Britain, created large demands upon the treasury for the purpose of defence against invasion, and the supply of means to a naval and military force, for which, in the natural order of things, remuneration could not be expected from the general government, until long after the disbursements were made; and as to a portion of which, from the irregularity inseparably incident to a hasty and vigorous resistance of an invading enemy, no account could be taken, or vouchers supplied, to justify a claim against the United States, thereby causing an irremediable loss to the revenues of the state.

And whereas, regard for the interest of the people manifestly dictated the policy of early repairing the injury sustained by the measures adopted during the war, and required, that upon the return of peace the general assembly should have devoted its attention to the means of paying off the war debt, and of furnishing a new supply to the exhausted sources of revenue—a suggestion most unhappily lost sight of in the political dissensions which have since that period distracted the state, and forbidden the adoption of a salutary system of administration; and the same improvident spirit having restrained the application of a wholesome policy in the appropriation of the several large portions of the debt due from the government of the United States, that were from time to time paid into the treasury of the state, which sums of money, according to every principle of wise administration, should have been applied to the replacement of such parts of the state's capital as has been invaded by the free expenditure of the war, but which, on the contrary, were lavished, with a prodigality in every respect unwise, in defraying the ordinary expenses of government.

And whereas, in consequence of the policy pursued, a permanent deficiency of at least 30,000 dollars has been created in the annual demand and supply of the treasury, a ruinous system of loan encouraged which by shifting the public burthens from the present generation, only fastens them with a more iniquitous pressure, upon their



successors; and taxation so long, but so unwisely parried, having now become a matter of indispensable and constantly recurring necessity, not only for the support of government, but for the payment of debts improprietarily contracted.

And whereas, it is the duty of those to whom the interests of the state are confided, to apply a vigorous remedy to the evils growing out of the causes before alluded to, and to meet the crisis to which the state has been brought, with a steady resolution to sacrifice a temporary convenience to the permanent considerations of the public weal, the more especially at this time, when the state enjoys a breathing space from the struggles of party contests, and is left in the possession of the amplest inducements to good government.

And whereas, it seems to be the most obvious consideration of duty, to provide some certain method for the gradual extinguishment of the debt incurred during the late war, and the replacement of the state's capital then encroached upon; and that the same should be accomplished in a manner the least oppressive to the people; that the time may come, after a lapse of years, when under the influence of a wise legislative effort, the people may again find themselves in possession of the means of government, without a resort to taxation, and when the extra resources of the state may be applied to the promotion of the great objects of internal improvement, and national prosperity; Therefore,

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to consider and devise some efficient plan for the gradual extinguishment of the debt incurred during the late war with Great Britain, and the replacement of the capital expended by reason thereof, taking care to render the same as little oppressive to the people, and as certain in its operation, as the nature of the subject will allow, and to report upon the same to this house.

Mr. Worthington reports a bill entitled "An additional supplement to the act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for completing an Episcopal Church in Baltimore county; this bill which proposes to relinquish the state tax in consequence of the commissioners having on the faith of the original act which was passed previous to the law laying the tax actually expended the amount proposed to be raised by the lottery, was on Monday following read the second time and after very considerable debate which turned principally upon the implied contract of the state, the bill was finally passed and sent to the senate.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the supplement to the bill for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

On motion by Mr. Hughes, the question was put, That the first clause, providing that no deed or mortgage shall pass property from one person to another, to the prejudice of any subsequent purchaser, or judgment creditor without notice, unless said deed or mortgage, be recorded within twenty days from the date of its acknowledgment, be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the said clause was reconsidered.

On motion by Mr. Purviance, the said was recommitted.

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

Ordered, That the auditor furnish this house with such information as he may be able to obtain, relative to the original cost of the state house and all the public buildings at Annapolis, also the cost for repairs since their erection.

## BOOT & SHOE



### Manufactory.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Willis, having bought out his Stock and added a large supply of the very best Materials in his line from Baltimore; selected by himself, together with the best Workmen, he flatters himself he can furnish any work in his line, superior to any work executed here or equal to any done in Baltimore; he has also brought a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Morocco Shoes, &c. he will manufacture all kinds of Ladies', Misses and Children's Morocco, Silk, Satin, Prunelle, &c. Shoes or Boots, and from the experience he has acquired in working in different parts of the union, he flatters himself to yield general satisfaction, as his whole attention will be regularly paid to his business. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
JOHN GRACE.

Easton, Dec. 28—18

## \$20 REWARD.

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

### NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

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

December 7

HENRY HOLLYDAY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

## THE STRANGER, No. 15.

By ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

Tenet inamabilem multos

Scribendi cacoethes

"The curse of writing is an endless iced"

Of all species of writers no one is so likely to be offensive as your periodical scribbler, who affects, at stated periods, to amuse the public with his morals or his wit. The usual vehicle of such lucubrations—a weekly newspaper—must be regularly perused by its subscribers or they will not think they get their pennyworth; and it, by reading, they must needs be tasked with an essay that presents to them nothing but images of their vices or their follies or, if they are hypercritics, & their delicate taste must be offended either by its dullness or unpolished diction, there is no end to the execrations, which are levelled against the poor printer for giving place to such uninteresting matter. There is not, in this case, the same consolation for our fastidious readers, which we all find in looking forward to the end of a dull book or a tedious sermon; for, in the perusal of the one and in our drowsy audience of the other, we watch for the turn of the blank leaf with a degree of hope, which inspires us with courage to persevere. and, as we think we are approaching to it, we may, like the sage of Monticello, in his late comfortable prospect of death, "hope we begin to see land." Not so, however, with your periodical essayist; for, as he writes on all things and drops or resumes his subject as he pleases, you shall never know when to hope for ease or to promise yourselves to be at rest.

These very reflections occurred to me in their full force when I sent my last paper to the press, and I confess I paused a little before I adopted Mr. Absalom Goodhumour's recitation of Mr. Slowly's story of his *Bakewell Buck* and his *dog Neph*; but being convinced that Mr. Slowly would never find a cure for his wretched propensity to those absurd and vexatious narratives, or, as one may justly say, his "cursed long stories"—if that faithful likeness drawn by the hand of his neighbour, Goodhumour should not strike him, I resolved that I would disregard the murmurs of the village wits and try, once for all, upon Mr. Slowly this last potent spell for his distressful malady.

I have said very little about the intimacies I have formed with the gentry of Talbot since, by the importunity of my sister Matilda and my own sense of the necessity of the measure, as it respects the pleasure and advancement of Emily, I put my household in order for the reception of *fashionable company*. I mentioned some time ago the agreeable visit I made to Mr. Bloomfield and expressed my admiration of his temper and good sense, and of the polite and amiable manners of his family. I had soon the gratification of receiving them all, at Castle Vale, and I have improved the acquaintance in the best manner I could. My intimacy with Mr. George Thistle has arrived to that degree of confidence, which draws us together almost weekly; and, indeed, the fondness of Emily for his charming little daughter, Caroline, induces such a frequent interchange of visits that we live rather on the footing of affectionate family connexions than in the relation of new made acquaintances. We have received formal visits from most of the genteel folks of the county, who are in habits of entertainment and I confess, I find my circle of friends (as we fashionably call one another,) quite as extensive as I desire. Of these folks some have assumed an air of the most easy intimacy and have developed to us their true characters. Mrs. Johnston & her daughter, Madeline, are quite domesticated at Castle Vale. In consequence of these fashionable associations I have lately devoted myself to the entertainment of a number of our friends who have so far honored Castle Vale as to select it for the scene of their festivities during the Christmas holidays. Although from my habits of seclusion I had long resented to encourage in my household any extraordinary gaiety and feasting, during that season, I have always entertained a strong feeling of regard for the good old custom of *keeping Christmas*, in free and hearty festivity and social recreation; and I regret to find that this ancient custom is very much disused in this part of the country.

Nothing can have a finer moral effect upon the hearts of kindred and friends than, under the blended impulse of religious and social feeling, habitually to assemble together, during the period of this festival, and with a chastened conviviality, enjoy the social converse, and the comforts and the luxuries which their homes and fortunes enable them to present to each other.

In England, it is said, modern refinement is fast destroying all those ancient festivals, which by immemorial custom and habit were once the delight of the people of that country: And yet we see and feel the highest pleasure excited by the mere description of them from the pens of some elegant writers, and we are filled with regret from the accounts of their decay even in a foreign land. What heart does not dilate with kindness and pleasure in a perusal of those beautiful sketches of our amiable countryman "Mr. Jeffrey Crayon," of old fashioned English hospitality and particularly of the domestic observance of the Christmas Festival?—His adventure with *Frank Bracebridge* and the holiday joys of *Bracebridge Hall* afford a delightful entertainment to a benevolent mind.

We derive those self-same customs from our English ancestors, and our fathers, here, have cherished them, till a very moderate date, with equal fondness and veneration; and I most heartily deprecate the innovations of fashion or affected refinement which tend to bring them into contempt and consequent disuse.

I have been greatly surprised, indeed, to

learn that, in the humbler ranks of our people, the season of Christmas is now scarcely marked with the slightest show of festivity or pleasure, and that the gay—good humoured interchange of visits and frolics, at the houses of each other, is almost entirely discontinued. I was anxiously inquiring the other day into the causes of this lamentable change, and my friend, Thistle, was entering into a relation of various circumstances attending the present state of society in Maryland, by which he proposed to explain it; but Eudon, in his bold—vehement way, took up the point and asserted that the people were just as well disposed to indulge themselves in the delightful revelry of Christmas as they were fifty years ago, "but poverty, sir," said he—"the hard hand of downright—pinching poverty has fallen upon all that class of men and has chilled the genial current of friendship and feeling in them, and, as they are now wholly unable to bear the expense, so they are too much disheartened for the enjoyment of such scenes." The gentry, too, he swore, are in a still worse condition, "for, two thirds of them," said he, "who have been accustomed to the daily enjoyment of every species of luxury, are now actually unable to purchase the necessities of life." "Pride and politics," continued Eudon, "are the causes of this unhappy state of things; for, since the large landed estates have been divided and subdivided, they have fallen into portions too insignificant to be depended upon for the support of what is called a gentleman; and yet each 'representative,' as an heir is now denominated, thinks he must build a fine house on his little domain—(his estate, as he persists in calling his petty fragment of the patrimonial farm,)—and he must keep up to the same state and hospitality of his father before him!—And thus, in a few years of good living, he spends the whole substance of his house, and then—'goud—easy man!'—he suddenly sinks into poverty, wholly unqualified for the pursuit of any profession or business in life." Many of this class of young men,—heirs without estates—have actually lived away their prime in a sort of dream or phantasm. I remember them, fifteen years ago, when they used to be bragging of the product of their lands and telling long winded stories, like Mr. Slowly, about the wonderful effects of the *plaster* and the *clover lay*, and talking of their estates as if they owned half a county!—"But," said Eudon, "the great theorists—the improvers of the soil,—upon paper, and the chemical agriculturists may be thanked for this deception; for they actually turned the heads of all our young farmers:—and then the banks came in to protract the delusion." "Then," continued Eudon, "Politics absorbed the whole soul and attention of every body; and ambition, stronger than their great occasion for industry, has led every young man who possessed a little property, whether he was smart or stupid, into electioneering habits, and to set up for a great man, and to go to the Assembly: and in the struggles of faction, the people—the honest poor-people—have been so flattered and duped, and coaxed and cajoled by the wiles and corrupt practices of cold blooded—selfish candidates and their abandoned partizans, that they seem to have lost all stomach for sober—steady labour; and now, with ill habits confirmed and health decayed, they find themselves left to shrink back into the huts of cheerless poverty."—"No wonder then," said Eudon, "that neither of these classes of people have any relish for the light-hearted pleasures of a Christmas revel.—Why, sir, go to the inhabitants of E—, for an example, and seek into the real condition & distresses of some of them, and you will there find families—sometimes one with an able bodied man at the head of it—stepped to the very lips in this wretched state of indigence—half torpid with cold and hunger and dependent on the slow handed charity of their neighbours for an occasional resuscitation! Eudon here warmly ejaculated, "Gracious Heaven! Would it not be more fortunate for these people to be restored to their once contented ignorance of politics and to a superstitious enjoyment of a happy Christmas than to have all the glorious privileges of conning over the 'Star' & the 'Gazette,' to see 'Who's in—Who's out,' and of lounging away their time in the bar rooms of the taverns till they reel home, through the night, to a starving family, besotted and stupefied with the tipples, spunged from the pocket of some conceited office hunter or hired partizan! I here checked Eudon in his declamation just as my neighbour, Perkins, entered the room; for, though he is an honest and worthy man, he has not that cast of mind, which would enable him to appreciate justly such a highly wrought rhapsody on the state and condition of the people as was likely to be continued by Eudon.

As I found it requisite to provide myself with fit entertainment for acquaintances and friends like those who had of late favoured me with their visits, I thought it the best plan to lay in by wholesale and I have accordingly stored my cellar with a pipe of good Madeira and, to suit the general taste, with a cask of Cogniac; so that with the good management of my sister Matilda, who condescends to take off my hands all the trouble of superintending the butler's department, I am always prepared to receive with ease whatever company arrives.

On Christmas Eve—just before night—Mr. Thistle with his daughter, Caroline, and his constant friend, Eudon, drove up to the door and hailed me with a joyous laughing announcement of their design to spend a merry Christmas day with me; and no sooner had they been warmed by a good blazing hickory fire than I was informed that Mr. Bloomfield also had arrived. If I could have had my wish, as the saying is, I could not have been more happily indulged than with the society of these frank—honorable and polished guests. My heart

was expanded, with feelings of satisfaction which I had not enjoyed from the company of any persons beyond my little family circle, for more than fifteen years, and I resolved to give a loose to the pleasure of such a meeting. The only regret I felt was in the disappointment of my sister, Matilda, and Emily, from not seeing Mrs. Bloomfield and her daughters, though a satisfactory apology was politely communicated by Mr. B. The conversation soon exhausted the usual small topics—such as the weather, the wheat fields and the election of the new Governor and Council—when, as Eudon caught the first opportunity to seat himself between Emily and Caroline, and my sister, Matilda, retired to give some orders for the accommodation of our guests, I engaged my two elder friends in the discussion of various subjects, both grave and gay. I could perceive that Eudon was delighting the girls with remarks and criticisms upon some late publications and giving them the news of the *Beau Monde* abroad. The peculiar temper and character of Eudon have long since become familiar to us, and my friend, Thistle, took early care to correct our rising reserve on the score of his gallantry to Emily, which her watchful and anxious aunt had set down as the sure indication of a real and decided attachment. Whatever degree of kindness Eudon has manifested towards Emily he certainly has succeeded in gaining her high esteem, & the uncommon interest he has evinced in her selection of friends and in every thing which relates to her improvement has entitled him to my warmest gratitude. We, therefore, now view the attentions of Eudon almost in the light of a brother's kindness. It is, in short, distinctly understood by Emily that Eudon has a fixed attachment, elsewhere, to an object more suitable, perhaps, than a girl of seventeen, for Eudon is a Bachelor of thirty-five, but the careful preservation of his health gives him the appearance of little more than five and twenty. Still there is a constant banter upon Eudon and Emily and Mr. Bloomfield, though he is Eudon's confidant, delights to joke Emily about her youthful beau. The knowing ones, too, such as Miss Della Braggart and Mrs. Smirk, who, by the by, never saw them together, swear outright it is to be a match; for, say they, that Eudon is a cunning fellow and wishes to double his fortune out of old Aircastle's secret stocks, and the old fellow too longs for a respectable alliance. I now get wind of all these kind and charitable tales and conjectures about myself and others, as soon as they are uttered from the lips of this class of amiable ladies, and Eudon has diversion enough in trying with them the proud spirit of sister Matilda, whose regards for Miss Della Braggart are sometimes expressed in a style of quaint—half suppressed indignation that never fails to afford me the exercise of hearty laughter; and my amusement is sometimes protracted by the humour of Eudon, indulged in a pretended—grave invective against female slanderers.

I have gotten from my friend, Thistle, some pleasant little anecdotes of Eudon's own vexations from these charming persecutors, which, perhaps, have added a little pungency to his declamations uttered with due solemnity for the relief of sister Matilda. I have heard also of certain strong measures he has more than once applied, with complete success, for the suppression of certain pirates of another sex, who have attempted to annoy him.

When supper was over and the ladies retired, we entered into a pleasant strain of jest and anecdotes, which kept us in a continual state of mirth and jollity till midnight. Eudon was in the most elevated mood of social glee and threw aside all his cares of business, and of love and the like, as Mr. Bloomfield insisted he should do for that occasion:—He declaimed—he joked and laughed and recited poetry and prose, with a happy application to our various topics, and with a lightness and versatility which surprised me, as I had never before seen him thus fairly unbent. His quotations, at first, were but short—pithy phrases from *Shakespeare*, till Mr. Bloomfield, with the air of *Dr. Pangloss*, began to respond—"Shakespeare—Hem!"—"And Thistle dryly said 'why, Eudon, you're like *Claud Halcro*, in the 'Pirate' with nothing but his 'glorious John Dryden!'—After composing himself a little from a hearty laugh Eudon broke forth in a recitation, from Milton's *L'Allegro*, of the beautiful invocation to *Mirth*:

"Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee  
Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,  
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,  
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,  
And love to live in dimpled cheek;  
Sport that wrinkled care derides,  
And laughter holding both his sides,  
Come and trip it as you go  
On the light fantastic toe,"—&c.

You must know that Eudon and Bloomfield, every now and then, moistened their clay with a glass of *Madira*, whilst Thistle and I took nothing but still *Cider*—Mr. B. in reply to *L'Allegro*, assumed an air and attitude of dignified gravity and with much gracefulness repeated from *Il Penseroso*,

"Come pensive Nun, devout and pure,  
Sober, steadfast and demure,  
All in a robe of darkest grain,"—&c.

Such was the style of pleasantry, in which we spent the Christmas Eve. Early on Christmas morning we received a message from Mrs. Johnston that she and Madeline would spend the day with us, and long before our dinner hour, they made their appearance, with some beaux in their train, who had several times visited Castle Vale,—Mr. Orlando Bronz-face, the rich young Wilton and Mr. Theodorick Spightly;—and soon followed the young counsel, or, Stately.

The moment Eudon ascertained, by a

glance through the parlor window, as the party drove up, who were to be his social friends for the day, he began to shew manifest signs of impatience and complained of a violent head ache. Thistle and Bloomfield, to my surprise, seemed to enjoy the troubles of their friend and I could not comprehend their meaning till Mr. Bloomfield put me up to the joke:—"It is one of Eudon's humours," said he, (aside,) 'never to be well in the company of Mrs. Johnston or of such folks as Bronz-face and Stately: they are objects of his implacable disgust.'—No sooner were we all seated together in the drawing room than Mr. Bloomfield, with an air of affected concern, advised Eudon immediately to go to bed and take a little balm tea, and Thistle gravely whispered to him: "You'd better order your carriage, Sir, and get home—I'm afraid you're more indisposed than you think of."—Eudon saw his predicament and rallied in an instant. With a suppressed laugh, he thanked Mr. Bloomfield for his kind prescription and then firmly said, with a polite bow, thrown in the direction of Mrs. Johnston,—"Such agreeable society, Sir, will soon dissipate a slight head ache, which I have incurred as the price of enjoying your midnight recitations." This immediately drew the whole fashionable groupe upon Mr. Bloomfield, who is remarkable for his fine talent in that line, but has lately ceased the indulgence of it on the score of the dignity of fifty. Eudon was 'himself again,' and throughout the day, with the exception of a severe rub, at dinner, upon the disgusting vanity of Mr. Stately, who fortunately was too impenetrably wrapped up in his own conceit to take it, played off the man of the world in the happiest style imaginable and more particularly in his gallantry to Miss Madeline Johnston and her mamma.

I am sorry to find that I shall be unable to compress into this number a full account of my Christmas dinner party and of the agreeable and humorous conversation, with which my sensible and fashionable guests managed in perfect harmony and apparent kindness to treat me and one another: many of the good things, however, shall be treasured up for my next or some future number of "the Stranger" when I may have more room for them.

A slight sketch of the real characters of Mrs. Johnston and her fair daughter and at least some little item of Mr. Orlando Bronz-face and Mr. Stately are due to the consistency of my friend Eudon's character for justice and general benevolence.

Mrs. Johnston then, you must know is one of your cold—heartless—cunning women, who resolve every thing they are about to do into a question of self interest, and never commit themselves into a generous action on any terms, nor ever say a kind word about others except where it may tend to their own immediate advantage or promotion. Mrs. Johnston is one of your match-makers and match breakers, and since she has had Madeline a belle upon her hands, has become a great negotiator. She has compassed three or four matches for Madeline and, in two instances, pushed the matter to an actual engagement, but in one of them, Madeline awkwardly flew the way, and, in the other, Mrs. J. found she had made a little mistake, in the point of fortune, and ordered it to be off. These little stories I get from my sister, Matilda, who often rouses me from a broken study, by some new banter upon Emily, which naturally leads to a discussion of the characters and views of the beaux and belles around us. Matilda has privately given me almost as bad an account of the disposition and temper of Madeline as of her mother's. She is one of your dashing Misses—turned out from a fashionable boarding school, with some smattering of every thing,—with a first rate education. When she first came home, with the most superficial knowledge in every branch of education and with the least possible acquirements even in her fashionable studies, she was puffed off as a prodigy of talents and solid learning. She was talked of as a botanist and a chemist, and as a good French and Italian Scholar, and she had art enough for a few months to make her beaux believe it all; but poor Madeline had the misfortune to be thrown into company with one or two young men of talents & education, and the bubble soon burst! Those wicked fellows had not the grace and gallantry to conceal the deficiencies of Madeline, and it soon became distinctly understood that she had only committed to memory a few botanical and chemical terms, and that she could not, for her life, translate two lines of *Telemaque* or *Gil Blas* de *Sanillane*; and she was left to rely solely upon her smartness and good looks—(for she is really smart and good-looking) and the punning of her mamma.

I have had a little saint evening enough with Matilda and Emily in talking over our Christmas frolics, and Matilda has so far betrayed the confidence of Emily as to give me, in her presence, a most ludicrous account of the private chat of Madeline. "As soon as the girls were alone," said Matilda, "of course, the conversation turned upon the merits of the beaux of the party, and Emily broke forth in some extravagant compliments on her friend Eudon—not of her friend, as such, but as of a beau of the first consideration."—"Oh! my dear Emily," said Madeline, "these old beaux, you know, do well enough to talk with, and to make a convenience of and to bring us the new novels and the late review, and to make us understand which is the received criticism of a new work;—but I confess I soon tire of them: and, as for Mr. Eudon, he has all the ways of an old Bachelor—and they say he is a violent tempered man and speaks ill of all the world:—I am surprised that you can bear with his pointed attentions to you in company.—I wouldn't have it reported, for



the world, that I ever dreamed of such a man. There's young Wilton—Pshaw! what a fool he is!—I swear, if his father were sure to give him his whole estate, at once, I wouldn't have such a poor—weak creature. Never think of a fool Emily!—

'A propos: Where's young Wilton?' 'He says he is in love with you, Emily, and frequently comes to Castle Vale to sigh at your elbow and on the back of your chair. Oh, odious!—poor chicken hearted fellow!—but he is mighty good, they say:—a milk and water—dead and alive sort of body!—Would you believe?—I have it from the best authority that he begged his father to let him study divinity!—and he kneels and prays, at his bed side, every night!—The universal report' said my sister, 'she knew just at that moment was that Eudon and Wilton and Thoughtful were really the humble servants of Emily; and, moreover, the knowing ones, such as Mrs. Smirk and Miss Braggart, are decided that Mrs. Johnston has been fishing for them all, for three months past, and that Madeline herself, seriously sets her cap for young Wilton!'

They tell me that Bronz-face is a young fellow of good parts enough and with a tolerable education, but that he is so vain and impudent and swaggering that, although on account of his respectable connexions, he is treated with attention, he never fails to disgust every sensible man or woman with whom he converses and the girls have got an idea that he eternally rodomontades and don't believe one half he says: His friends call it eccentricity!—

A few years ago he started on a design to travel for information, and he wandered into Tennessee and Georgia, about the time of the Seminole war, and on his return home he had a set of stories which, they say, he used to repeat in every company,—about his travelling on foot through the wilderness—and of his joining a detachment of Jackson's Tennessee volunteers—and of his learning to talk Cherokee so well that General Jackson sent him on several important missions—and of his being once detained by a party of the enemy till the General sent a strong force to rescue him, charged with a solemn threat that if he was not instantly released, he would hang ten Indian!—

He told the story so often to the girls that—

for this portance in his travel's history, they dubb'd him "Our Othello!"

There was a whisper that when Orlando was ridiculously strutting, afoot, and occasionally repeating a few Indian words, which he had by chance picked up, some rough Tennessees seized him, on a shrewd suspicion of his being a young runaway Spaniard, who had really been amongst the Indians on no good design; but a decent man, in that neighbourhood, who had been in this country, to purchase slaves for his own plantation, got him released, not however without his own promise that he really could not talk Cherokee, as he had pretended.

But Orlando came home from his travels a great patriot, and now, they say, in addition to his designs upon the rich girls, of which he has made more than one demonstration, he is up for every vacant post and for every decent office that's going!—I find he has not yet got broken of his pretensions to a fluent use of the living languages; for he told Caroline Thistle, on Christmas day, that he was generally taken for a Frenchman from the familiar ease, with which he spoke French!—Young Sprightly overheard this bit and never rested till he gave it in to Eudon.

Mr. Stately is a most precise—formal gentleman, who never speaks before he revolves his words as some prudent people do their ideas. His pompous circumlocution reminded me of a queer letter writer I once heard of,—(whose caecology, as Dr. Pangloss would call it, was rather singular)—who contrived to spell the word usage without a single letter that belongs to it, thus,—Yowzitch!—So I have actually observed Mr. Stately deliver whole sentences with scarcely one of the words, which a plain man would naturally and almost necessarily use to express the same ideas:—And he accompanies the most ordinary observations always with the action of a set speech. I remarked this to Eudon. 'Why, Sir,' said he, 'this young gentleman was predestined to be an Orator before he could talk at all. He had a foolish old uncle, who bred him up, and, as soon as he could fairly lip his words, used to hoist him on a table, to the annoyance of every body, and train him to the attitudes,—exactly according to the figure of the chubby boy you've sometimes seen as a frontispiece to the 'Art of Speaking,' with lines drawn through him,—like geographical lines on a map,—to shew the proper elevation and angles for the head and limbs. He never holds conversation—but he makes you a speech; and now, from habit and affectation, he must first spread himself into the proper latitude and longitude before he opens his mouth, and when he puts forth his hand you may look out,—he then delivers himself in strained and stately metaphors,—'tropes—tropes!—'He makes his compliments, too, to the ladies, in the same style. Miss Madeline Johnston is your only match for him:—Some time ago, as he was setting off a complimentary dash, in 'fulgent phraseology' and with the due accompaniment of graceful action,—he incontinently burst out laughing directly in his face.—'But, Sir,' said Eudon, 'you don't take him yet!—talk, Sir, about what you will and of whom you please,—history, biography,—politics or great heroes and statesmen,—and Stately shall know it all, and with an immovable face of grave conceit, shall signify to you that they are all familiar to him!—aye, as familiar as a rite page in Blackstone or the officers of your County Court!'

# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11.

From the Federal Republican of Baltimore.

We insert another piece extracted from this paper from the pen of the Mountaineer, which will no doubt afford much interest to our readers. We are glad to find that whilst all agree to give up party feuds, there are some men who will not give up the Republic. A more rational period seems to have arrived in our Country when the conduct of men may be examined with more chance of conveying conviction according to the merit of the case. It is not enough now, thank Heaven! that a man should be of this or of that party to be either approved of or condemned—we require more rational evidences of merit or demerit, and there seems to be a general consent to be more calm and dispassionate than heretofore. In Maryland we have some strong remains of old party violence and intolerance existing, but this is not general; it only exists with a few leading men who proudly feel their own inferiority, and who dread nothing so much as the day when men are to be chosen by their superior worth of character.—There is another class of men who will cling to party because they have no other chance, their only hope is in the reward of their menial services—the great body of the people are getting rid of the malady of party—the contagion seems to be arrested.—It is the criterion of a good man and a wise man to wish its speedy and eternal banishment.

To the Editor of the Federal Republican.  
MR. EDITOR,—

I have very recently read the 47th number of the Native of Virginia, which you may well recommend to the careful perusal of your readers.—It is indeed replete with interest and information,—all the numbers of this bold State writer are well done, but this last is extremely good.—Not only does it continue its clear and intrepid development of 'Secrets worth knowing,' but it contains much important reflection and excellent observations; presented in rather eloquent form.

The Native of Virginia has done much good—when all the rest of the American world had either settled down in disgust or in apathy, or had forsaken principle and turned flatterers and sycophants, & favour-seekers with the powers that reign, he had the honesty and valour to unfold to the eye, and to the understanding of men, scenes of corruption and favoritism, and money squandering that have even astonished those, by their extent, who were already satisfied of their existence. He has been the means of setting on foot, enquiries by Congress, who have alone the power to correct such abuses, if the President will not—and he has carried conviction to the minds of many, the portals of whose understanding had never before been passed by an impression that any thing had been done wrong. He has been no flatterer of men in power, and was therefore no favourite. He has made no distinction among the great and the little Peculators and Defaulter, and therefore, has become the object of their united execrations and abuse. If the very God of these idolatry has become, like other Gods, a little light fingered; he has arraigned, and tried, and convicted him of his petty larceny, and has handed him over for the Chain, and the Rock, and the Vulture.

It is true, and 'pity it is 'tis true,' that some who were bred and educated above the low arts of tergiversation, have ignobly yielded, at last, to the hope of their inducing them to power, and have stepped forth as Volunteer Railers of this great public Reformer.—But it could not be persevered in long—there was a wickedness in the end, which paralysed the means, and the adventurous assailants became cowards in the contest—Shame withered all their strength; and the indignation of those countenances, whose smiles had afore time been sunshine, drove them from their purpose, and forced them back from disgrace. Among the foremost of these, was a scholar of renown—fitted by nature, and matured by study—A man, whose growing literary fame, ought to have satisfied him—it had already filled and rejoiced his own country, and was making a rapid and a splendid march beyond the seas. He too, became possessed of the bad spirit of an hungry ambition, and whilst the Native of Virginia, the Champion of Reform, was clung, breast in the conflict, with the majesty of the Mighty Necromancer, this prodigy of the schools, adds himself to the battle. Happy it is, that when human means are unequal, a just Providence more than supplies the loss! when the contest raged highest, and the grand Culprit was called on to explain; his memory failed him—I am no record of past centuries, he cried—and he might have added, it has been mine always to deal with spirits of darkness, and to make, and to reveal the destiny of time to come—when pressed harder still, he flatly contradicts himself, and gives birth to falsehood most palpable; then like an awkward knight, pierced with his own lance, he falls doubly dishonored in the conflict.

Do you enquire what became of the little knight, his coadjutor? Alas! he has fled to his vocation, his Library and his Lamp, hoping, for it was his last resort, that error

would be forgotten; that ill directed ambition might be pardoned, and that the gloom of his turpitude might be chased away by the halo of science with which he was surrounded.

No man in this country, in modern times has done more for this nation, than the Native of Virginia. He has fearlessly pointed out the malfeasances of the Government, and laid his hand undauntedly upon the men who had committed the deed. The evidence which he brings to sustain his charges are the public documents of Congress, officially set forth, and official records in the national archives. If public records are true, the allegations of the Native of Virginia, must be true for the one is an exact copy of the other—if he has done injustice or wrong, to any man or set of men, he intreats that they would point out to him the error, and he will make his recantation as public as the accusation—or, if any feel aggrieved, he offers to render unto them that justice which any Court, to which he may be called, shall award against him—he has never desired to rest himself on his assertions, but on his proof—he keeps no press copies, or ghosts, or scare crows, to awe people into a spiritless submission, but vaunts himself ready to meet any man in court; there from the recorded testimony of the National offices, to prove the Guilt he alleges, and the rectitude he feels.

Why is it sir, I would ask, that not until within the last two years, has any thing scarcely been ever said about the annual transcripts of defaulters for three years, which have been regularly laid upon the tables of Congress? Is it not obviously, it is not truly, because it is within that time that the intrepid Native of Virginia has turned the attention of the American people to it, & forced the subject into notice? Before this, scarcely any body made any enquiry about it.—The story never went beyond the tables of the members of Congress, the guilt was so ramified throughout the country, that all were afraid to touch it, lest in tracing its roots it might lead them to some friend or favourite of their own.—They were there, as one of the United States senators from Maryland who stands upon a 'stupendous' height on the books of the National Bank, said, because they are there, and all were made afraid. But what is the state of things now? much better, though still bad—men and vouchers are said of late to have been hunted up, and a great body of defaulters is at least wiped off from the black list—whether that wiping off was by paying off or by expunging the despatch trash as loathsome and inconvenient, no committee of Congress has as yet told us; it would be indeed right that a committee should inspect the application of this sponge. Another improvement we see too is, that He, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, has recently been attending to that concern; and we find already at this early stage of the Session of Congress the Comptroller, too making explanatory statements about balances due of monies advanced and unaccounted for, and evidences growing of increased vigilance in the settlements of accounts, and in the demand for the speedier rendition of vouchers, together with a greater promptitude in the commencement of suits where settlements are not made. All these wholesome results are justly ascribable to the labours of the Native of Virginia who however he may have been attacked, may comfort himself with the consolation that his labours, in behalf of the nation, have not been in vain.

The whole of the numbers of this excellent and meritorious writer ought to be embodied and placed in the hands of every citizen, with the palliations and defences that have appeared, by no means forgetting that of Mr. Jefferson. We must wait, I presume, for some future edition before we can be favoured with a sight of the press copy. As soon as it shall appear, pray let it be added to the rest—and if that should not happen in our day, do enjoin it on your successors even in after centuries, to give it to the world.

The Native of Virginia professes, I find, to rest here awhile, and to look on—it is right; it is not well for him, who lays out work for others to accomplish, to go too far ahead, and dismay them with too much to do; whatever he writes will be anxiously received by friends or foes—there is more terror in his pen than in a warrior's sword, and he should reserve himself as the Reformer of the times, and be cautious on every point he treats of—Vengeance crouches but to spring on him with the greater fury; let him be on his guard; I need not say he cannot be afraid.

THE MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

\*Note.—Ask old Mr. Adams if the ass missed his aim then.

The following is the result of the election held in the city and county of Baltimore, on the 1st inst. for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of General Smith to the Senate, viz: Isaac M'Kim, 2655—Wm. H. Winder, 2576—John Barney, 1818.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the last six months on the capital stock of the institution.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the Senate have, by an unanimous vote, advised and consented to the ratification of the Convention concluded during the last year, between the United States and Great Britain, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, to prescribe the mode by which the first article of the Treaty of Ghent shall be carried into effect, in conformity with the decision of his imperial Majesty.

## A List of Marriages in Talbot county, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1822, and ending on the 1st day of January, 1823.

John Graham to Mary Ann Harrison  
Philemon Porter to Eliza Berridge  
Jesse Mullikin to Lydia Brown  
Benett Tomlinson to Ann Vickers  
Nicholas Thomas to Jane Goldsborough  
Robert Huzza to Charlotte Rumbold  
George Noble to Sophia Benny  
Reuben P. Emmons to Mary Ann Martin  
John Bullen to Rebecca McNeal  
William James to Elizabeth Brown  
Thomas J. Sherwood to Mary I. Kersey  
William Faulkner to Charlotte Stichberry  
Oakley Cummins to Elizabeth Sewall  
John Rogers to Maria Kerr  
Nicols Layton to Sophia Warner  
William Connolly to Nancy Stevens  
Edmond Shehan to Rebecca Cahal  
William Price to Susan Carroll  
John W. Higgins to Ann Jackson  
John Harris to Ann Mason  
James Rumbold to Ann Holmes  
Samuel Redgraves to Sarah L. Richardson  
Noah Jefferson to Ann Fairbank  
Edward Sears to Lucretia Hunt  
John Dewlin to Ann Price  
Samuel Ward to Ellen Mackey  
Richard Plummer to Frances Blake  
Robert Henderson to Eliza Millis  
James Leonard to Ann Warner  
James Mason to Elizabeth H. Millington  
William M. Plummer to Eliza Corkrall  
Mark Sewall to Masey Marshall  
James Gossage to Eliza Ann Manahip  
Thomas Leadenham to Eleanor F. Leadenham  
Robert Dawson to Susan Harrison  
Thomas Floyd to Sarah Ann Middleton  
Noah Leadenham to Elizabeth Garey  
Nicholas Benson to Lucretia Stichberry  
John R. Plater to Matilda Edmondson  
William Beckley to Susan Tomlinson  
Thomas Porter to Catharine Parks  
Thomas Merrick to Margaret Barnacio  
Archelus B. Price to Susan Hoxer  
Levin Millis to Mary Cooper  
John Griffin Johnson to Arianna P. Y. Price  
Isaac Chambers to Henrietta M. Chamberlain  
John Grace to Mary Ann Morgan  
John McMahon to Sally Small  
Peter Tarr to Margaret Hopkins  
Thomas Cockey to Nancy Seymore  
Joseph Hunt to Ann Bridges  
William Bowdye to Julia Connally  
Edward Kirby to Celia Ross  
John Knowles to Maria Clash  
Gardner Bayley to Elizabeth Coward  
Francis Council to Sophia Turbutt  
Dennis Hopkins to Elizabeth Hale  
James Bullen to Ann Loveday  
Francis Orrell to Peggy Crowder  
John W. Hopkins to Hester Hopkins  
Joshua Jump to Susan Carroll  
Hugh Auld to Sophia Keithley  
William Austin to Harriot Yeo  
Henry Townsend to Mahala Dilahay

On Thursday the Select and Common Councils, the Mayor and Citizens of Philadelphia, repaired to Fair Mount, to witness the gratifying spectacle of the successful and complete operation of these great and stupendous works, destined to furnish the city and suburbs with an ample supply of wholesome water for all purposes.

The three wheels were set in operation, discharging into the basins, three millions nine hundred thousand gallons of water every twenty four hours, which is all the present reservoirs can contain, and nearly three times the quantity necessary for present demand.

Among the articles imported at Hull (G. B.) last year, were more than a million bushels of bones, which had been swept from the fields of Leipsic, Austerlitz, Waterloo, and other places where during the late bloody wars the principal battles were fought. The bones of the horse and his rider thus collected from every quarter, are forwarded from Hull to the Yorkshire bone grinders, where, by means of powerful steam engines, they are reduced to a granular state. In this condition they are sent chiefly to Doncaster, one of the largest agricultural markets in that part of the country, and are there sold to the farmers to manure their land. An English editor adds, 'the oily substance of the bone gradually evolving as the bone calcines, makes a more permanent and substantial manure than almost any other substance—particularly human bones.'

Mr. Allen, the philanthropist, is at Verona, urging the cause of Africa with all his might. A strict Quaker in principle, as well as in profession, he regularly appears before the Sovereigns with his hat on; and they as regularly admit him in the character of a privileged friend.

London Paper.

## AGRICULTURE ENCOURAGED.

RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 27.

Agriculture.—We congratulate our readers on the passage of an act at the present session, which we trust, will do much for the improvement of Agriculture in this state. The act appropriates 5000 dollars a year, for two years, to be divided amongst the several counties in the state in proportion to their federal numbers, but to be given to such only as form Agricultural societies. To all such counties is to be given a sum equal to that which the Members of their Society raised among themselves, provided it do not exceed the sum to which their federal numbers entitle them.

The State Society is to be continued at Raleigh, and to be considered the parent of the whole; to which the sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expense of procuring rare seeds, printing annually a Report of the Society, embracing a view of all improvements &c. We shall take an early opportunity of laying the act itself before our readers.—Register.

## MAIL ROBBERS TAKEN.

The three men who attempted some time past to rob the mail between Richmond and Petersburg, have been taken. Their names are Patrick Corroll, John Dougherty and William Kelly. They had all been employed on the turnpike, but meeting with some difficulties, which it seems were calculated to awaken the public sympathy they left their labor, to seek a living by plunder.

## PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.

### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 12 1/2
Howard-street, wagon	6 87 1/2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 25 a 1 30
Do white do	1 35
Rye, bushel	cts 70
Indian Corn, bushel	60
Oats do	35

## MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Monihan, Mr. HENRY NEWCOMB, to Miss ELEANOR, daughter of Mr. John Council, all of this county.

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

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

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

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

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

## Nanticoke Bridge.

Vienna, Jan. 6, 1823.

The President and directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, have this day declared a dividend of thirty five cents on each share of the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

JERE: COLSTON, Treasurer.  
January 11—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, at the suit of Robert Moore, Executor of William Meuley, and a fieri facias at the suit of Robert Moore against David Nice, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th February next, on the Court House Green between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz. the Farm where Philemon Horney now resides, called part of Dixons Lot and Rich Farm, containing 330 acres more or less, one Lot of ground on the West side of the road leading from Easton to Goldsborough's Neck, containing 8 acres more or less, the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by said Nice, opposite No. Hammond, Esq. one Wagon, 3 head of Horses. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Jan. 11.—ts

## To be Rented,

And immediate possession given, the property lately occupied by Maj. William Haskins, deceased, at Hunting Creek, Caroline county.

—ALSO—  
For Hire two good Blacksmiths.

JOSEPH HASKINS.  
Jan. 11—3w

## REMOVAL.

### Henry B. Jones, WATCH-MAKER.

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession, and begs leave to inform them that he has taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Jump, situated on Washington, a few doors below Doven street, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.

Easton, January 4

## LOST

On Tuesday last between the Stores of Dawson & Co. and Mr. William Cox, on Washington street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, THREE TEN DOLLAR NOTES, on the Easton Bank, and ONE FIVE DOLLAR NOTE, on one of the Baltimore Banks (name of the Bank not recollected)—Whoever has found the above described notes and will return them to the Subscriber, or to T. H. Dawson, will confer a great favour and be liberally rewarded.

JONATHAN MARSHALL.  
Easton, January 4—

## Notice.

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

ELIZABETH NICOLS.  
Easton, January, 4—3w

## Take Notice.

The creditors of William Hardcastle, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to meet me at Easton on Tuesday the 7th day of January, 1823, to receive their dividends as struck in the Chancery Office, on the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of the aforesaid Hardcastle.

AHEDNEGO BOTFIELD, Trustee  
in the room of Peter Harris, deceased.  
Dec. 23 3w



## POETRY.

HYMN—BY DR. HAWKSWORTH.  
Composed about a month before his death, dictated to Mrs. H. before he rose in the morning.  
In sleep's serene oblivion laid,  
I safely passed the silent night;  
At once I see the breaking shade,  
And drink again the morning light.  
New born I bless the waking hour,  
Once more, with thee, rejoice to be;  
My conscious soul resumes her power,  
And springs, my gracious God, to thee.  
O! guide me through the various maze,  
My doubtful feet are doom'd to tread;  
And spread thy shield's protecting blaze,  
When dangers pass around my head.

A deeper shade will soon impend,  
A deeper sleep my eyes oppress;  
Yet still thy strength shall me defend,  
Thy goodness still shall deign to bless.  
That deeper shade shall fade away,  
That deeper sleep shall leave my eyes;  
Thy light shall give eternal day,  
Thy love, the rapture of the skies.

### ON DR. LETTSOME.

If any sick to me apply,  
I listers, bleeds and sweats 'em;  
If, after all, they choose to die,  
What's that to me, I. LETTSOME.

## REMOVAL.

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

**Establishment,**

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERWOOD.**

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—1f

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 29th day of January next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. upon the premises, all the Lands and real Estate of Nicholas Hopkins, late of Caroline county, and being the Farm near Dover Bridge, adjoining the Lands of the late Col. Smyth and others at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Kelly. It is presumed to be unnecessary to give a minute description of the premises, as persons who wish to purchase will probably be disposed to examine for themselves. This property will be sold upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—and upon the ratification of the sale and full payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed transfer and convey to the purchaser or purchasers, all the right, title and estate of the said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, of, in and to the premises.

The creditors of the said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, and file them with the clerk of Caroline county Court within six months from the time of said Sale.  
**MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.**

Dec. 14—1a

**MAGISTRATES' BANKS**  
FOR SAKE AT THIS OFFICE.

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



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

**FRANCIS PARROTT.**  
Easton, August 17—1f

### Coach, Gig and Harness Making

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

**CAMPER & THOMPSON,**

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

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

Sept. 14 1f

### CARRIAGE MAKING.

**Edward Hopkins**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Washington and Cabinet streets, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn, where he intends keeping materials necessary for carrying on the business, with good Workmen always at his call. He hopes by his strict endeavour to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Persons wishing to have their Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description repaired can have them done, with all dispatch, in the neatest manner and on accommodating terms.

Easton, November 2, 1822.

## Joseph Chain,

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

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

## TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That convenient two story  
**Brick House,**

Situate on Dover Street, next door to the corner of Washington Street, now occupied by Mr. William Tarr as a Grocery Store and Dwelling. For terms apply to  
**HENRY NEWCOMB.**

November 23, 1822

## A TEACHER WANTED.

A person qualified to Teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, and who can produce satisfactory proof of his capability, will hear of an eligible situation by applying to  
**HENRY NICOLS,**  
President of the Board of Trustees of the Hillsborough School.

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 30 1f

## Mills for Sale.

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

**S. HOPKINS,**  
**E. FORMAN.**

December 14—

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of James Thomas against Anthony Doomy, will be sold on Tuesday the 14th of January next, on the Court House grounds, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property:  
**One HOUSE in Church Alley,**  
in the Town of Easton—seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.  
**E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'ff.**

December 21—1a

## Kent County Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM 1822.

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

**THOS. WORRELL.**

A true Copy,  
Test, **WILLIAM SCOTT, Clk.**  
of Kent county Court, Md  
Nov. 4—(Dec. 14) 2m

## Insolvent Notice.

We the Subscribers of Dorchester county, petitioners for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplementary acts, do give notice to our creditors that the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next is appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county court to obtain a final discharge, (the same time and place is appointed for our creditors to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why we should not obtain the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.)

**Charles LeCompte,**  
**James LeCompte,**  
**Moses Edmondson,**  
**Garretson Harding,**  
**Leonard Booz,**  
**Obediah Lake,**  
**Jeremiah Jones,**  
**Dorsey Foster,**  
**Spencer Clark.**

Dorchester county, }  
Dec. 21, 1822—4w }

## Circular Notice.

To Students of Medicine and those who may be disposed to engage in the Study of Medical Science.

### DOCTOR WISENTHAL

Proposes to open his Office in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, for a course of Medical Instruction, to such gentlemen as may be disposed to engage in the Study, in order to prepare themselves, for attending the Lectures in the University, and for Graduation. Lectures will be delivered on Pathological and operative Surgery, Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and obstetrics; and whenever opportunity affords, Anatomical Demonstrations will be given; and an examination of each Student once a week during the course.

Dr. W's. Medical Library is very full and complete, and additions will constantly be made, of all modern Publications of merit, together with the approved Medical Periodical works.

The duration of the course will be, from one to four years, as may suit the disposition of the Student—the fee for admittance will be \$100 for the first year, and \$30 per annum afterwards.

Chestertown, Kent county, Md. }

December 21 4w }

## Notice.

Under a decree of Worcester county Court, sitting as a court of chancery will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday the first day of February next, a Farm in said county, late the property of John Aydelott, of said county deceased.

The same is situated near the line of Virginia, and will be sold about 2 o'clock P. M. on the above specified day, for the payment of the debts of the said John Aydelott.

The terms will be a credit of eighteen months: the purchaser giving bond with approved security with interest from the day of Sale. The creditors of the said John Aydelott, are hereby warned to exhibit and file their claims in said court, with the vouchers thereof, within six months from said day of sale.

Dec. 28—3w

### MARYLAND,

**Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,**  
20th day of December, A. D. 1822.

On application of Francis I. Mitchell, Adm'r of Mary E. Coursey, late of Queen Ann's county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed at Easton and Federal Republican at Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 20th day of December, 1822.

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

### Pursuant to the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary E. Coursey, late of Queen Ann's county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of June 1823, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of December, Anno Domini, 1822.

**FRANCIS I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.**  
of Mary E. Coursey, deceased

December 28—3w

### FOR SALE,

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

December 21 1f

### MARYLAND,

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

20th day of December, A. D. 1822.

On application of Francis I. Mitchell Adm'r. of James Davidson, late of Queen Ann's county, dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, and in the Federal Republican printed in Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 20th day of December, in the year of our

Lord 1822.

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

### Pursuant to the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Davidson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of June 1823, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of December A. D. 1822.

**FRANCIS I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.**  
of James Davidson, deceased.

December 28—3w

### MARYLAND,

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

20th day of December A. D. 1822.

On application of Francis I. Mitchell, Adm'r. of William Coursey, Jr. late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed at Easton, and in the Federal Republican printed at Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 20th day of December Anno Domini 1822.

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

### Pursuant to the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Wm. Coursey, Jr. late of Queen Ann's county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of June 1823, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of December, Anno Domini 1822.

**FRANCIS I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.**  
of William Coursey, Jr. deceased

December 28—3w

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

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

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

### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The following periodical works are published by E. Littell at his bookstores, 88 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and in Trenton, and by R. Norris Henry, 129—Broadway, New York.

**MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE & SCIENCE.**

Conducted by Robert Walsh, Jr.

The nature of this enterprise, may be understood from a few considerations which the advertisers will venture to submit to their announcement of it. The periodical works of Great Britain and France contain a mass of literary and scientific intelligence, which does not reach the American public for want of a suitable channel, but which would be read among us with equal pleasure and profit. Such of the British Reviews and Magazines as are reprinted in the United States—not excepting the Edinburgh & Quarterly Reviews, embrace much matter which is of little interest and of no advantage to the American reader, and not unfrequently fitted to vitiate his literary taste, his morals or his political principles.—It is desirable, under these circumstances, that a selection should be made, such as would furnish the valuable and entertaining portion of their contents, to the exclusion of the other portion, consisting of details and speculations either uninteresting in themselves or mischievous in their tendency, or altogether of local concern and application. On this plan, idle expense and fruitless consumption of time, would be obviated; for pages destitute of merit might be substituted many of value that now remain unknown and inaccessible.

Of several British journals of the scientific and erudite cast, and others indeed of a more general, and at the same time very solid character; little or no use is made by the editors and compilers of the periodical works printed in the United States.

The object of the one now advertised, is the accumulation, in a permanent form, of the materials thus neglected, and of the literary and scientific articles worthy of being reprinted in this country, but which, when so, are accompanied by others possessing, no claim to attention. A miscellany—the Select Reviews—akin in the design, but not equal in comprehensiveness to the present, flourished for some years in this city, & would, it may be presumed, have continued to be supported, by a wide spread subscription, but for an alteration of the plan, and a series of adventitious reverses. The revival of it, with a larger scope, would seem likely to be attended with still more signal success than its original existence,

owing to the great multiplication of readers of periodical works, and the wide diffusion of the habit of seeking in them, both information and amusement.

The Museum commenced in July, 1822. It forms two volumes a year.

Published monthly—Price Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

### CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The union of literature with genuine Christianity, at all times important, is peculiarly so at this time, and in this country. The enemies of the truth as it is in Jesus, are using all their endeavours to maintain their cause and extend their influence, by the powerful auxiliaries of erudition and taste; and if the truth be left naked, or appear only in a careless or slovenly garb, it will not be likely to attract the attention, and win the hearts of that large and important portion of the community which consists of the young, the cultivated and the aspiring. We know, indeed, that success in inculcating evangelical truth must come from God, and that nothing but his grace will ever change a single human heart. Still we are not to expect miracles; we are only to expect the smiles of Providence, and the influence of Divine grace, in the use of vigorous exertions, and of means naturally adapted to the effects intended to be produced. When the enemies of vital godliness assail it with learning, and wit and taste, they must be combated with the legitimate use of the arms which they abuse. In this service the Christian Advocate aspires to take a part; sensible indeed, that it must be a humble par. It aspires to be somewhat instrumental in preventing the evil effects of literature misapplied, in cultivating & diffusing sound biblical criticism, in exposing misrepresentation & sophistry; in clothing the pure doctrines of the gospel in that chaste and attractive dress which may give full effect to their native charms, in endeavoring to cherish the love of learning and a just taste among the younger clergy, and to promote generally, among orthodox Christians, the tone and aspect of true evangelical piety, which shall demonstrate that it is not hostile but highly favorable to whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report. If, under the Divine blessing, it shall be found that these results, to any considerable extent, have been produced by this publication, it will have rendered a service in which all who shall have given it their aid will have reason forever to rejoice.

The kinds of matter which this publication will contain, it is not thought necessary to specify in detail. The Editor will have constantly before him the best religious miscellanies, which are published both in Europe and the United States, and will endeavor, as far as possible, to model and improve his own work, by all the aids which he can derive from these sources. It is only thought necessary to mention particularly, that an attempt will be made to give a condensed and comprehensive view of religious intelligence; that the readers of the Christian Advocate may know the existing state of Bible societies, missions and revivals of religion, without being at the expense and trouble, which many cannot afford, of purchasing and reading the numerous publications, to which these interesting and important objects have recently given occasion.

A number of the Christian Advocate shall be issued on the first week of every month.

This work, which is a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine, began in January 1822.

Published monthly—Price Three Dollars per year.

### JOURNAL OF FOREIGN MEDICINE.

Conducted by Samuel Emlen, Jr. M. D.

and William Price, M. D.

As its title indicates, the Journal now offered to the patronage of the Public, will be conducted entirely on the principle of Selection. The leading feature of the plan, more distinctly enunciated, is to present at stated intervals, a sort of Synopsis of the Foreign Magazines, Journals and Reviews, appropriated to Medicine and its kindred Sciences.

No one will doubt the importance of this design, who is conversant with the periodical works of Europe. As is incident to such publications, the matter which they contain is altogether of a mixed nature, and of merits the most unequal. They are a vast field, where golden wheat is too often choked by useless or pernicious tares, and where it imports us like the prudent husbandman, to reject the one, and hoard the other. These publications are, moreover, at this time so numerous, so costly and so difficult to be procured, that really they can only be consulted by a large majority of the cultivators of science in the United States, through a medium somewhat similar to the one now proposed. It is therefore meant to give an extract so copious of their contents, as not only to exhibit the progress of the Physical Sciences abroad, but to do away, in a great degree, the necessity of recurring to the works themselves.

The contents of the Journal will be arranged under the divisions of

1. Selected Papers.
2. Selected Reviews.
3. Medical and Philosophical Intelligence.
4. List of New Publications.

The work is published in numbers in January, April, July and October, forming yearly a large volume.

This Journal is a continuation of the Eclectic Repository, and was commenced in January 1821.

Published quarterly—Price Four Dollars a year, payable in advance.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

Was begun in 1815, and has since been steadily advancing in public estimation. In January, 1820, the editorship was assumed by Professor Everett, of the University at Cambridge, New England. A new series was then commenced, with which it is convenient that subscriptions should begin. Orders for any part of the work will, however, be thankfully received by E. Littell, and by R. Norris Henry, who are interested in the publication.

Published quarterly—Price Five Dollars a year, payable in advance.

### AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

Conducted by Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Chemistry, &c. in Yale College.

This Journal began in the year 1819. Two numbers, between which there is an interval of about three months, form a volume.

Price 3 Dollars, payable in advance.

E. Littell, and R. Norris Henry, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the above works. The North American Review, and the American Journal of Science, are now well established, and have a decided claim to public support as forming important parts of our national literature.

Subscriptions for either of the above works, received at the Office of the Easton Gazette.

January 4—



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE  
AND  
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Proposal to form a permanent fund for the Maryland Agricultural Society.

MR. SKINNER,  
The Cattle Shows and Fairs, which are held in Maryland, are novel exhibitions here, and excite much attention. Many persons attended to view the display of valuable stock, who are not directly interested, not having any to exhibit. But the far greater number seek information, and estimate properly the advantages which will result to the community, from the exertions of those praise-worthy, practical farmers, and others, who are improving our breeds of stock.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland, is yet in its infancy; the members are not very numerous, and as all the funds are derived from a small annual contribution from each member, the amount is too limited to enable the society to offer pecuniary rewards, sufficient to induce those who would prefer compensation in that way, to make efforts to be noticed in the distribution.

To gentlemen of wealth, the pecuniary gratuity is not an object; they esteem more highly, the honour of excelling, and it is honourable to excel in any laudable pursuit. But a farmer, who has to scuffle hard to get along, finds all his time and funds employed, in carrying on his business in the old way, & will not risk a few extra dollars, if he has them to spare, or employ a part of his time, in making experiments, unless he can make a reasonable calculation for profitable returns. And farmers who have only the common breeds of the country, have now, no encouragement to exhibit for premiums at cattle shows, for those who have been able to procure the improved breeds, will carry off the prizes, until those fine animals become more numerous.

But although the funds of the society are very limited, I think it would be profitable to share the premiums between stock and crops. If a farmer has not got stock to vie with the Teawater, and Devons, and Dishleys, he must have managed his business very badly, if he has not a few acres of rich land; and although he may have nothing to compare with Champion, or Bergami, or Mr. Barney's Bakewell's five inches fat on the ribs, he might show, that he can raise as much corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips, &c. &c. per acre in Maryland, as can be done elsewhere. For instance, I would refer to Mr. Bennett's and Gen. Ringgold's crops of corn. Mr. Bennett's seldom exceeded on one acre. Gen. Ringgold's, equal to any other crop on a large scale.

But I think the improvement of land, is of primary importance, and instead of giving so decided a preference for the improvement of live stock, some of which require, compared with our usual mode of treatment, very extraordinary care; there ought to be simultaneous endeavours to effect both objects. Where grass has not been cultivated in sufficient quantity, roots can be substituted, until the grasses become more abundant; and if the society could offer liberal premiums for crops and live stock, it would persuade many to deviate from the common practice; for if farmers can be convinced that by altering their plans, they can increase their substance, a general emulation will soon take place. For Gen. Beaton's system to the contrary notwithstanding, the foundation of lasting improvement, is cultivating grasses, and enlarging the manure-heap.

I wish a plan could be devised to raise a fund sufficient to offer an inducement to the generality of farmers to risk some money, time and labour, to increase their crops, and rear fine animals. And among other premiums, not necessary to detail, to offer liberally for the best and most profitably cultivated farm in each county, having reference to the mode and expense of cultivation, the produce and improvement. For collecting and applying the largest quantity of stable and cow yard manure; reference being had to circumstances, size of farm, number of stock, means of accumulation, quality, &c. this premium to be extended to every county in the state. But it is not necessary to enter into details here; there will be a variety of opinions on those points, and if a sufficient fund can be provided, the officers of the society will be competent to make a judicious distribution.

My plan to raise a fund would be by annual or biennial lotteries, which I make no doubt the Legislature will authorise, as the rage for adventuring in lotteries, prevails to a considerable degree. I believe a scheme to raise annually, the sum of five thousand dollars, could be readily disposed of, for by putting the tickets at a low price,

say not more than five dollars, it would be a popular lottery; and every farmer, or tradesman, or granger, or victualler, would be interested in its success, and, I believe it would be encouraged.

Five thousand dollars raised annually by lottery, added to the other funds of the society, would make a respectable sum for distribution, and would give a stimulus to agriculture, which would be a lasting benefit to the state.

I offer these hasty remarks with great deference; and if you disapprove of the plan, or think it impracticable, I do not wish you to publish them; but as you have been most instrumental in establishing the Society, and feel a deep interest in its usefulness, I know you will determine the case as will be most proper.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE SELECTION OF SEEDS.  
Allen County, Ky. Aug. 30th, 1822.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I will now give you a short account of an experiment I made with vine fruit. Having for many years observed, that some pumpkins, water melons, cucumber, and cymbin vines ran 10, 12, and even 15 feet before any fruit appeared, and that others would have fruit before they run half that distance, I concluded there was a natural reason for its being so. And in 1819 I took a cucumber and split lengthwise, and subdivided it into three equal parts across the fruit, and kept the seeds carefully apart, those in the end next the vine, I marked *But* seeds, and those from the centre *Middle* seeds, and those from the end on which the bloom grew, *Top* seeds, and I planted them separately, in new ground, well manured for the experiment, in the spring of 1820: I carefully attended to three hills from seeds of each part of the fruit divided as stated above, the hills being about 12 feet apart. All of the plants were alike flourishing; the vines from the *But* seeds ran from 8 to 10 feet before any fruit appeared; and these were small, with a neck; the vines from *Middle* seeds ran from 4 to 6 feet before fruit appeared: the fruit was better and without a neck and four-fold; the vines from the *Top* seeds produced fruit large, fine and in abundance, and the first fruit was on the third joint of the vine from the surface of the ground.

I have continued to save seeds from the top or bloom end, and now have cucumbers on the first and second joint, &c. I have been endeavoring to make the experiment on all kinds of vine fruit; corn and peas likewise, but the cut worms have, in a great measure, disappointed me; notwithstanding this, I have succeeded so far as to satisfy myself that real advantage may be gained by making such selections of seeds. I would have given the above account last year, but I wished to carry the experiment completely through a variety of kinds, &c. If it is new, or you consider it worth attention, you are at liberty to give it an insertion in your paper.

I am yours with esteem,

SAMUEL GARRISON.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF OCT. 25.

*A well authenticated Ghost Story.*—An old woman had for many of the latter years of her life indulged herself in sitting up in bed in such a position that her knees and her chin were constantly next door neighbours. From this attitude she never departed; so for a long time previous to her decease, the tendons and muscles which are usual in extending the lower limbs of the body were contracted and refused their offices. In this situation she was in the habit of taking exercise by gently *see-sawing*, or rocking herself backwards and forwards. She died at last, a fate to which all persons, eminent or not, must submit. Her corpse was watched by some of her female acquaintances and relations, 'who, towards the winking time of night,' had their meditations or speculations interrupted by a noise which they fancied was a dreadful peal of thunder.—The first impulse was to cast their widely opened eyes towards the body of the old dame, when, to their utter horror, they beheld her started from the recumbent posture of death, into her usual position, and exercising herself in rocking or *see-sawing* as if nothing extraordinary had happened.

This sight was beyond the endurance of any female fortitude, and the whole party rushed out of the room without politeness enough to wish the old body joy on returning to its customary occupation. On the circumstance being bruited abroad, the undertaker, a man of considerable resolution, ventured into the haunted apartment, and there found the fact as stated by the terrified females. But he presently solved the mystery by observing, that the large weights which he had placed on the corpse to straighten it for burial, had rolled off and fallen on the floor, which was the cause of the noise, and the body being released from its unwonted confinement, had relapsed into the contracted state, to which it had so long been habituated.—Some oscillations naturally followed the unexpected recovery of liberty, which made the attendants imagine that they beheld the workings of supernatural powers.

Cure for a Liver Complaint.

A gentleman of Baltimore, so had for a long time imagined himself dying, of a liver complaint, was advised by his physician Dr. Crawford, to make an excursion into the state of Ohio. After an absence of some months, he returned home in good health; but, upon receiving information of the death of his twin brother, who had suddenly died of a diseased liver, he immediately staggered, and falling down, cried out he was a dead man—and had, as he always expected, died of the complaint in his liver. Doctor Crawford being sent for immediately attended—and, on being informed of the notion which had seized the hypochondriac, he took hold of his arm and feeling his pulse, exclaimed, 'O yes, the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable that his liver was the death of him. However, to ascertain the cause, I will cut him open before putrefaction takes place.' He called for a carving knife, and whetting it as a butcher would to open a dead calf, he went to him, and began to unbutton his waistcoat. The 'dead man' became so horribly frightened, that he leaped up with the utmost agility, and crying out 'murder! murder! murder!' ran off with a speed that would have defied a whole college of physicians to catch him; after running a considerable distance, until he was almost exhausted, he halted; and not finding the doctor at his heels, soon became composed, and from that period was never known to complain of his liver, although he lived upwards of twenty years after it.

HEAD ACHES AND APOPLEXY.

(From a Medical Work, entitled "Farmer on Head Aches, &c.")

The alarming increase of apopleptic fits for several years past, has naturally given rise to the question—What do they proceed from? Various opinions have been given by writers on the subject, but none appear to be satisfactory. Thus we are told that to the inordinate use of malt and spirituous liquors; to the anxiety attendant on commercial pursuits, which have increased greatly within the last century in this country, and to an hereditary disposition, like many other diseases, we are to describe the causes of that terrible complaint. Now, as to the first position, it is not borne out by historical observation; for it must be recollected that beer was drunk to a much greater extent two hundred years ago than in the present day, for it, at that period, constituted the usual beverage of not only dinner and supper, but also of breakfast, and that too, amongst the highest classes of the community. As to the second position, it certainly rests on a better basis, but even this will not do; for we do not find that sudden deaths are more prevalent among merchants than any other class. With respect to the idea of apoplexy being transmitted to their offspring, it is certainly more feasible; for we may observe in many instances, that a son will expire in the same manner, and at the same age as the father did before him; yet we seldom find the female part of a family so disposed, when even so many circumstances connected with that sex conspire to aggravate a morbid flow of blood to the head. Thus these opinions are no proper solution to the question, as the disease cannot, in general, be traced to the above causes.

Now, from all the consideration I have given to the subject, and coupling it with many corroborative circumstances, I find no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, that the prevalence of apoplexy is owing, in a great measure, to the introduction of the custom of wearing cravats.—This observation will appear less extraordinary, when we call to mind the fact that this addition to our dress was not adopted until the sixteenth century, previous to which period, the disorder in question was met with but as one to three compared to the present. In that day, the neck was divested of every kind of covering, except a light frill, which contained no warmth; and instead of detracting from dignity, it added much to the majesty of the countenance. A mere shirt collar was worn on the neck by some people, but it did not operate in augmenting vascular action there.

But I find another proof of the feasibility of my remarks, by the circumstances of females being less liable to apoplexy than the opposite sex, although the nature of their economy might be supposed to lead much oftener to the complaint.—Now we find that their necks are not enveloped in padded ligatures, and consequently the proportion of sudden deaths amongst them is much less than in men.

It would appear that not only is disease the consequence of an alteration of fashion, but may we not also inquire, whether it has not militated against the emanations of genius? To what are we to ascribe the manifest falling off of talent in the present century, compared to that of the preceding? Does the age of poetry of the present day especially, exhibit the brilliancy of imagination,

or the sublimity of flight which characterized that of the Miltons, the Drydens, & the Popes? It is true that at present there is no paucity in the numbers of the aspirants to poetic fame; but, with the exception of a few the works of modern bards must pass down the stream of oblivion, without purchasing for their authors the 'storied urn or animated bust.' It cannot be wondered at that the mind should be less creative, or the fancy less excursive, if the vessels of that organ from whence it springs, be filled with an undue quantity of blood.

On these grounds I would recommend to all classes, to cease to swathe their necks with thick cravats, seeing that the custom is attended by such evil consequences.

Wilmington, Dec 31.

TRIAL OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.

On Tuesday last, came on the trial of Hance A. Hanson alias Anson Smith, Maria C. Brian alias Catharine McGuire, James Pardee, Charles Heath alias David Heath, and ——— Lyman, at the court of Quarter Sessions then sitting at New Castle on an indictment for a conspiracy to defraud the public by uttering counterfeit bank notes of the bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and the State Bank of New Jersey, at New Brunswick, and by making and uttering Spanish quarter dollars of base metal. This form of prosecution was adopted, because no evidence existed of their having actually passed any of their spurious notes or coin in this state. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs Brinkley, Wales and the Attorney General, and the defence by Messrs. Haynard, Booth and Read. The trial lasted the whole of Tuesday and until past 12 o'clock at night, when the jury retired and after an absence of ten or fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of *quilty*. The facts which appeared on the trial were such as to demonstrate most satisfactorily a deliberate and extensive scheme of fraud on the part of all these persons. In November last, James Pardee who resided in this borough and whose house was the rendezvous of this gang, was observed to leave his house in company with Lyman in a dearborn wagon and proceeded up the Kennet road. The proceedings of these people having for some time attracted the suspicions and notice of the police, a party of peace officers and others followed Pardee and Lyman, and arrested them just before they reached the Pennsylvania line. Returning to Wilmington they met a woman who had picked up on the side of the Road, a bundle of counterfeit five dollar notes of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, which had been thrown out of the dearborn, from an apprehension that they were pursued. On their arrival at Wilmington, the constable Mr. Mason and his party proceeded immediately to the house of Pardee and forced open the door of a room in the second story where they found Smith the leader of the gang, with a shovel uplifted in his hand and in a posture of attack, and the young woman Maria C. Brian thrusting a quantity of counterfeit notes in the fire. Smith was immediately disarmed and both secured, and room and house searched. Counterfeit notes to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars were found, besides engraving tools, stamp for coining quarter dollars, materials for making paper, and various receipts for softening and hardening steel, for giving a false appearance to base metals, &c. Charles Heath was afterwards apprehended in the same room. The notes of the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank were of the letter B. denomination of twenty dollars, and admirably executed, none of these had the signature of the President or Cashier. The notes of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore were of the denomination of five dollars, letter A. some signed by Phil. Moore, President, James L. Hawkins, Cashier, others by Jas. Howard, President, and J. B. Walsh, Cashier, and appeared to be well executed. The New Brunswick notes were of the denomination of three dollars, signed Hardenberg, President; and J. N. Simpson, Cashier.

On Saturday last the above named criminals were brought to the bar and received the following sentence—to pay a fine of five hundred dollars each, to suffer one year's imprisonment, and to stand in the public pillory for the space of half an hour on a Friday in each and every month, during that period. It is hoped that a punishment so exemplary will have a salutary effect; we think it will at least tend to dissipate an impression which prevails abroad, we believe, and with which we understand these prisoners solaced themselves to wit—that the laws of Delaware are more tender towards crimes of this nefarious description, than those of our sister states—it will also teach offenders that actually passing counterfeit money is not necessary to conviction and punishment; they will find that the intention and preparation to commit the fraud is equally perilous with the perpetration of the act itself, and thus the toils and dangers surrounding their infamous pursuit are multiplied.

Hanson alias Smith, the ringleader of the gang, is a fellow of great acuteness and address, and is an old offender. He was arrested in Kent county in this state, in the

year 1817, upon a charge of passing a counterfeit note, but escaped, at that time, through some defect in the legal proceedings. About two or three years since he was convicted of the same offence in Pennsylvania, and sentenced, we understand, to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. According to the absurd practice which prevails there, Governor Heister last year pardoned this fellow, and he acknowledged the favor by immediately returning to his former practices. Heath, we understand, has also been a tenant of the Pennsylvania Penitentiary. Maria C. Brian is a pretty young woman, about twenty years of age.

It is not improper here to notice the indifference displayed by the Banks in Baltimore and New Brunswick in relation to this transaction. Although the credit of their paper was so deeply implicated by the fraud, they afforded no facility whatever, either by sending witnesses or otherwise, to accomplish the conviction of the prisoners. The Attorney General of the state, we understand, communicated the circumstance to each of these banks, and requested them to furnish the proper evidence in relation to their own notes which had been imitated, but received no reply, nor was any notice whatever taken of his communication. This conduct we conceive to be a violation on the part of these institutions of their duty to the public; for it is certainly a solemn duty which they owe to those who confide in their promises and give circulation to their paper, that they should spare no exertions to preserve the credit of their paper and to guard its purity.

American Watchman.

Annapolis, Jan. 9.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

On Saturday last, Phillips and Gadd, watermen, were committed to the goal in this city, on suspicion of having been accessory to the death of a Mr. Baker, who they say, fell over the side of the vessel off Hawkins' Point on Christmas eve, last and was drowned. The circumstances which led to their arrest are somewhat singular.—Since the death of Baker, they brought the vessel into this port, and spent much of their time in the shops in the vicinity of the wharves. While in these places their conversation frequently turned upon the appearance of Baker's ghost, which they declared had been repeatedly seen by them, and on several occasions they invited persons on board to show it to them. A person who happened on board states, that in the cabin he found Gadd, who in a low and suppressed voice, entreated him to be silent, telling him there was a ghost in the hold of the vessel. Being curious to see the apparition, of which he had heard them speak before, he peeped through an aperture in the partition which separated the cabin from the main hold, where he saw Phillips. The latter was as far forward as he could conveniently get, crouched on the ballast, with his head bent downward, and his hands covering his eyes and part of his face. His attitude at this time induced the person looking at him, to believe that he was shrinking, and endeavoring to screen his sight from some offensive object.—The narrator, however, saw nothing in the hold bearing the human shape, except Phillips. After this, Phillips and Gadd, continued, as before, to talk of the ghost haunting the vessel.

On Saturday they sailed hence for Poplar Island, but as they stated on their examination, were, after proceeding a considerable distance, compelled to put back by the ghost, and return to this place against an adverse wind. On their arrival they related the cause of their return. Their whole tale had by this time gained publicity; and many thought it advisable that they should be taken before a Justice of the Peace for examination. They were accordingly taken before Justice White, who finding their account of the loss of Baker unsatisfactory, committed them to prison on the oath of two witnesses who had observed their conduct for several days, and who had been attentive to their conversations.

Phillips, on his examination stated, that the apparition of Baker had said much to him; but signified that he was not at liberty to disclose all it had said. Their conduct while in prison corresponded with their behaviour previous to their commitment.—The ghost still haunted them. On Monday they were released from prison on giving security for their appearance at April term of our County Court. Phillips declared that on Sunday night the ghost laid at his side the whole night, and that when he left the goal on Monday between twelve and one o'clock, he left the ghost sitting in a corner of the apartment in which he had been confined; notwithstanding this, on going on board his boat and opening the cabin, the first thing that presented itself to his view, at the entrance, was the ghost.

The above is a brief history of the facts connected with this case, and strange as they may appear may be relied on as having occurred. How far they should operate to fasten guilt upon the unfortunate beings upon whom they have brought suspicion,

There was another man named Mike on board when Baker was lost; he however left the vessel in the day and joined one bound to the Fatulent or Rappahannock.



...to determine. It will be well before we conclude, to notice that Gaddy, whose head was much swollen at the time of his arrest, accounted for it by saying he had been sick of a pleurisy in the head. At the time of his release he was not able to walk. Phillips, likewise, since he came out of prison, on being asked whether he had been sick lately, pointed to his head and replied, that he had not been well for the last three months, and that during that period he had laboured under a cold in the head.

Baker, the deceased, was a brickmason, and in his life time resided near Plumb Point, Calvert county, where he has left a widow and several children. The vessel was the joint property of Baker and Phillips.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### IN SENATE.

**Monday, Jan. 6.**—Mr. Chambers moved to refer the consideration of the message from the house of delegates, relative to the appointment of a joint committee to confer with the legislature of Pennsylvania on the relief afforded by the citizens of Pennsylvania to slaves absconding from the state of Maryland, to a committee of five, and the question was put, and determined in the affirmative; and it was Ordered, that Messrs. Chambers, Miller, Johnson, Bowie and Price be the said committee.

Mr. Chambers submitted the following message, which was read, assented to, and sent to the House of Delegates.

By the Senate, January 6, 1823.

**Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.**—With your concurrence we propose to invite his excellency the governor, into the Senate Chamber on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. to sign such of the bills passed, during the present session, as may then be prepared for his signature.

By order, WM. KILTY, clk.

The supplement to the act to provide for the recording of certain deeds and other papers, was then read a third time, and on motion was recommitted for amendment.

Mr. Chambers, from the committee to whom was recommended the supplement to the act to provide for the recording of certain deeds and other papers, reported the same with the following amendments; 1st, strike out the following words, commencing in the 9th line of the 1st section, viz: 'between the time of the death, resignation, or other circumstance occasioning a,' for the purpose of inserting the words 'during such.' 2nd, strike out the following words, commencing in the 10th line of the same section, 'in said office and the qualification of a successor,' which amendments were read and assented to, and the bill being read a second time as amended, the question was put, Shall this bill and amendments be engrossed for a third reading? Determined in the affirmative.

On motion, Ordered, That Messrs. Chambers, Johnson, Brownley, Bowie, and Claude, be a committee to consider and report upon all bills, resolutions, or other proposition, relative to the revenue of the State.—Adjourned.

**Tuesday, Jan. 7.**—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as require the officers thereof to subscribe a declaration of belief in the christian religion, being the order of the day.

Mr. Chambers moved to strike out the following words, being the 1st section of the bill; 'Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, that all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as require all officers of profit or trust, before entering on the execution of the duties of their offices, to subscribe a declaration of belief in the christian religion, be and the same are hereby repealed.' And after some debate, the further consideration of this bill was postponed until to-morrow.

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

By the House of Delegates, January 7th, 1823.

**GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,**

This house having resolved to concur in the 3d section of the Bill sent from your honourable body entitled; A supplement to the act entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore, we would respectfully ask a reconsideration from you, of such special acts of insolvency as may have been from this house sent in behalf of persons applying for the benefit of the insolvent laws, without having resided two years in the state previous to their application.

By order, JOHN BREWER, CLK.

Which was read.

And returns the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore, endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments,' were read and assented to.

Also the bill for the benefit of Thomas Ruby, of Allegany county; which was read, and the question was put, Shall the bill pass? Determined in the negative.

Also the bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors and administrators, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons, endorsed 'will not pass.'

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

**Wednesday, Jan. 8.**—The President laid before the senate the following letter:

Having been elected to fill a vacancy in the 17th and 18th Congress, for the fifth congressional district, it becomes my duty to resign my present situation as a member of the senate of Maryland; in so doing I beg leave to request that you will please to make my acknowledgments to the honorable body over which you preside, for the many acts of kindness, and the liberal treatment I have received from every member of the Senate, and which I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance. Accept, sir, for yourself my best wishes for your health and happiness. I remain, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

ISAAC M'KIM.

To the honorable William R. Stuart, President of the Senate, Annapolis.

Mr. Johnston submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate will proceed on Friday next, at one o'clock, to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Isaac M'Kim.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as require the officers thereof to subscribe a declaration of belief in the Christian Religion, being the order of the day.

The motion before the Senate being, to strike out the first section of the bill.

After considerable debate, the question was put; Will the Senate strike out the 1st section of the bill? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Bowie, Brownley, Chambers, Cockey, Kent, Quinton.—6.

Negative—Messrs. Stuart, Prest. Claude, Dickinson, Johnson, Miller, Orrell, Price.—7.

Mr. Johnson offered the following as an amendment to the bill; Section 2d. And be it enacted, That every person appointed to any office of profit or trust under this state, shall, before he enters on the execution thereof, instead of the declaration of belief in the Christian Religion, now required, subscribe a declaration of belief in a future state of rewards and punishments; which was read.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

**Thursday, Jan. 9.**—The senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as require the officers thereof to subscribe a declaration of belief in the christian religion.

Mr. Johnson moved for leave to withdraw the amendment to the bill proposed by him on yesterday; which was granted.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, the question was then put, Will the senate recommit the bill? Determined in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Miller, the consideration of the bill to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, being the order of the day, was postponed until Tuesday the 14th inst.

Mr. Bowie from the committee to whom was recommended the bill to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as require the officers thereof to subscribe a declaration of belief in the christian religion, report the same with the following amendment.

After the word 'religion' in the 5th line of the first enacting clause, insert 'so far as the same relates to those persons professing the Jewish religion.' Which amendment was read, and the question was put, Will the senate assent to the amendment?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Stuart, Prest. Bowie, Dickinson, Kent.—4.

Negative—Messrs. Brownley, Claude, Chambers, Cockey, Johnson, Miller, Orrell, Price, Quinton.—9.

So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Johnston moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Thursday next. And the question was put, And determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the bill pass?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Claude, Johnson, Miller, Orrell, Price.—5.

Negative—Messrs. Stuart, Prest. Bowie, Brownley, Chambers, Cockey, Dickinson, Kent and Quinton.—9.

So it was determined in the negative.

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

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

**Saturday, Jan. 4.**—The message proposing a joint committee relative to absconding slaves, was sent to the senate.

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

The speaker announced Messrs. Archibald Lee, Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Hoffman, Semmes, Stonestreet, Stone, Steele & Wright, as the committee on the communication from the executive, and its accompanying documents, relative to the Potomac river.

The bill to repeal an act, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Queen Anne's county, was read the second time; and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Massey, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to restrain the evil practices of lawyers in charging or receiving commissions on all

shown that they are entitled to the same by contract and to compel them to collect their own legal fees, and for other purposes.

On motion by Mr. Norris, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to make public the proceedings of the levy courts in the several counties in this state.

On the second reading of the bill to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly, a motion was made by Mr. Pratt, that the word 'November' be stricken out for the purpose of inserting 'May.'

A division was called for by Mr. John P. Kennedy, and the question put on striking out? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put on 'May.' Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Norris, that the blank be filled up with the word 'January.'

A motion was made by Mr. Carroll that the same be referred to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on 'January.' Determined in the negative; yeas 27, nays 37.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the question was put, That the bill be rejected? Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill declaring the declaration of uses therein mentioned, and the supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the trustees of Garrison Forrest Academy, and the Franklin Academy, in Baltimore county, severally endorsed 'will not pass.' And the bill to repeal part of the act therein mentioned, endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments,' which amendments were read, assented to, & the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Cannell reports a bill, entitled, An act to enroll and make valid a deed from James Bateman, of Queen Anne's county, to William Burk, late of Kent county; which was read.

The supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Howard reports a bill, entitled, An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Anne Arundel county into five separate election districts, and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. Estep presents a petition from James Ruark, of Anne Arundel county; and Mr. Douglass presents a petition from Henry Perry, of Caroline county; read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the consideration of the supplements to the act, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore was postponed.

Adjourned.

**Monday, Jan. 6.**—The additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for completing an Episcopal church in Baltimore county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Ordered, That the bill relating to the Union Bank of Maryland, have a second reading on the 14th inst.

Ordered, That the bill authorizing a lottery for the benefit of the Rockville and Barn's town Roman Catholic congregation, in Montgomery county, and the bill to authorize the congregation of the German Reformed Church in Middletown, in Frederick county, to raise a sum of money by lottery to defray the expense (in part) for building their church in said town, have a second reading on the 15th inst.

On the second reading of the supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.—After some debate, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the following order was read and assented to.

Ordered, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the manner in which the journal is printed, by the printer, and to suggest such measures as may expedite the placing the same early upon the table of the members.

**Tuesday, Jan. 7.**—On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the following resolutions were read:

Whereas, the prosecution of an efficient system of internal improvement throughout the United States is calculated, in a very large degree to strengthen the bonds of union between the several states, and to add to the prosperity and happiness of our confederation. And whereas, the most cogent inducements now exist, to the adoption of that policy which dictates the improvement of the present time of peace in the cultivation of these sources of national wealth. And the general government having of late expressed an earnest solicitude upon this subject and evinced a very commendable desire to promote the great objects connected with it, a solicitude in every respect entitled to the serious consideration of the nation, and peculiarly interesting to the state of Maryland and her sister states adjacent, but doubts having been expressed, on the part of the federal executive, of the constitutional right of congress to interfere with the sovereignty of the states in the execution of plans connected with the extension of this policy.

And, whereas, it is the desire of the state of Maryland to make every effort at her disposal to facilitate the views of the great legislature of our Republic, and heartily to co-operate in every well digested scheme for the accomplishment of the objects proposed; and it being believed that the states of Virginia & Pennsylvania, possessing an equal interest in the adoption of this policy, with Maryland, would not be backward to contribute their aid in its support.—There-

Resolved, That the state of Maryland do surrender to the Congress of the United States, the right of using the waters of the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers, and the tributary streams thereof, for the purpose of making any canal or canals designed to connect the said waters with the waters of the Ohio, or any other river emptying into the same, as also for the purpose of connecting the said waters with any stream or rivers communicating with the northern or western bases.

Further Resolved, That the state of Maryland do also surrender to the Congress of the United States, the right of using any part of the soil or territory of this state which may be necessary for the accomplishment of the aforesaid objects: Provided, that in all cases where either the waters or the soil so to be used shall belong to citizens of this state, before the same shall be taken or used for the purposes herein mentioned, Congress shall make reasonable and adequate compensation to the owners thereof for so much as may be so taken or used.

Further Resolved, That the state of Maryland do also surrender to the Congress of the U. States the right of exacting and taking such necessary tolls from any canal, road, or railway, made within the territory of this state in pursuance of this surrender, as may be requisite for maintaining the same in a state of proper repair.

Further Resolved, That the state of Maryland do also surrender to the Congress of the United States, the right of using the soil or territory of this state for the purpose of making or preserving any turnpike road designed to connect this state with the states west of the Alleghany mountains, as also for the purpose of making any road or railway connected with any canal or canals made in pursuance of the right here surrendered, or hereafter to be surrendered, with the right also of taking such tolls—as may be necessary to keep the same in good repair; Provided that in all cases where the soil belonging to citizens of this state shall be taken or used for the purposes aforesaid, Congress shall make adequate compensation for the same. Provided also, that these resolutions, or any act made in conformity with them, shall not take effect until the legislature of Pennsylvania and Virginia shall pass acts or resolutions of the same import; And provided that the surrender so to be made shall not be construed to give to the Congress of the United States any other control over the said waters or territory than shall be necessary for the accomplishment of the objects herein set forth.

Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, and any act which may be made in pursuance of them, to be transmitted by the executive of this state to the Congress of the United States, addressed to the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives; and that the executive of this state likewise transmit copies of the same to the respective executives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, with a request that they be submitted to the consideration of their legislatures now in session, at the same time soliciting of the said states the passage of corresponding acts or resolutions.

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

Whereas, in consequence of a series of adverse foreign trade, the circulating medium is reduced in quantity to a most destructive degree: And whereas the experience, and vast capitals of Europe operate to enhance the hostile preponderance: And whereas the salutary means of arresting the course of ruin—of eliciting the latent resources of the land—of stimulating industry, by the certainty of reward—and of opening avenues to wealth and happiness, & to national strength, can only be found in the regulations of commerce as delegated to Congress.—We the representatives of the people of Maryland, do highly approve of the augmentation of duties on certain foreign articles in favour of our own, as recommended by the President of the United States.

And whilst we should rejoice in the apparently prosperous fiscal operation of the federal government, we have cause to deplore the lamentable fact, that the depletion of the treasury is woful evidence of the depletion of the people; as the revenue arises from the unnatural encouragement of foreign labour, to the palpable injury of our own citizens, and that for every dollar derived from consumption, many more are borne away to nourish the enterprise, and fill the coffers of rival nations;—and whilst the intrinsic value of silver and gold for domestic uses, fits it to adjust the commercial balance in the existing state of our foreign relations, it is most unsuitable for the convenience of the people of these states.—And considering the redundant circulation, and consequent reduced value of money in Europe, that selfish principle which especially pervades all monetary matters, in rapid succession, will expatriate the public securities, and become a cancer on the body of the nation—a corroding cancer to gnaw the vitals, to exhaust the vigor, to repress and paralyze the growing energies of the great republic; and being satisfied that in a protracted period of injurious commerce, a specie basis cannot be sustained, and fully believing that the creation of a national currency, wisely founded on the various estates, and justly repositing substantial and productive property, will not only avert a further immersion into distress and ruin, but increase the general income by many millions—prove amply sufficient for the most important purposes of internal improvement, and tend to promote the prosperity of the nation to an incalculable extent.—and as philosophy teaches that the progress of population keeps pace with the means of subsistence, and that an adequate supply of circulating

medium, justly termed the oil of commerce, in procuring efficient labour, creating factories, and putting in motion all the varieties of art and invention, employs the poor, produces the means of subsistence, and benefits the people, by the two-fold operations of diminishing the public charges, and augmenting the productive capital of the state thereof,

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded by the executive to each of our senators and representatives in congress, with a request that the important objects therein suggested may be submitted to the consideration of the national government, and that they will co-operate in the measures, which in the sense of the legislature, are best calculated for the promotion of the public welfare.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, That the select committee appointed to enquire into the administration of justice, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law concerning attachments, as to extend to the justice of the peace jurisdiction over all cases, not exceeding fifty dollars; and also to enquire into the expediency of extending the same jurisdiction in petty cases of trespass where the damage may obviously exceed fifty dollars.

On motion by Mr. Massey, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change all that part of the constitution and form of government, so far as the same relates to the appointment of clerks to the several county courts of this state, and the register of wills, and to limit the time of their continuance in office.

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

**Wednesday, Jan. 8.**—On motion by Mr. Allen, Ordered, That Messrs. Allen, Stansbury and Lloyd, be a committee to report on the state of the different institutions for education receiving donations from the state.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States.

On motion by Mr. Allen, the question was put, That the same be referred to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. A. Lee, the question was put, That the first section be stricken out? Determined in the negative.

After some debate, the further consideration of the same was postponed.

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

**Thursday, Jan. 9.**—On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, That Messrs. Kilgour and Spence be added to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The order proposed by Mr. Teackle, giving instructions to the select committee, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Teackle, was amended so as to read, 'that a select committee be appointed with instructions.'

On motion by Mr. Deanis, the question was put, That the whole be stricken out? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:—Yeas 36—Nays 32.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Saulsbury, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the fees of justices of the peace of this state.

Mr. Kilgour reports a bill, entitled, an act organizing and establishing district equity courts, and new modelling the manner of the appointment of the justices of the Orphans' court.

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

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

#### THE CUMBERLAND ROAD BILL.

**Tuesday, Jan. 7.**—The engrossed bill making an appropriation for repairing the national road from Cumberland to the Ohio river, was read the third time, and the question whether it should pass, being about to be put.

Mr. Macon asked that the question should be decided by yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Considerable debate took place, in which the passage of the bill was advocated by Messrs. Talbot, Smith and Van Buren, and opposed by Messrs. Taylor and Macon; when the question being taken, on the passage of the bill, it was carried—yeas 26, nays 9.

The bill was then ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence, and the Senate adjourned.

#### SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

**Wednesday, Jan. 8.**—The resolution offered by Mr. Rodney, on Monday, instructing the committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the public armed vessels and private armed vessels of the United States, for prisoners captured and the guns taken by them in any piratical vessel, was read for consideration.

Mr. Rodney said he thought, that in the war we were waging against the buccanniers of the West Indian seas, the government ought to hold out inducements to our officers and seamen, greater than were now offered to them, and thus do all in its power to put a speedy end to the war. In such a warfare, he had no idea, that there was any thing like honor to be acquired, and that stimulus was not afforded to the brave men who would be engaged in prosecuting it, something ought to be held out to them, in its place. It was a warfare of much danger; the service was arduous, and the exposure, day and night, which such a service required, was, in those seas, extremely hazardous, from the great liability to the fatal diseases of the climate. He thought, also, that some encouragement ought to be held out to private armed vessels, to co-operate, as far as possible, in bringing this war to a close. What that encouragement ought to be, he could not say; that would be left to the wisdom of the Senate. The late war afforded however, a precedent for this object, and that was the amount of the bounty. In that contest, a bounty of twenty



ed, and subsequently fifty dollars were granted. The bounty which he proposed, Mr. R. said, would have the further effect of inducing sailors to enter the public service, & thus place promptly in the hands of the officer charged with conducting the expedition (and a most suitable and excellent appointment it was) the means of prosecuting the war effectually. It was demanded by the interest of the country, Mr. R. said that it should be so prosecuted, and ended as soon as possible, as the commerce of the country had suffered from the depredations of piracy, a degree of protection which it had not experienced for a long time before. Under these impressions, he had offered the resolution for the investigation of the Naval Committee.

The resolution was agreed to.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—The Senate, according to the order of the day, took up the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, & after considerable debate, the bill was laid over until tomorrow, to give time to prepare the further amendments which had been suggested.

Mr. Todd, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill for the more effectual encouragement and protection of certain domestic manufactures, which was twice read, and committed.

Friday, Jan. 10.—The bill from the House of Representatives, making a partial appropriation for the expenses of government for the current year, passed, and was returned to the House of Representatives.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up, when

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted some amendments in addition to those offered by Mr. Van Buren, and then all the amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Rodney laid the following resolution on the table for consideration—

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of fixing light vessels at or near the Shoals called the Bran-dywine and Middle Grounds, in the Bay of Delaware, or at such other place or places as may render the navigation thereof more safe and convenient, and also to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light house at Fort Delaware.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—The rule of the house this day took effect, which limits the presentation of petitions, after thirty days from the commencement of the session, to Mondays. No petition of course was presented this day.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, &c.**

The joint resolution of Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. proposing several amendments to the constitution, to disqualify for holding office all persons who shall be members of the House of Representatives, at the time of an election of President of the United States, &c. was read a second time.

Mr. S. explained at large the reasons which induced him to offer this amendment to the constitution. After which, he moved to commit the resolution to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, which was agreed to.

**CUMBERLAND ROAD.**

The Speaker then laid before the house the following letter from the Post Master General.

**GENERAL POST OFFICE,**  
January 7th, 1823.

SIR—In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 31st of December, relating to the state and condition of the Cumberland Road, the obstacles (existing) to the safe and speedy transportation of the United States Mail on said road, and what effect they may have (if not removed) on the expenditure of the Post Office Department; I have the honor to communicate that, in the month of November last, I passed over the whole of that road, and travelling only by day light, was enabled to observe its state and condition, which I attentively did.

The western (being the newest) part of the road, is in a ruinous state, and becoming rapidly impaired.

In some places the bed of the road is cut through by wheels, making cavities which continually increase and retain water, which by softening the road, contribute to the enlargement of the cavities. In others, the road is much impaired, by the sliding down of earth and rocks from the elevated hills, and by the falling off of parts of the road down steep and precipitous declivities of several hundred feet; so much abridging the width of the road, that two carriages cannot pass each other.

Obstacles do really exist to the safe, and speedy transportation of the United States Mail upon that road. The mail Contractors have sometimes been necessitated to remove them, before the mail could pass on; and such delay produced that the mail stages have in some instances been unable to reach their point of arrival in due season, to deliver over the mail, and consequently producing failures.

If these obstacles are suffered to exist and increase, the great western mail must be transported on lengthier, oblique, and circuitous roads, which will retard the expedition of the mail, and considerably enhance the expenditure of the Post Office Department.

The Cumberland Road, so interesting to the nation, will (in my opinion) formed by observations when upon it) cease to be useful unless repaired. That part of the Road contiguous to Cumberland and the oldest, is in a tolerably good condition, because it has been seasonably and judiciously repaired, which repair was true economy in the preservation of the Road.

I enclose a letter from J. L. Skinner, Esq. an intelligent and practical gentleman, on the subject of that Road; also another from Geo. Dowson, Esq. a gentleman of much respectability.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
RETURN J. MEIGS, JR.

**Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The letter was read, & with the enclosures, ordered to lie on the table.

**NAVAL FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION.**

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the United States Naval Fraternity Association.

The following gentlemen delivered their sentiments on the subject, pretty much at large, viz: Mr. Archer, Mr. Wood and Mr. Colden against the bill, and Mr. Wright and Mr. Reid in favor of it.

On motion of Mr. McLane, who wished the opportunity of replying to Mr. Archer when the house should be less fatigued than now, the bill was laid on the table till tomorrow.

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—Mr. McKim, elected in the place of Mr. S. Smith, of Maryland, resigned, this day appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion by Mr. Baylies it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to consider the expediency of authorizing by law, the transportation of the Eastern Mail of the United States, in steam boats from the city of

Rhode Island, or to some town situated on the Taunton river, in the state of Massachusetts, during the whole, or during part of the year.

On motion of Mr. McCoy it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, & if any, what measures are necessary to protect and secure the government in the several departments from impositions by the exhibit of fraudulent claims.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—Road from Ohio to Michigan.—The House then, on motion of Mr. Vance, took up the bill to appropriate a certain quantity of land to defray the charge of laying out and making a road from the mouth of the Miami of Lake Erie to the Connecticut River.

It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

Friday, Jan. 10.—An engrossed bill, entitled 'An act for laying out and making a road from the lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve, in the state of Ohio, agreeable to the provisions of the treaty of Brownstown,' was a third time read, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. McLane gave notice that on Wednesday next, he should move to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill for further regulating the duties on imports and tonnage.

**FOREIGN.**

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. Jan. 11.

**LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.**

The regular packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Marshall, which arrived below last evening, brought London dates to the evening of the 5th December.

The intelligence by this arrival is more than ordinarily important. The Congress of Verona has broken up. Spain has been consigned to France, to enforce if the latter thinks proper, a return to the ancient system. France and Spain, in consequence, presents the spectacle of two great nations, aiming to destroy each other; the Allied Powers standing by, as lookers on, waiting when they may think it necessary, or consistent with their own safety, to assist in putting down the Constitutional system in the Peninsula. Great Britain, in particular, professing to have taken a neutral stand, whatever (says the Courier) may be the result of the differences, either between France and Spain, or between Russia and Turkey.

The Emperor, Alexander, confident in his own immense physical strength, apparently indifferent whether there should be war or peace, though secretly, as is alleged, preferring the former, and, according to late advices from Warsaw, raising immense levies of troops in the North of Russia, for the purpose of augmenting his already formidable armies, that he may carry into effect his long contemplated designs against the Turks. In the midst of this 'din of war,' we find scarcely any notice taken of the Greeks, though it is not attempted to be denied, that their oppressors have been compelled to evacuate the Morea after the total destruction of a powerful army, and that the remnants of their fleet had sought refuge in the Dardanelles from the pursuit of the victorious patriots.

With the limited information at present in our hands, it is not for us to speculate what may, or may not, be the result of the recent changes in Europe. The London Courier considers war inevitable and openly avows that it is not for territory that France arms against Spain, but 'against principles'—that tend, in her opinion, to shake all allegiance, and to unsettle all attachment to the monarchical form of government.

The sudden breaking up of the Congress at Verona, and the publicity given to its decision, seems to have given rise to a multitude of reports as to the preparations for war, many of which we presume, will turn out to have been unfounded. It was even stated that a body of the French army of Observation had actually crossed the Pyrenees, and penetrated into Spain. It was certain that an ordinance had been issued by the French government, calling out 40,000 of the levy of 1822; and it was rumored that this was to be raised to 75,000 men, and that all the sailors were collecting to be sent off to man the fleets at Brest and Toulon. The Spanish Minister at Paris was reported to have left that place on the 1st of December for Madrid. The French Chambers were to meet the first week in January.

A letter from Paris, of the 2d December, gives it as the general opinion that some delay would take place, in order to give Spain time to deliberate and decide upon the ultimatum transmitted from Congress. But on the other side it was asserted that the Ministry of Madrid had already sent in its decision; and that the Spanish Envoy at Verona was fully empowered to declare that Spain would not consent to the slightest modification of her constitution, by the dictation of foreign powers.

The Monitor contains the speech of Bertrand de Lis, delivered in the Spanish Cortes. It accuses the French Government of having favored the factions on all occasions—of having furnished them with clothes and warlike materials—he declares, that if they continue to excite fresh uneasiness the moment shall arrive in which they shall repent it. (These expressions are thus printed in the Monitor.) He hints at assisting the Revolutionists in France, and in fact, reproduces the same revolutionary doctrines which were used by the French Revolutionists. Nor does it appear from the proceedings of the Cortes that the Royal Family are treated with more respect than they were. The King's Palace is liable to domiciliary visits, though the private apartments of their Majesties and the Royal Family are not to be entered.

A meeting had been held at Madrid, at which Gen. Riego and a number of Deputies attended, and where it was unanimously agreed, that Spain ought never to provoke war; but that it ought to be wished

and to secret and perfidious intrigues, and to make great sacrifices to sustain national honor and independence. Official accounts had been received at Madrid from General Mina detailing his successes against the 'Army of the Faith.'

The fluctuation of the funds, particularly the Spanish, at London, Paris and Madrid, in consequence of expected hostilities, appears to have been very great, and to have excited considerable alarm. Active preparations were going on in England, to fit out a squadron for special service, Com. Owen was to have the command.

From the London Courier, Dec. 3.

A very speedy confirmation, indeed has arrived of the important intelligence we announced yesterday—That France had succeeded in enforcing the claim which she had urged from the commencement of the Sittings of the Congress to the right of an armed intervention in the affairs of Spain. We announced at the same time that some of the Ministers to the Congress, probably the Duke of Wellington and Vicomte de Montmorency, had taken their departure.

The Monitor of Sunday last announces the return of M. de Montmorency on Saturday. The Duke of Wellington, was to leave Verona on the 24th of last month. M. Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambassador to France, was to arrive at Paris today—The King of Prussia was to leave Verona on the 22d, to return to his capital—and thus the main points which have occasioned the attention of the Congress may be considered as having been decided.

**Easton Gazette.**

**EASTON, MD.**  
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18.

**THE ESSAYS OF MARCELLUS.**

We have been long guilty of a culpable omission towards a favorite and an able correspondent, whose essays have for some time adorned the pages of our Gazette. We allude to Marcellus on the modern history of this country. We can offer no better apology for not having made a more just return to this very handsome and interesting writer than to state the fact as it has really occurred—that about the time, or very near after, the termination of these essays, our editorial space has been generally kept vacant for the expected arrival of that intelligence which at this season is always so interesting to our patrons, in order that we might fill it with remarks flowing from the political events of the times, and although we have been much disappointed in obtaining such intelligence, yet the effect has been the same to defer us from taking in hand any other matter—Wearied with disappointment we will no longer delay the performance of a pleasing duty, and we will though late, turn to our admired Marcellus and tender him our best thanks for his delightful labours.

Few essayists would decline the honor of the authorship of the numbers of Marcellus, as they exhibit a very accurate and general knowledge of American history during the period embraced by them, presented in a very chaste and scholarly style. It is highly consoling to those who are capable of feeling a lively interest in the character and merits of our countrymen, to see such a testimony of the proficiency and high attainments of one of our young fellow countrymen—We desire to see frequent evidences of such merits—Whilst we are making great and rapid progress in some other things that add to the wealth and strength and fame of the state, it is greatly to be desired that the opulence and power derived from learning and from talent should be equally augmented with the rest. There ought to be more of this display among us—Are we dead to exertion and to fame? or are we impoverished and spiritless? This plodding on from day to day in humble mediocrity promises nothing—it is for want of talent that we are at a stand—no genius to conceive, no erudition to execute, no taste to adorn, no brilliancy to charm. That we have been generally very badly furnished with the means of ample instruction in Maryland is a melancholy truth—but there is no exertion made to better this condition. All is given up to avarice of vulgar popularity—a popularity that is as fleeting as valueless—it is to be sued for daily and is liable to be lost hourly—acquired without merit, it is lost without reason. The only popularity worth possessing is that flowing from the conviction of superior capacity, integrity and knowledge—The few who have the power of talent and of learning proper to resist this state of things, are either timid or egotistical in other pursuits—But what avail it that we have a fine and well regulated popular government handed down to us, if men of ability do not come before the people to combat the errors of the day and to direct the public sentiment and feeling to salutary objects—This is the great privi-

ment and if we willingly abandon them, we prove ourselves unworthy of the great boon conferred upon us.

But to return—A series of essays in a public journal is not generally much attended to except by a few regular readers, & the fine merit of such productions is not as extensively known as it ought to be. The numbers of Marcellus are worthy of a more durable form than that they have appeared in, and nothing but the insufficiency of our own small pecuniary means deters us from throwing them into pamphlet form for general circulation, amusement and instruction.

We suggest the utility of such a measure, and whether the task may be awarded to us or not, we shall feel that we have been well and particularly favoured by having the Gazette chosen as the medium of their first appearance.

We invite men of talents and learning of every age to favour us with their productions upon all science and upon all subjects—every attention shall be given to them, and the circulation of their productions, through our means, will not be a very limited one. We would suggest to all correspondents that the more brief and consolidated their labours, the more sure they will be of having them universally read—for a majority of readers are much invited or deterred by the apparent length of the piece. Besides it will be considered as no bad hint to young writers as it may regard their style. In this petition however we do not ask for the indolent productions of an idle hour, they are generally not worth a sixpence, but the well digested thoughts of an hour of deep meditation.

By the arrival of the Packet ship James Monroe, at New York, from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 5th December—Their contents are highly interesting—The Congress at Verona have broken up and war between France and Spain is considered, by the London editors, inevitable.

General Wm. H. Winder, was yesterday chosen by the senate of Maryland, a member of that body to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Maj. McKim, to Congress.—Md. Rep. of 10th Jan.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of South Carolina to make it death to send a challenge, fight, or attempt to fight a duel.—Savannah.

The U. S. Navy list shews that one hundred officers, or one eighth of the whole number, have resigned or died during the past year.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, of Philadelphia has been unanimously elected President of the Bank of the United States, in the place of LANGDON CHEVES, resigned.

The Bank of the United States, on the 6th instant, declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the last six months on the capital stock of the institution.

We learn with great pleasure, says the Franklin Gazette, that LANGDON CHEVES, Esq. has determined to remain a citizen of Pennsylvania for life. He will resume in Philadelphia the practice of that profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament in South Carolina.

A bull bait took place last week in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The animal was baited from eleven o'clock in the morning until near sun set, in the course of which time his flesh was mangled and torn by the dogs in a cruel manner. The toleration of so barbarous a species of amusement reflects only disgrace and discredit upon the community among which it occurs. [Balt. Amer.]

The proprietors of a gambling house in Piccadilly, London, are said to have made upwards of two hundred thousand pounds sterling in the course of a year.

The following extract of a letter from a respectable American merchant, residing at Port au Prince, has been kindly handed to us for publication. We have ourselves received a letter from a friend in that place, who estimates the loss from the terrible conflagration, at "three or four millions."—Nat. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from a respectable American house, at Port au Prince, dated December 19, 1822.

"It is with the greatest sorrow I have to tell you this ill fated city is literally no more—we have suffered indeed most severely. On Monday night last, the 16th inst. about half an hour after my return from town during dinner (say about half past 6 o'clock) we observed a great light in town, which my fears soon too easily proved was fire. I immediately saddled my horse, and repaired to the post of danger, when certainly my eyes never beheld such a scene, and I trust never will again; by 5 o'clock the next morning, the devouring element had nearly exhausted itself, and left the commercial, and of course the richest part of the city completely in ashes. The loss, at a rough guess, may be estimated at between three and four millions of dollars.

Only three American houses of respectability, and two or three European, are

the number—we have not lost one farthing except from those who are burned out, and I trust, with a little patience, every cent will be collected. This morning we (the merchants) paid a visit of condolence to the President—he received us very handsomely indeed, and has promised us his protection.

**MARRIED.**

In this Town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Capt. Thomas Auld to Miss Lucretia P. Anthony, all of this county.

**DIED.**

In Georgetown, District of Columbia, on the 4th instant, RICHARD PARROT, Esq. after a lingering illness.

After a tedious illness, on Friday evening the 3d instant, about 10 o'clock (in the fourteenth year of her age) Miss Margaret Ann Kersey, daughter of Mr. Francis Kersey, of this county.

At the residence of his father, on the 8th instant, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude and resignation, Mr. William Tenant, eldest son of Samuel Tenant, Esq. in the 26th year of his age.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, Mr. Oren Layton, of this county.

On Tuesday evening last in this county, after a short illness, Mr. Greenberg Martin, sen.

On Sunday the 12th inst. after a short illness, Miss Mary C. Robinson, daughter of Mr. Stanley Robinson, of this county, in the 18th year of her age.

In this town, last night, Mr. Levin T. Spedden.

In this town, this morning Mr. John Jump.

**COMMUNICATED.**

Died at his residence upon Church Creek, in Dorchester county, on Wednesday the 8th inst. after a short but severe illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude and resignation, Mr. James Dail, in the 63d year of his age.—As a husband, father and friend few equalled and none surpassed the deceased. His benevolent soul stood always ready to relieve the cry of anguish and distress. As a neighbour, the place from whence he has been so unexpectedly called cannot boast his equal.

**NOTICE**  
**To State Debtors.**

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

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

**A gang of Slaves WANTED.**

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

T. F. LAVILLE.  
January 18—3rd

**In Council,**  
Annapolis, January 13, 1823.

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

By order,  
NINIAN PINKEY, Clk.

**BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,**  
December, 14th 1822.

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

By Order,  
JOHN BREWER, Clk.  
January 18—8th

**Sheriff's Sale.**

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

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'ff.  
Jan. 18—1st

**Notice.**

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

ELIZABETH NICOLS.  
January 4—3rd

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ELIZABETH NICOLS.  
January 4—3rd



## POETRY.

From the National Gazette.  
**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.**—By W. P. Tappan.  
I saw the outcast—An abandoned boy,  
Whom wretchedness, debased, might call its  
own,  
His look was wan, and his sunken eye,  
Mute pander—told a bosom harrowing tale—  
For he was one, unknown to foster care,  
Which should have shielded and protected  
him  
In childhood's dangerous hour. No father's  
prayer.  
In midnight orison, had risen ever,  
Before the viewless throne to fall again  
—In blessing on the lad. No mother's tear  
Had dropt in secret for the wanderer. He,  
Dejected, stood before me, and methought  
Resembled much a flower, a ruined flower,  
But lovely once, and might have bourgeoned  
gaily,  
Had not adversity's dread shadow pass'd  
And blighted all its sweets. The buds of  
hope  
Bloom'd on—but not for him. The morning  
sun,  
Shone gladly out—but all to him was dark.  
His soul was in eclipse—the energies  
Of mind, lay dormant, with'ring in their  
prime,  
I look'd but he pass'd me—He stole on  
Despondingly, irresolute his pace.  
As on forbidden ground. The world seem'd  
not  
For him; haply its frigid bloom were much,  
To yield the sufferer, misery's sheltering  
grave.  
I saw the outcast—but to fancy's view  
Methought a vision fair and bright, appeared.  
So chang'd, I mur'd—but the intelligence  
Darting in hurre from its mild full eye  
Assur'd my throbbing heart 'twas he indeed.  
Gone was the sallow hue, the sombre cast  
Of wretchedness, and in its stead, the glow  
Of cheerfulness shone out. His parting lip  
Disclos'd the smile content delights to wear.  
When peace within sits revelling. His step  
erect  
Told of a heart at peace. He walk'd in the  
beauty  
Of reckless boy-hood. Wandering, then I  
ask'd  
The cause. He pointed meekly to a dome  
Whose hallow'd portals tell the passenger  
That the Eternal deigns to call it His—  
Known to all nations as the house of prayer.  
Here, said the youth, while glist'ning drop's  
bedew'd  
His beauteous cheek—here Pity led my way  
And he that knew no father-son found One  
Able and sure to save. And he, whose tears  
No Mother's hand had kindly wip'd away,  
Found One who said, 'Come! thou forsaken  
come  
Into my bosom—Rest, poor wanderer here!  
He ceased—My full heart as I went my way,  
Call'd down God's benison on the Sunday  
School.

## REMOVAL.

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1832

## Mills for Sale.

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

**S. HOPKINS,  
E. FORMAN.**  
December 14—

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

## TAVERN.

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERWOOD.**

Easton, Dec. 14, 1832—tf

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



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

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

## Coach, Gig and Harness Making

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

**CAMPER & THOMPSON,**

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

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

## Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,  
Respectfully informs his customers and the  
public generally, that he has just received a  
large supply of Baltimore Beer, which he will  
dispose of by the half barrel or quarter keg.  
Also very fine Cider by the barrel, or smaller  
quantity.—Beef Tongues cured in a superior  
manner by himself.—Bologna Sausages—Eng-  
lish Walnuts by the bushel or peck—all of  
which he will dispose of low for Cash.  
Easton, Dec. 8, 1832.

**N. B.—J. C. has just received a num-  
ber of very fine Terrapins.**

## A TEACHER WANTED.

A person qualified to Teach the English,  
Latin and Greek Languages, and who can pro-  
duce satisfactory proof of his capability, will  
hear of an eligible situation by applying to  
**HENRY NICOLS,**  
President of the Board of Trustees of the  
Hillsborough School,  
Hillsborough, Caroline  
county, Nov. 30

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me di-  
rected, at the suit of James Thomas against  
Anthony Toomy, will be sold on Tuesday the  
14th of January next, on the Court House  
Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock,  
the following property:  
**One HOUSE in Church Alley,**  
in the Town of Easton—seized and  
taken to satisfy the above claim.

**E. N. HAMBLETON, SHERIFF.**

December 21—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

**E. N. HAMBLETON, SHERIFF.**

Jan. 11—ts

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county  
Court sitting as a Court of Equity, will be ex-  
posed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 29th  
day of January next, between the hours of ten  
o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. upon the  
premises, all the Lands and real Estate of  
Nicholas Hopkins, late of Caroline county, and  
being the Farm near Dover Bridge, adjoining  
the Lands of the late Col. Smyth and others  
at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas  
Kelly. It is presumed to be unnecessary to  
give a minute description of the premises, as  
persons who wish to purchase will probably  
be disposed to examine for themselves. This  
property will be sold upon a credit of twelve  
months, the purchaser or purchasers giving  
bond with approved security for the payment  
of the purchase money with interest from the  
day of sale—and upon the ratification of the  
sale and full payment of the purchase money,  
the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed  
transfer and convey to the purchaser or pur-  
chasers, all the right, title and estate of the  
said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, of, in and to  
the premises.

The creditors of the said Nicholas Hopkins,  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
their claims with the vouchers thereof, and file  
them with the clerk of Caroline county Court  
within six months from the time of said Sale.

**MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.**

Dec. 14—ts

## Kent County Court.

**SEPTEMBER TERM, 1832.**  
Christopher Spry, } Ordered by  
vs. } the Court that  
The Heirs of Daniel Turner, } the Sale of the  
real estate, made by Edward Eubanks the  
Trustee, appointed by this Court, and which  
was returned by the Trustee, to this present  
term, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause  
is shown to the contrary by the first day of  
the next March term—and that the Trustee  
cause a copy of this order to be published for  
the space of two months in the Easton Ga-  
zette, before the next March Court for Kent  
county.—The Trustee reports that the real  
estate sold for one hundred and twenty eight  
dollars and seventy five cents.

**THOS. WORRELL.**

A true Copy,  
Test, **WILLIAM SCOTT, C. K.**  
of Kent county Court, Md

Nov. 4—(Dec. 14) 2m

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the  
manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the  
Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Wash-  
ington street, near the corner of Dover  
street. He has just received from Baltimore  
a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by  
himself, and intends keeping a constant sup-  
ply, which will enable him to furnish those  
who may please to favour him with their cus-  
tom, with every variety of work in his line.  
He will endeavour by punctuality and atten-  
tion to business, to merit a share of the pub-  
lic patronage. **JAMES NEALL.**  
N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different  
varieties. **J. N.**  
Easton, Nov. 23 Sw

## FOR SALE.

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

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

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

The Terms for Boarding and Tuition, shall  
be \$35 a quarter. Books and Stationery shall  
be furnished at the usual prices. Pupils will  
be received at any time after this date.  
The healthy and pleasant situation of New  
ark is so generally known, in consequence of  
the high reputation of its Academy that any  
recommendation of it, as an eligible place for  
a Boarding School, is deemed superfluous.  
On the part of the Teacher, nothing shall be  
omitted that is calculated to promote the im-  
provement of his pupils. For information re-  
specting his character and qualifications, he  
respectfully refers to the Rev. A. R. Russell,  
Principal of the Newark Academy, and to the  
Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D. Pastor of the  
First Presbyterian Church in the city of Phila-  
delphia. **W. SHERER.**  
Newark, (Del.) Jan. 11, 1833—

## Nanticoke Bridge.

**Vienna, Jan. 6, 1833**  
The President and directors of the Nanti-  
coke Bridge Company, have this day declared  
a dividend of thirty five cents on each share  
of the Capital Stock, payable to the Stock-  
holders or their legal representatives on de-  
mand.

**JERRE COLSTON, Treasurer.**

January 11—3w

## LOST

On Tuesday last between the Stores of Daw-  
son & Co. and Mr. William Cox, on Washing-  
ton street, between the hours of 12 and 2  
o'clock, **THREE TEN DOLLAR NOTES,** on the  
Easton Bank, and **ONE FIVE DOLLAR  
NOTE,** on one of the Baltimore Banks (name  
of the Bank not recollecting)—Whoever has  
found the above described notes and will re-  
turn them to the Subscriber, or to T. H. Daw-  
son, will confer a great favour and be liberally  
rewarded.

**JONATHAN MARSHALL,**  
Easton, January 4—

## BOOT & SHOE



## Manufactory.

The Subscriber takes this method of in-  
forming his friends and the public in general,  
that he has commenced the above business, at  
the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry  
Willis, having bought out his Stock and ad-  
ded a large supply of the very best Materials  
in his line from Baltimore; selected by himself,  
together with the best Workmen, he flatters  
himself he can furnish any work in his line,  
superior to any work executed here or equal  
to any done in Baltimore; he has also brought  
a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Mo-  
rocco Shoes, &c. he will manufacture all kinds  
of Ladies' Misses and Children's Morocco,  
Silk, Satin, Prunelle, &c. Shoes or Boots, and  
from the experience he has acquired in work-  
ing in different parts of the union, he flatters  
himself to yield general satisfaction, as his  
whole attention will be regularly paid to his  
business. All orders thankfully received, and  
punctually attended to.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JOHN GRACE.**  
Easton, Dec. 28—tf

## \$20 REWARD.

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

## NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

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

**HENRY HOLLYDAY.**

December 7

## To be Rented,

And immediate possession given, the property  
lately occupied by Maj. William Haskins,  
deceased, at Hanting Creek, Caroline county.  
—ALSO—  
For Hire two good Blacksmiths.

**JOSEPH HASKINS.**

Jan. 11—3w

## REMOVAL.

**Henry B. Jones,  
WATCH-MAKER.**

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and  
the public for the very liberal patronage he  
has received in the line of his profession, and  
begs leave to inform them that he has taken  
the stand lately occupied by Mr. Jump, situate  
on Washington, a few doors below Dover  
street, where he solicits a continuance of their  
favours.  
Easton, January 4

## Take Notice.

The creditors of William Hardcastle, late of  
Talbot county, deceased, are requested to  
meet me at Easton on Tuesday the 7th day of  
January, 1833, to receive their dividends as  
struck in the Chancery Office, on the proceeds  
of the sale of the real estate of the said  
Hardcastle.

**ARENEGO BOTFIELD, Trustee**  
in the room of Peter Harris, deceased.  
Dec. 28 Sw

## PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The following periodical works are publish-  
ed by E. Littell at his bookstore, 88 Chesnut  
street, Philadelphia, and in Trenton, and by  
R. Norris Henry, 129—Broadway, New York.

## MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

Conducted by Robert Walsh, Jr.  
The nature of this enterprise, may be un-  
derstood from a few considerations which the  
advertisers will venture to submit to their an-  
nunciation of it. The periodical works of  
Great Britain and France contain a mass of  
literary and scientific intelligence, which does  
not reach the American public for want of a  
suitable channel, but which would be read  
among us with equal pleasure and profit.  
Such of the British Reviews and Magazines as  
are reprinted in the United States—not ex-  
cepting the Edinburgh & Quarterly Reviews,  
embrace much matter which is of little inter-  
est and of no advantage to the American read-  
er, and not unfrequently fitted to vitiate his  
literary taste, his morals or his political prin-  
ciples.—It is desirable, under these circum-  
stances, that a selection should be made, such  
as would furnish the valuable and entertaining  
portion of their contents, to the exclusion of  
the other portion, consisting of details and  
speculations either uninteresting in themselves  
or mischievous in their tendency, or altogether  
of local concern and application. On this  
plan, idle expense and fruitless consumption  
of time, would be obviated; for pages destitute  
of merit might be substituted many of value  
that now remain unknown and inaccessible.  
Of several British journals of the scientific  
and erudite cast, and others indeed of a more  
general, and at the same time very solid char-  
acter; little or no use is made by the editors  
and compilers of the periodical works printed  
in the United States.

The object of the one now advertised, is  
the accumulation, in a permanent form, of the  
materials thus neglected, and of the literary  
and scientific articles worthy of being reprint-  
ed in this country, but which, when so, are  
accompanied by others possessing no claim to  
attention. A miscellany—the Select Reviews  
—akin in the design, but not equal in com-  
prehensiveness to the present, flourished for  
some years in this city, & would, if it were  
preserved, have continued to be supported by a  
wide spread subscription, but for an alteration  
of the plan, and a series of adventitious rever-  
ses. The revival of it, with a larger scope,  
would seem likely to be attended with still  
more signal success than its original existence.

periodical works, and the wide diffusion of the  
habit of seeking in them, both information and  
amusement.

The Museum commenced in July, 1832. It  
forms two volumes a year.

Published monthly—Price Six Dollars a  
year, payable in advance.

## CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The union of literature with genuine Chris-  
tianity, at all times important, is peculiarly so  
at this time, and in this country. The enemies  
of the truth as it is in Jesus, are using all their  
endeavours to maintain their cause and extend  
their influence, by the powerful auxiliaries of  
erudition and taste; and if the truth be left  
naked, or appear only in a careless or slovenly  
garb, it will not be likely to attract the atten-  
tion, and win the hearts of that large and im-  
portant portion of the community which con-  
sists of the young, the cultivated and the as-  
piring. We know, indeed, that success in  
inculcating evangelical truth must come from  
God, and that nothing but his grace will ever  
change a single human heart. Still we are  
not to expect miracles; we are only to expect  
the smiles of Providence, and the influence of  
Divine grace, in the use of vigorous exertions,  
and of means naturally adapted to the effects  
intended to be produced. When the enemies  
of vital godliness assail it with learning, and  
wit and taste, they must be combated with  
the legitimate use of the arms which they  
abuse. In this service the Christian Advocate  
aspires to take a part; sensible indeed, that it  
must be a humble part. It aspires to be some-  
what instrumental in preventing the evil effects  
of literature misapplied, in cultivating & diffu-  
sing sound biblical criticism, in exposing misre-  
presentation & sophistry; in clothing the pure  
doctrines of the gospel in that chaste and at-  
tractive dress which may give full effect to  
their native charms, in endeavoring to cherish  
the love of learning and a just taste among the  
younger clergy, and to promote generally,  
among orthodox Christians, that tone and as-  
pect of true evangelical piety, which shall  
demonstrate that it is not hostile, but highly  
favorable to whatsoever things are true, honest,  
just, pure, lovely and of good report. If,  
under the Divine blessing, it shall be found  
that these results, to any considerable extent,  
have been produced by this publication, it  
will have rendered a service in which all who  
shall have given it their aid will have reason  
forever to rejoice.

The kinds of matter which this publication  
will contain, it is not thought necessary to  
specify in detail. The Editor will have con-  
stantly before him the best religious miscella-  
nies, which are published both in Europe and  
the United States, and will endeavor, as far as  
possible, to model and improve his own work,  
by all the aids which he can derive from these  
sources. It is only thought necessary to men-  
tion particularly, that an attempt will be made  
to give a condensed and comprehensive view  
of religious intelligence; that the readers of  
the Christian Advocate may know the exist-  
ing state of Bible societies, missions and re-  
vivals of religion, without being at the expense  
and trouble, which many cannot afford, of  
purchasing and reading the numerous publica-  
tions, to which these interesting and important  
objects have recently given occasion.

A number of the Christian Advocate shall be  
issued on the first week of every month.  
This work, which is a continuation of the  
Presbyterian Magazine, began in January 1832.  
Published monthly—Price Three Dollars  
per year.

## JOURNAL OF FOREIGN MEDICINE.

Conducted by Samuel Emlen, Jr. M. D.  
and William Price, M. D.

As its title indicates, the Journal now of-  
fered to the patronage of the Public, will be  
conducted entirely on the principle of *Selection*.  
The leading feature of the plan, more  
distinctly enunciated, is to present at stated  
intervals, a sort of Synopsis of the Foreign  
Magazines, Journals and Reviews, appropri-  
ated to Medicine and its kindred Sciences.  
No one will doubt the importance of this  
design, who is conversant with the periodical  
works of Europe. As is incident to such pub-  
lications, the matter which they contain is al-  
together of a mixed nature, and of merits the  
most unequal. They are a vast field, where  
golden wheat is too often choked by useless  
or pernicious tares, and where it imports us  
like the prudent husbandman, to reject the  
one, and hoard the other. These publications  
are, moreover, at this time so numerous, so  
costly and so difficult to be procured, that  
really they can only be consulted by a large  
majority of the cultivators of science in the  
United States, through a medium somewhat  
similar to the one now proposed. It is there-  
fore meant to give an extract so copious of  
their contents, as not only to exhibit the pro-  
gress of the Physical Sciences abroad, but to  
do away, in a great degree, the necessity of  
recurring to the works themselves.

The contents of the Journal will be arranged  
under the divisions of  
1. Selected Papers.  
2. Selected Reviews.  
3. Medical and Philosophical Intelligence.  
4. List of New Publications.  
The work is published in numbers in Jan-  
uary, April, July and October, forming yearly  
a large volume.  
This Journal is a continuation of the Elec-  
tric Repository, and was commenced in Janu-  
ary 1831.  
Published quarterly—Price Four Dollars  
a year, payable in advance.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

Was begun in 1815, and has since been steady-  
ly advancing in public estimation. In Janu-  
ary, 1820, the editorship was assumed by Pro-  
fessor Everett, of the University at Cam-  
bridge, New England. A new series was then  
commenced, with which it is convenient that  
subscriptions should begin. Orders for any  
part of the work will, however, be thankfully  
received by E. Littell, and by R. Norris Henry,  
who are interested in the publication.  
Published quarterly—Price Five Dollars  
a year, payable in advance.

## AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

Conducted by Benjamin Silliman, Profes-  
sor of Chemistry, &c. in Yale College.

This Journal began in the year 1819. Two  
numbers, between which there is an interval  
of about three months, form a volume.  
Price \$3 Dollars, payable in advance.  
E. Littell, and R. Norris Henry, respectfully  
solicit subscriptions to the above works. The  
North American Review, and the American  
Journal of Science, are now well established,  
and have a decided claim to public support as  
forming important parts of our national litera-  
ture.

Subscriptions for either of the above  
works, received at the Office of the Easton  
Gazette.  
January 4—



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1823.

NO. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

## AGRICULTURE

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

#### DISEASES OF SHEEP.

As far as I have learnt, it has been but a few years since worms have been discovered to breed in the heads of sheep, though it is probable they have, from time immemorial. They are not only found in the heads of sheep but also in the deer of our forest.

I am fully satisfied that these grubs do more injury to the sheep of our country, than all the diseases with which they are afflicted, and we may add to this all that are killed by dogs and wolves. I therefore consider that a true history of these worms, their manner of breeding, together with the best method of destroying them, will be important to the public, especially at this time, when our farmers are so generally turning their attention to the breeding of sheep and supplying our infant manufactures with wool.

1st. These grubs proceed from a large bee, which lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, the last of August and first of September, where they soon hatch, so that by the 20th of the month, you may discover in the cavity between the nostrils and the wind pipe, from 25 to 100 small white grubs, with black heads and a black streak on the back, and in June a black streak crosswise. They continue in this place till July and August, at which time they get their growth, and are as large as a pipe stem, and near an inch long, with four large teeth as hard as bone. They then leave the sheep, and soon cast off their skin, when the bee appears, and is ready to lay a new parcel of eggs.

**Symptoms.**—The symptoms do not appear till towards spring, at which time they may be discovered, by sickly countenance and loss of flesh, notwithstanding all the grain and roots that can be given them; sometimes running at the nose, though not always, and snorting as if trying to blow something from the head. In some instances they will suddenly spring about in a wild frantic manner, and drop down dead. When this last symptom takes place, the grubs have made a lodgment in the brain. When they do not die in this manner, the grubs make the sheep so poor that their wool stops growing, becomes loose and much of it falls before shearing, many of the lambs are lost, and those that live are stunted by reason of the ewes being poor and sickly, and consequently give little or no milk, sometimes the sheep will linger long, pining away continually, and not die until June or July.

**Remedy.**—Take half a pound of good Scotch snuff, pour two quarts of boiling water on it, stir it and let it stand till cold, inject about a table spoonful of this liquid and sediment up each nostril of the sheep with a syringe. This must be repeated three or four times at proper intervals from the middle of October to the first of January; the grubs are then small & are much easier destroyed than afterwards, and have not injured the sheep as they will if deferred until later. Half an ounce of assafetida, powdered in a little water, and added to the snuff, will make it more effectual. The owner of the sheep need not be alarmed, when the operation is performed, to see the sheep very drunk and apparently in the agonies of death, as they will in a few minutes recover. I never knew any bad effects to follow. Dry snuff may be blown up the nose with a quill and have a good effect; but it is a tedious dirty job. I have tried vinegar and blue dye with but little or no success.

The reason why it is necessary to perform the operation so often is, that in the heads of the sheep, there are many cavities, and a little above each nostril there is a thin substance wound up into four folds, the grubs get into these cavities & folds, where it is not common to reach them the first operation, but by repeating it three or four times, at proper intervals, they will crawl out and all be destroyed. The reason of my directing the sediment of the snuff to be injected, together with the decoction, is, the sediment is retained in the head longer than the liquid, which makes it more certain to prove effectual.

The above knowledge I have obtained from dissecting the heads of a number of sheep, in different seasons of the year, and making experiments on some before they were killed, and in this way I could discover exactly the effect of the different medicines.

If the above directions are strictly attended to with all the sheep of our country, more than a million of dollars would be saved in the United States yearly; as all sheep (in this part of the world at least) are infected with these vermin; if any doubts it, let them examine sheep from the 20th of September to the first of June.

I have found that our sheep are sometimes afflicted with the consumption on the lungs.—Bucks that have been put to too great a number of ewes, without being well fed with corn or beans, a little before tupp- ing time, are most subject to this disorder.

**Symptoms.**—The eyes uncommonly bright and shining, water constantly running from them, and a gradual loss of flesh, they generally decline till the latter part of the winter and then die. I lost a Buck last winter with the above symptoms, and on dissecting, I found every part natural except the lights, which were nearly all ulcerated.

**Remedy.**—Tar, or tar water is good, but after the disorder is fully seated, it is doubtful whether any thing will be of service.

**Foot rot.**—This disorder is occasioned by sheep going in wet pastures. There is an issue in the division of each hoof, a little above the hoof, some have erroneously supposed it to be a living worm. When the sheep stand long in water, it affects the issue of their feet, so that an inflammation takes place, and if they are not removed to a dry pasture the feet will rot off. Perhaps it would be better for those, whose land is low to take out those issues, which may be easily done, by putting the finger the under side of the foot and pressing upward, then with a sharp penknife cut through the skin around the mouth of the issue, and with a strong pair of tweezers it may be pulled out, the place will then heal and the sheep will not be liable to the rot in the foot, though they should run in wet pastures. But when the pastures are dry, which on the whole is best for sheep, I think it not proper to pull out the issue; for this reason, the God of nature has made them thus, and undoubtedly for the benefit of the sheep, as much as the issue in the legs of hogs. JNO. T. ADDOMS.

Plattsburg, Oct. 10, 1822.

[Northern Intelligencer.]

#### HORSE SHOEING.

I have heretofore suffered much trouble and some danger, when riding on horse back in the winter time, from the horse having his feet loaded with balls of ice and snow; and I consider that horses driven in the stages often undergo a double share of fatigue and labor from this circumstance. I have, for several years been endeavoring to devise some method to prevent or remedy this inconvenience; but without effect, until the year past; I directed my blacksmith to try the experiment of a shoe upon a different construction, and which I found to succeed so completely, that I wish to communicate it through your paper for the benefit of the public.

The smith in forming the plate for his shoe, should draw it wider in the middle, and narrower at the end, than for a common shoe; after the shoe is turned, let the inside of it be peened out, so as to leave it in the form of an heater, viz: narrow at the toe, and wide at the heel. In which case the snow, instead of being confined by a circular shoe and forming a ball in the hollow of the foot, is continually working out and discharging itself at the heel; and the horse instead of treading upon a round ball of snow and ice, will find and feel the benefit of his caulk.

Printers who consider this improvement as worthy the attention of the public, will have the goodness to communicate it in their respective papers.

Hampden, (Me.) Nov. 29th, 1822.

From the Rockville True American, Jan. 1.

#### FARMERS LOOK HERE.

A late discovery of an improved method of raising Rye.

Sow your seed late in August, or about the first of September. If the season should favor, the growth will be considerable about the middle of November, when the rainy season usually sets in. Then it will be proper to turn on five or six head of Horses, fifteen or twenty Cattle, thirty or forty head of Sheep, and a reasonable number of Hogs. Be sure to leave them on until the first of January, or until they have ate the rye down to the roots, and trampled them snugly in the mud. You may then calculate on a fine crop at the ensuing harvest.

A FARMER.

A few days since a vault was opened belonging to the parish church of St. Saviour, Southwark, and the bodies of two men were discovered, in as perfect a state as if they had been interred but a few hours. It is ascertained that the vault has not been visited for upwards of 500 years, and no method was adopted to preserve the bodies. They are each above six feet long, and the skin is as hard and as dry as the head of a drum. The College of Physicians have offered 3,000l. for them.—*London paper.*

**Visiting made useful.**—The Chinese have visiting cards, the colour and size of which are regulated agreeably to the rank and estimation of the person visited. Lord Macartney received from the Viceroy of Petcheha a crimson card—large enough to have papered his bed chamber!

#### A LIST OF LAWS

Passed during the present session of our state Legislature.

No. 1 An act for the benefit of John Swartsfelter and Jacob Christ, of Washington county.

2 An act to confirm an act, intitled, An act to alter that part of the constitution and form of government relating to the division of Dorchester county, into five separate election districts.

3 An act, entitled, an act for the support of Thomas Deford, of Queen Ann's county, an afflicted son of Edward Deford, of said county.

4 An act to provide for the election of a vestry to St. John's church in Queen Caroline parish, in Anne Arundel county.

5 An act to appoint commissioners for the purpose of dividing Dorchester county into six separate election districts.

6 An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relates to the division of Frederick county into election districts.

7 An act to provide for the building of a bridge over Antietam creek, at John Shafer's mill, in Washington county.

8 An act to provide for the building a bridge over Antietam creek, in Washington county.

9 An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the turnpike near Westminster to Taney town, thence with the main street through Emmitsburgh to Troup's tavern.

10 An act for the relief of Alexander Robertson, of Worcester county.

11 An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

12 An act for the support of George Buckler, of St. Mary's county.

13 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate elections.

14 An act to confirm an act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty one, entitled, An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Baltimore county into seven separate election districts, and for other purposes.

15 An act to repeal parts of the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

16 An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, & to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

17 An act to change and alter the names of William Trice and Eliza Trice, of Caroline county, to William Medford and Eliza Medford.

18 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to public roads in the several counties therein mentioned.

19 An act for the benefit of Phoebe Sutton, of Kent county.

20 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town.

21 An act appointing commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the village of Hillsborough, in Caroline county.

22 An act for the relief of Whittington Steele and Hetty Parker, the idiot daughter of Azariah Parker, of Worcester county.

23 A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

24 An act for the relief of Matthias Clements, of Charles county.

25 An act for the relief of Mary Robey, of Charles county.

26 An act providing compensation for the commissioners appointed by the act of December session 1821, chapter 38.

27 An act authorizing Henry Vernon, Somerville to remove certain negroes into the state of Maryland.

28 An act to authorise William Knight, of Kent county, to import and bring into this state, certain negroes therein mentioned.

29 An act to make valid the proceedings of the levy court of Allegany county.

30 An act for the relief of Richard Bennett Mitchell, of the city of Baltimore.

31 An act authorising the levy courts of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties to levy a sum of money for building a bridge over Patuxent river at Queen Anne.

32 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of George Womeldorf, of Washington county.

33 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of Mary Scott, of Charles county.

34 An act for the benefit of Walter Sims, of Montgomery county.

35 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of Lumber.

36 An act for the benefit of Mary Sylvester, and her three small children, of Caroline county.

37 An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of crows, in Kent county, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty one, chapter eleven.

38 An act for the relief of Priscilla Grover, and her two idiot sons, of Calvert county.

39 An act for the relief of Elizabeth Leech, of St. Mary's county.

40 An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor of Charles county.

41 An act authorising the levy court of Saint Mary's county to levy upon the assessable property of said county a sum of money for the support and maintenance of the afflicted child of William Mattingly, junior, of said county.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

##### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

###### IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.—The bill, entitled, an act to incorporate a company in Baltimore county, by the name of the Avalon Company, with the message relative thereto, were sent to the house of delegates.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, being the order of the day.

Mr. Price moved to strike out the first and second section of the bill. On motion by Mr. Wootton, the question was taken on striking out the first section. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative, Messrs. Claude, Price, Quinton, Wootton; 4—Negative, Messrs. Stuart, Prest, Brownley, Cockey, Dickinson, Johnson, Miller, Orrell, 7—So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion by Mr. Wootton, ordered, that the chief clerk be directed to have prepared, printed circulars, directed to registers of wills of the several counties in this state, requiring them to transmit to the senate, without delay, the number of appeals from the decisions of their respective orphans' courts, for the last three years the number reversed, and the number now pending. And also, a statement of the number of days the orphans' court was in session, and the number of days of attendance of each justice, distinctly noting the number of appeals, of reversals, and the days of attendance in each year.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.—After disposing of some local business, the senate resumed the consideration of the bill to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, being the order of the day. The motion before the senate being to strike out the second section of the bill. And after some time spent in debate, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The senate adjourns until to-morrow.

Thursday, Jan. 16.—Mr. Johnson, from the committee, to whom was referred the message from the house of delegates of the 3d instant relative to the appointment of a joint committee, to communicate with the legislature of Pennsylvania, on the encouragement held out by certain citizens of Pennsylvania, to slaves running away from this state, submitted the following message; which was read, assented to and sent to the house of delegates.

BY THE SENATE.

January, 16, 1823.

Gentlemen of the house of Delegates.

The senate accede to the proposal contained in your message of the 3d instant to appoint a joint committee to communicate with the legislature of Pennsylvania, concerning the growing evils occasioned the citizens of our state by the encouragement runaway slaves receive from some of the citizens of Pennsylvania, provided it is understood by your house that such communication is to be in writing.

If such be your meaning, the senate name on their part Messrs. Johnson and Miller to join the gentlemen selected by you.

By order, WM. KILTY CLK.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled An act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, being the order of the day, the motion before the senate being to strike out the second section of the bill, and after some time spent in debate, the question was put, will the senate strike out the second section of the bill.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow—

Affirmative—Mr. Price—1.  
Negative—Messrs. Stuart, President Brownley, Claude, Cockey, Dickinson, Johnson, Kent, Miller, Orrell, Quinton, Wootton—11.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Miller moved to commit the bill to the committee who reported it; and the question was put, and determined in the affirmative.

The president appointed Mr. Wootton as one of the said committee in the place of Mr. M'Kim resigned.

Mr. Quinton moved to enlarge the committee to five, and Messrs. Johnson and Quinton were added to it.

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

Friday, Jan. 17.—The clerk of the house of delegates returned the bill to incorporate a company in Baltimore county, by the name of the Baltimore Manufacturing Company, endorsed "will pass," and it was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a trustee for the sale of the remaining part of the Nanticoke Indian Lands in Dorchester county, was read a third time, amended and will pass with the proposed amendments.

Amendments proposed.—1st. At the end of the first section strike out the words "prescribed and directed," and insert "may prescribe and direct."

2 In the last section after the word "to" in the 2d line, strike out the balance of the section and insert "such compensation for his services under this act as the governor and council may, under all circumstances, think he ought to be allowed."

The bill to incorporate a company to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, was read a third time, passed and sent to the house of delegates.

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

Saturday, Jan. 18.—The further supplement to the act to erect a bridge over the Narrows at Kent Island, in Queen Ann's county, passed December session eighteen hundred and nineteen, was read a second time and laid on the table.

The bill relating to the public roads in Caroline county, was read, a second, and by special order a third time, and will pass with the proposed amendments, and was returned to the house of delegates.

The resolution relative to the report of the commissioners concerning the Potomac river, was read a third time, amended, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The resolutions relative to the appointment of Chancellor Johnson to devise a system of equity for the use of this state were read a second time and laid on the table.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a resolution relative to arms; a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in Allegany county; a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change a road in the village of Denton in Caroline county; a bill, entitled, An act authorising the establishment of a ferry over the Potomac river, from the lands of George Lafayette in Washington county, opposite to the place called the Falling Water in Virginia; a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to lead from the cross roads near Richard Caton's lime kiln, in Baltimore county, nearly in the direction of Jones' Falls, to the city of Baltimore; a bill entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for building a bridge over Antietam creek in Washington county; a supplementary act to the act, entitled An act to incorporate the managers of Back Creek School; a bill entitled, An act for the relief of John A. Batchelder, of Caroline county; which were severally read the first time and laid on the table.

Also a bill, entitled An act to regulate the allowance to tenants by the curtesy in sales of real estate under the authority of the chancellor, or county courts; which was read the first time and referred to Messrs. Johnson, Price and Miller.

The senate adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

Monday, Jan. 20.—Mr. Winder, elected in the place of Mr. M'Kim, lately resigned, appeared in the senate, was qualified and took his seat.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following message; which was read.

By the House of Delegates,  
January 18, 1823.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

In answer to your message of the 16th instant, we beg leave to explain, that a written communication was intended on the part of this house.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, CLK.

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

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Jan. 10.—On motion by Mr. J. P. Kennedy, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised, to pay to Dr. Colin M'Kenzie, the survivor of Dr. James Smyth, or his order, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, the fourth instalment of the loan authorised to be negotiated by them on the credit of the state, by a resolution of the general assembly for improving the Hospital, which becomes due in the present year.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following communication:

In Council, Annapolis, Jan. 9, 1823.

Gentlemen,  
We have the honor to transmit to the



general assembly letters from our senators in congress, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions lately adopted by the legislature on the subject of national defence and internal improvements.

We are, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,  
**SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.**  
The Honorable the President of the Senate,  
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Washington, 4th January, 1823.

Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 30th December past, accompanied by resolutions of the general assembly, approving the conduct of the general government of the U. States; for the progressive increase of the navy, and the efforts made to extend and perfect a system of defence by fortifications and expressing their wishes, that a system of internal improvements may be pursued. It affords me sincere pleasure to receive from the general assembly, an expression of opinion so perfectly according with those I have always maintained. And through your excellency, I pray leave to assure that honorable body, that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to promote views so honorable and so highly useful to the nation. I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,  
**S. SMITH.**

His excellency Samuel Stevens.  
Washington, January 3d 1823.  
To His Excellency Samuel Stevens, Jr.  
Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ult. and the resolutions of the legislature of Maryland, approving the progressive increase of the Navy, and an extension and perfection of a system of defence by fortifications.

It affords me much pleasure to receive from the legislature, an expression of opinion so much in unison with my own; and I beg leave to assure them, through you, that my best exertions shall be used to further their views, and it affords me additional pleasure to inform them, that all parties here appear disposed to advance, so far as the resources of the nation will permit both the objects recommended by them.

I have the honor to be, with my sincere respects, your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
**EDWARD LLOYD.**

Which were read.  
The house resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the divisional line between Anne Arundel and Calvert counties; which was read, amended, passed and sent to the senate.

**Saturday, Jan. 11.**—On motion by Mr. Purviance, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the removal of allegations against insolvent debtors from one county to another.

The bill for the benefit of Catharine Byram, of Kent county, and the bill authorizing the levy court of Queen Anne's county to levy a sum of money for the purchase of a lot of ground adjoining the poor house establishment of said county, for the benefit of said institution, were read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Archibald Lee, the following resolution was read, assented to, and sent to the senate:

Resolved, That the governor and council be requested to transmit copies of the executive communication on the subject of the Potomac survey, to the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives of congress, requesting that it may be submitted to their respective bodies, and to the governors of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with a request that they will submit the same to their respective legislatures.

Mr. Kilgour reports a bill, entitled, An act giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace in trespasses for killing, wounding, or otherwise injuring, horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep.

Mr. Steele reports a bill, entitled, An act authorizing the appointment of a trustee for the sale of the remaining part of the Nanticoke Indian lands, in Dorchester county.

The supplement to an act, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate public ferries; was read the second time, passed, & sent to the senate.

**Monday, Jan. 13.**—Mr. Duvall reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act incorporating into one the several acts relating to Constable's fees.

Mr. Spence reports a bill, entitled, An act relating to writs of certiorari and prohibition; which was read.

Mr. John P. Kennedy presents a memorial from the medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, praying the aid of the state to build a hall for the general convention; read and referred.

On motion by Mr. Maddox, Ordered, That the bill respecting last wills and testaments, have a second reading on the 20th instant.

Ordered, That the bill to repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Saint Mary's county in four election districts, passed at December session, 1806, and confirmed at December session 1807, have a second reading on the 25th instant.

Ordered, That the bill for the removal of allegations against insolvent debtors, from one county to another, have a second reading on the 21st instant.

Ordered, That the bill for the election of the senate by the people, have a second reading on the 21st instant.

The bill for the appointment of a trustee for the sale of the remaining part of the Nanticoke Indian lands, was read the

second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to prevent the inconveniences arising from slaves being permitted to act as free, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, Ordered, That the bill to alter and amend such parts of the constitution of Maryland, as relate to the election of two delegates from the city of Baltimore, have a second reading on the 21st instant.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, That the bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Somerset county, have a second reading on the 22d instant.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, Ordered, That the bill to authorize the citizens of this state to sue in any of its county courts, without being compelled to give security for officers fees, have a second reading on the 22d instant.

The resolution relative to costs on suits brought in consequence of the unlawful obstruction of the navigation of the river Susquehanna, was read the second time, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Meeobekin presents a petition from the commissioners for building a bridge over the narrows at Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, praying compensation for their services; read and referred.

Adjourned.

**Tuesday, Jan. 14.**—The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday, except the speaker, who is absent by indisposition, and Mr. Wootton, who has leave of absence. The house proceeded to ballot for a speaker *pro tem.*—The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, on examination thereof, it appeared that Tobias K. Stansbury, Esq. was elected.

The house according to the order of the day, took into consideration the bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland, the same civil rights and privileges, that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States.

On motion by Mr. T. Kennedy the further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Baltimore Manufacturing Company. After some time spent in debating the same, the further consideration of the same was postponed until to-morrow.

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

**Wednesday, Jan. 15.**—The chief clerk being absent, in consequence of indisposition, Mr. Richard Bennett was appointed clerk, *pro tem.* and Mr. Freeman Cross, assistant clerk *pro tem.*

Mr. Purviance presents the petition of the Maryland Beneficial Society, praying for an act of incorporation; read and referred.

The bill entitled, An act to restrain the practices of lawyers in charging or receiving commissions on all monies collected by them, unless it be shown that they are entitled to the same by contract, and to compel them to collect their own legal fees, and for other purposes, was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the question was put, That the following be added to the same:

'And be it enacted, That all laws heretofore passed, and now in operation, regulating and establishing lawyer's fees, and the mode of their collection, be and the same are hereby repealed?' Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Hoffman, the following additional section was added to the bill—

'And be it enacted, That the agency of all attorneys, solicitors or proctors, in all cases wherein they are employed, shall cease from and after the rendition of any judgment or decree, unless by express direction, in writing, by their client or clients; and that no sheriff or collector shall hereafter pay to any attorney, solicitor or proctor, any monies by him collected, unless by express order from the person or persons who are entitled to the same.'

The question was then put, 'Shall the said bill pass?' The yeas and nays being required, appeared—yeas 20; nays 30.

Determined in the negative.  
Mr. Semmes presents a petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince George's county, praying a repeal of the law regulating the inspection of tobacco, passed at December session 1821; read and referred.

The house again resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Baltimore Manufacturing Company. After considerable time spent in debating the same, the further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

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

**Thursday, Jan. 16.**—Mr. Purviance reports a bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland Beneficial Society; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Steele, Ordered, That the bill for a lottery to cut a canal from Blackwater run to Parson's creek, have a second reading on the 20th inst.

Ordered, That the bill establishing district equity courts, and new modelling the manner of the appointment of the justices of the orphans courts, have a second reading on the 23d instant.

Mr. John P. Kennedy presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of the city and county of Baltimore, praying for the turning of a road known by the name of the Bell Air Road, read and referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate a manufacturing company in Baltimore county, being the unfinished business of yesterday. After some debate,

The question was put, Shall the said bill

pass?—The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow—yeas 36—nays 31.

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

**Friday, Jan. 17.**—The bill to incorporate a company in Baltimore county, by the name of the Baltimore Manufacturing Company, was sent to the senate.

Mr. Saulsbury presents a petition from George A. Smith, of Caroline county, praying for a change of a road; read and referred to Messrs. Saulsbury, Douglass and Boon.

On motion by Mr. Lockerman, the following resolution was read:

Whereas, at least one half of the rooms in the court house in the town of Easton are used and occupied exclusively by the officers of the state of Maryland, and not the officers of the county. And whereas, the tax which has been from time to time levied for the repairs of said court house, has become oppressive to the county: And whereas, it is unjust that the repairs of said court house should be effected by levies on Talbot county alone, inasmuch as it is equally used and occupied for the purposes of the state.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay the levy court of Talbot county, or to their order, the sum of ——— dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the said levy court, in repairing the court house in the Town of Easton.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the auditor of the state, enclosing a statement of the sum expended for the public buildings; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Henry Kemp, the following resolution was read:

Whereas, there are a number of arms at each of the armories of this state, which with very trifling repairs and cleaning would render them fit for service, which, while left in their present situation, are becoming more injured by rust, and less valuable; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor & Council (if they think it advantageous to the interest of the state) cause such arms as are wanting only trifling repairs and cleaning, repaired and cleaned by the respective armourers, or any proportion of such arms, as they may think most advisable; and when so repaired and cleaned, to be by the said respective armourers, deposited with and kept clean, with such other cleaned arms, as may be in the respective armories.

Mr. Wootton appears in the house.  
The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, it being the bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the U. States.

On motion by Mr. Archibald Lee, That the Preamble and first section be stricken out?

After some time spent in debating the same, on motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy the question was put, That the further consideration of the same be postponed until Tuesday next? Resolved in the affirmative.

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

**Saturday, Jan. 18.**—Mr. Lockerman reports a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Leaverton, late of Talbot county, deceased.

Mr. Purviance presents a petition from sundry merchants of Baltimore, praying for an act of incorporation for establishing an Office of Deposit for foreign bank notes in said city; read and referred to Messrs. Purviance, Thomas Kennedy and John P. Kennedy.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of Prince George's county, relative to the attendance of judges; read and referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorizing the appointment of a trustee for the sale of the remaining part of the Nanticoke Indian lands, in Dorchester county.

Also a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Saulsbury reports a bill for the relief of John A. Bachelder, of Caroline county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill to regulate the allowance to tenants by the curtesy in the sales of real estate under the authority of the chancellor or county courts, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Thomas Kemp reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Thomas Hambleton, of Talbot county; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Purviance, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act to relieve the people of this state, as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this state, for gold and silver by brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the different banks from buying and selling bank notes of the banks of this state, at a less price than their nominal value. Ordered, That Messrs. Purviance, John P. Kennedy and Teackle, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Fisher, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned. Ordered, That Messrs. Fisher, Farquhar and Thomas, report the same.

Ordered, That the bill to change the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of four delegates from each county have a second reading on the 29th inst.

The resolution relative to cleaning arms, was read the second time, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act to incorporate the managers of Back Creek School; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Saulsbury reports a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change a road in the village of Denton, in Caroline county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Norris, the following order was read, Ordered, That no leave shall be granted by this house after Saturday the 25th, on which a bill may be reported.

Mr. Teackle reports a bill, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and for other purposes; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a society for the promotion of useful arts. Ordered, That Messrs. Teackle, Purviance, Norris, Stonestreet and Steele, report the same.

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

Resolved, That all sheriffs and county clerks, against whom judgments have been obtained by the state, be and they hereby are released from the payment of the additional nine per cent interest per annum, with which they are chargeable by law.

On motion by Mr. Allen, the following resolution was read:

Whereas there are numerous works of science and art published in Europe, which from the expense of plates, from the smallness of their demand, from their extent and magnitude, and from various other considerations, cannot be reprinted in this country; and as it is the sense of this legislature, that science and literature should, by all possible means, be encouraged therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this legislature, that the importation of all works of science and art, should be free from any impost or duty, and that a proposition should be made to any government, in which the United States have an ambassador, for rendering all books duty free, coming from any such country, whose government will render the exemption reciprocal, and that the governor be requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolution to the members of the senate of the United States, and representatives in congress from the state of Maryland.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill relating to the public roads in Caroline county; endorsed will pass and the bill, ordered to be engrossed.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
January 18, 1823.

*Gentlemen of the senate,*  
In answer to your message of the 16th instant, we beg leave to explain, that a written communication was intended on the part of this house.

By order,  
**JOHN BREWER, Clk.**  
The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

**Monday, Jan. 20.**—On motion by Mr. Pratt, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to stay executions, and for other purposes.

George B. Cosden, Esquire, a delegate elect from Cecil county, in the place of William Craig, Jr. Esq. deceased, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Hambleton, of Talbot county, was read the second time and will not pass.

On motion by Mr. Steele, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county. Ordered, That Messrs. Steele, Byus and Hooper, report the same.

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

Whereas it is manifest to every member of this house, that the room we now sit in is not sufficiently large to transact the public business with comfort: And whereas it must be evident to every member, that another committee room would add much to the convenience of the members, inasmuch as it would facilitate the business of the house, and cause more order in this body; therefore,

Ordered, That a committee of three members be appointed by the honourable speaker, to report to this house the probable cost and the expediency of the undertaking.

Mr. Steele reports a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county; which was twice read, passed and sent to the senate.

The bill respecting last wills and testaments, was read the second time and will not pass.

Mr. Lockerman reports a bill, entitled A supplement to the act, entitled An act for the more effectual preventing of forging, and to make it felony to steal bonds, notes and other securities for the payment of money.

The resolution relative to the importation of works of science, was read a second time and dissented from.

Mr. John P. Kennedy reports a bill, entitled An act to incorporate a society for the promotion of useful arts.

And Mr. Teackle reports a bill, entitled An act to incorporate a society for the promotion of useful arts: which were read.

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

Whereas the congress of the United States did, at the first session of the sixteenth congress, pass a bill, entitled An act designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter, which in its effect is particularly prejudicial to the interests of the state of Maryland; Therefore,

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, be requested to use their best endeavours to effect the repeal of the aforesaid act, either in whole or in part, and particularly so, that armed vessels belonging to any foreign power, with whom the United States are on friendly terms, may hereafter be admitted into any port or ports within the Chesapeake bay, or its waters.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the preceding preamble and resolution, to our senators and representatives, to be by them submitted to the consideration of both houses of congress.

The house adjourns until tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

## ANOTHER CHALLENGE.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer, Dec. 31. C. W. VAN RANST, Esq.

Sir—Eclipse being matched by you, or your friends, against any other horse in the world, to be named at the starting post the 4th Tuesday in May next, to run four mile heats over the Long Island Course, for \$20,000, agreeably to your rules—I have thought proper to offer you a race against his full sister, three years old next spring. I will name a three year old the day after the Match for Eclipse against the world, that can beat her two mile heats over the same course, agreeably to the rules of that course for \$500, one half forfeit to be placed in the hands of the President of the said course at least ten days previous to the race, which is to be made known to me by the 1st day of March next—this being accepted shall be a sufficient pledge for the parties, after its publication in the Petersburg Intelligencer, or any other paper or papers of the United States, to bind them to perform and conform to the rules of sport on the turf.

Your's respectfully,  
**JAMES J. HARRISON.**

I know the right,  
And approve it too;  
I know the wrong,  
And yet the wrong pursue.

Brunswick, Va. December 31, 1822.

James J. Harrison, Esq.

Sir—I have just now seen the above letter, addressed to me through the medium of the newspapers, and lost no time in replying to it.

When I accepted your challenge, last autumn, to meet Sir Charles with Eclipse, on the Washington course, I did it in the hope of establishing more firmly his character, and with the view, if that hope was realized, of withdrawing him from the turf, and for the future, of devoting him exclusively to the purpose of improving our breed of horses.—The new match, made at Washington, was not of my seeking; and it was with reluctance that I yielded to the importunities of my friends, in consenting that he should run again, since it detains him another season from the stud.

My two year old filly which you challenge has never been tried. For the compliment, therefore, which you pay to Eclipse, by supposing it a fair offer to match the world against her because she happens to be 'Eclipse's full sister,' you will accept my acknowledgements. She has been entered for some time in a sweepstakes, with a number of colts, for a spring race, and could not with propriety be matched as you propose, even if I felt an inclination to close with your offer. If, however, I were otherwise situated, I should still reject it. Large wagers on untried horses have more the appearance of gambling speculations than comports with my ideas of the legitimate objects of the turf; and as in your quotation you acknowledge that you are 'pursuing the wrong,' you will excuse me if I decline to accompany you.

Yours respectfully,  
**C. W. VAN RANST.**

New York, Jan. 7, 1823.

## From the New York Fredonian.

### A CHALLENGE.

New York versus Virginia.

I offer a bet of 100 gallons of Whiskey to fight my dog GRUMBO, (a native of New York,) with any man's Dog living in the state of Virginia.—To meet on the public ground in Pittsburg any time in May next. If any person in the said state of Virginia, accept this challenge, he will make a deposit of one bbl. of whiskey in one of the Banks at Pittsburg; and on my receiving a certificate of said deposit from the Cashier, I shall commence training Grum for the combat.

Dated Fredonia, Jan. 1, 1823.

his  
**JACOB H. COLE,**  
mark

['It is worth remark,' that there is a manifest advantage in this case in favor of Virginia; for by embarking at Wheeling the Virginian will have water carriage all the way to Pittsburg; whereas the New York Grum, must travel at least seven miles by land before he can be favored with this facility.]—Ed. Fredonian.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The following brief and pertinent speech is given in the Harrisburg paper, as lately delivered in the House of Representatives of that state now in session:

'Mr. Speaker—My Kolleck's' come, and I think he ought to be schwoore.'

\*Colleague.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.



## NEXT PRESIDENT.

This is a subject of anxious solicitude to those Politicians who are always looking for the strongest side—of interesting calculation to those who expect nothing in any event—and on which great management is, and will be continued to be exercised, by all those who are determined by all means, right or wrong, to be up and in with whoever may succeed.

Being of that class of men who have nothing to expect and of course unfettered by any personal or sinister view, we can perhaps talk of this subject with as much impartiality, if not with as much ability, as any who have taken it in hand.

Among all those who are talked of as candidates, there is certainly a great disparity—but probably the contest will be among three of them alone, viz. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, and it will be unnecessary to treat on more than what pertains to these. It has been somewhat fashionable of late to seem to exclude, or rather to treat, the name of this latter gentleman (Mr. Clay) almost as if his chance was hopeless; but we think this is done without reason, although it may not be done without design; and it would not be strange to us, with our calculations on events, if Mr. Clay should not only not be excluded, but should stand upon a very firm and commanding ground in this great contest.

Laying aside the question of mental endowment, the stand made by these gentlemen appears to be of this sort, viz. Mr. Crawford is sustained by all the influence that the State of Georgia, and a strong portion of the South can give him, together with a pretty strong body of active men in place, who are all aided by the most violent and intolerant of the Democratic party men every where throughout the Union—Mr. Adams is mainly sustained, and perhaps is the only man who ever will be sustained hereafter among us, upon the ground and influence of legitimacy, introduced in the reign of Thomas Jefferson, and practised on to bring in Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe to the Presidential chair. To this may be added the support of the greater portion of those in the middle and North and Eastern States, who calculate that the administration in which he presides will be filled in all its parts with men of letters and of learning, and that it will be marked with the taste and splendour of an Augustan age. The persecutions attempted against Mr. Adams, and which have ostensibly been headed by Mr. Russell and General Smyth, have had no small tendency to improve his hopes—the attempts themselves were calculated alone to depress and degrade their authors, abettors and agents—while the ability of the defences made by Mr. Adams, has caused the feeling of sympathy, first entertained, to be wholly lost, in the stronger sentiments of applause & admiration of his powers. Mr. Clay will most probably be presented to our view as the transcendent colossus of the west, upheld by the undivided sentiment from Ohio to Louisiana—Wherever he is known he will find friends, and of course must have many interspersed throughout the Atlantic States, particularly among those who have held seats in Congress. He will receive zealous aid from all those men in every part of our country who have a taste for voluptuous excesses and pleasures, such as existed at the Court of Charles the second, and this constitutes a body of men by no means unimportant either in number or influence.

Such are the grounds upon which these gentlemen stand, and such we think are the influences by which, at present, it is most likely they will be sustained. It is impossible therefore to say, at this time, who will probably be the successful candidate—the only prediction we think that can with any sort of reasonableness be hazarded is, that the election will not be consummated by the electors, but will be ultimately determined by the House of Representatives in Congress, in which case, we will take the trans-Alleghany Eclipse against the field.

## FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. STEAM MILL.

The enterprising citizens of Easton have contemplated to undertake the project of a Steam Mill, and are now engaged in the necessary plans and steps in order to carry the design into execution. Considered as a mere matter of convenience, it will certainly be an object worthy the public attention, for in a country like this, level, possessing few streams, and those we have being always liable to be affected by drought, it is a matter of serious and general concern to have such a manufactory of Meal and Flour as will certainly at all times supply the demands of the citizens at any moment required.

But exclusive of this advantage, there is a much greater and more expanded influence to be calculated on from such an institution—it must be obvious to all that every thing that tends to promote the trade, industry and population of Easton, must necessarily enhance the value of the markets and require increased supplies from the neighbouring farmers all around—for if the consumption of this thriving little Town already affords a mart for the surplus of country produce, the more we can increase this mart, the more we increase the demand for the productions of the country—thus if by the establishment of various institutions and trades we could swell the inhabitants of Easton and augment its wealth and

active industry to double its present amount, in the same degree at least should we improve its markets and its demands for country produce. Any thing therefore of this sort which is established in the Town of Easton must not be regarded as a local plan merely for the aggrandizement of the Town and its Citizens, but it must be considered, as it really is, a project of general and equal interest to the surrounding country.

To see this matter in its true point of view, let us suppose the Town of Easton to be deserted by its inhabitants, that they were all to remove away to Baltimore or some other place, would not this be a great loss to the adjacent country for twenty miles around that now finds a ready market for all its supplies and a great convenience in making purchases? On the contrary, suppose Easton increased to twice or thrice its present size, is it not certain that its demands would extend to a still greater distance around and furnish a still more active market for the industry of the adjacent country? On this ground we therefore say, that the interest of Easton is the same with, and promotes, that of the surrounding country, and that the holders of Lands near this place are as much concerned in aiding and building up its Manufactories, in promoting its trade, in increasing its labour, industry and population as they are who are its immediate inhabitants. As the interest therefore is common, so let the exertion be common, and let us all contribute, according to our respective means, in promoting those institutions which encourage industry, promote population, and add to the general stock of trade and wealth.

Should the present plan be well carried into spirited execution, the good results will not probably stop here—it will be easy to have a Carding Machine and Felling Mill attached to the work, and such other manufactories may from time to time be annexed to it as the public exigencies may seem to demand. Once erect the machine with sufficient power, and let the subject be taken up with ardour by the citizens, and the beneficial effects may be soon made apparent and perceptible to all.

In all such works much doubt and perhaps prejudice must be encountered—but a very little reflection will convince every one of the practicability of the scheme—New projects are not eagerly embraced by a cautious people, but there is such a thing as being too cautious, too sceptical as to the result of things in one place which have been very beneficial in another—Money and industry is all that is wanting to render almost any thing profitably productive—these agents directed by sound discretion and good skill will always enhance the wealth, business and prosperity of any community.

When the Steam Mill is carried into operation, should it be found advisable, a market may be found at Easton Point for all the grain that is now sent there for transportation to Baltimore, and thus the Farmers would save the whole freight upon all their crop of Wheat and Corn, which is no inconsiderable saving to the growers of grain. It is impossible to recount all the advantages that may flow from such an establishment as the one now contemplated, and it behooves our people to rouse themselves from their torpor and begin to look forward to a more active scene of energy and enterprise. The want of energy has long been the evil we have had to resist—it has kept us down and forbid those powerful exertions which are absolutely necessary to improve our condition. Timidity and doubt are generally the companions of ignorance, and energy are the offspring of genius—Our citizens have as good faculties as any other men—Our country is as productive and capable of productiveness as any other country—why then should we paralyse the capacities of both by indolence, hesitation and fear?

It is much to be desired that all our citizens will unite in this spirited and laudable undertaking—let no man consider his little aid as too trifling to be given—Shares will be so arranged as to suit men of all descriptions of property, so that every citizen shall be enabled to engage in the undertaking and to participate in its benefits. All are invited to attend on the day that shall be assigned to give in their aid, and due notice will be given of it.

## A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

## Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Dear Sir, ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17.

"The Jew bill was on the tapis to-day in the House of Delegates—and as it is a latitudinarian subject, opening a wide range for desultory debate, and the Slangwangers have had considerable time to prepare for the wordy war, expectation was on tiptoe, and the lobbies crowded early—Father Kennedy was at the head of his Israelitish phalanx, and made his onset with spirit—A motion was made to strike out the preamble and first section of the bill—Mr. K. rose with abrupt dignity, and burst, 'Now is the day, and now is the hour;' but his cuts and thrusts were unequal, as if at times his wind was a little short—pace indeed his shield was illuminated with all the dazzling splendor of the rising sun. He is a fanatic on this subject; but appears to be an honest, good humoured harmless enemy. Mr. Purviance followed on the same side, who delivered himself *ore rando*; in good language, & plausible logic. Mr. A. Lee, who had made the motion to strike out, rose on the other side. He is rather too deliberate, with a little more fervour he would speak well—His constitutional argument was clear and forcible—his argument on the various decisions, which have declared the Bible a part of the common law of the land, still stronger—He related a well authenticated anecdote, with which I confess I was deeply gratified, and which ought to be recorded, and ought

too to put this subject to rest. Just before the battle of Brandywine, General Washington spent a night with a gentleman by the name of Burns near the enemy—and Burns gave him information that was useful to him—As the General was returning from the Convention, which formed the Constitution, near Wilmington, Burns met him on the road—The General recognized him, and upon Burns enquiring what had been done—The General informed him they had made an excellent Constitution, with he believed very few defects—that it had one, indeed, which he deeply lamented. It was devoid of an express recognition of the Christian religion—That the Delegates of the northern states had laboured zealously to obtain this feature—that he himself had been extremely anxious on the subject; but they had not been able to carry it—And he considered it the greatest defect in the instrument.

Mr. T. Carroll in favour of the bill had committed very well a neatly written little speech, and delivered it very pleasantly. There is something mysterious about this business—The Jews of Maryland themselves have never asked for what the advocates of this bill are so desirous of granting them—and it is said have no anxiety about it—I am inclined to believe the poor Jews are only made a stalking horse—and fear that the real design is to open the door to infidels and atheists, and a vain attempt to mock the holy religion of the Redeemer."

The Governor of Maryland has issued a Proclamation offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension of Levin Johnson, and Isaac Johnson, who were sentenced to the penitentiary for kidnapping; and Eli Roberts, who was also sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of ten years for a rape. These culprits were found guilty in Worcester County Court at November session, and made their escape on their way to the penitentiary.

Hugh Nelson, of Virginia, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain, in the place of Mr. Forsyth, who is about to return home.

The United States steam galley Enterprise, having undergone the necessary alterations Commodore Porter yesterday hoisted his broad pendant on board of her; and made a trial of her speed in the harbor. The wind blew a gale at N. W.—and although she displayed a great deal of canvass, she proved to be stiff, and capable of carrying a great press of sail. An experiment was also made of the effect which the artillery might have upon the engine. The result was perfectly satisfactory—the machinery was not the least affected by the shock. The Enterprise then passed the city, moved by both sails and steam—the wharves were crowded with citizens; who viewed with much satisfaction the performance of the vessel, and the alterations made in the galley in so short a space of time. The appearance of the Enterprise is very warlike.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

The Nashville Gazette, of the 28th ultimo, denies the statement, formerly published in the Philadelphia Aurora, that Gen. Jackson had withdrawn from the list of candidates for the office of President.

## PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 3.

"The Members of the Legislature, at a meeting this evening, nominated Mr. CLAY as a proper person for the Presidency of the United States, 50 votes to 7 votes. Mr. Clinton had 5 votes, Mr. Calhoun 1 vote, and Mr. Adams 1 vote. The debates at the meeting were long and tedious, and many went away before the final vote was taken."

## Presidential Nomination.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, on the 17th ult. at which Isaac G. Burnet presided, DAVID CLINTON, of the state of New York, was "recommended to the people of the state of Ohio, and of the Union, as a candidate for the office of the President of the United States, at the next election." So we go! This proves, at least, that in the first suggestion we made as to the prevailing sentiment in the state of Ohio on this subject, we were partly right, though mostly wrong. Mr. Clinton has a considerable interest in Ohio, though it do not predominate.—*Nat. Int.*

From the National Intelligencer Jan. 18.

In the Senate, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, continues to be the prominent subject of discussion. No question has yet been taken on the main principle, or any of the incidental propositions; and no decisive opinion can be formed of the fate of the measure in that body. Nor can any satisfactory indications of the issue be gathered from the course of the discussion, as both sides of the question are maintained with great ability; though the advocates of the bill have, so far, outnumbered its opponents. The interest of the subject, and the talents engaged in the debate have attracted to the Senate crowded auditories for several days.

In the house of Representatives, the day was so far consumed yesterday on the bill concerning the United States' Courts in Louisiana, that the consideration of the bill for further regulating the collection of duties on imports was not resumed. That bill, however seems to have seriously engaged the attention of the House; and, if we may judge from present indications, there is no doubt it will pass the house, without material amendment, in the form in which it was reported by the committee of Ways and Means. This, we believe, will be agreeable information to the respectable mercantile community, at the same time that, if matured into a law, the bill will

prove advantageous to the revenue, by fencing the laws for its collection with surer guards.

The President laid before the Senate of Maryland the following letter:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11 1823.

Sir—I have just had the pleasure to receive your letter announcing my election to a seat in the Senate of Maryland. I accept, with very high gratification, this mark of confidence from the honorable body over which you preside.

I shall repair to Annapolis, at the earliest practicable moment, to take my seat.

Accept the assurances of my very high respect and regard.

WILLIAM H. WINDER.

Hon'ble WM. R. STUART,  
President of the Senate,  
Annapolis.

We may presume that the following anecdote, copied from the New York Statesman, is true, in part at least, as the correspondent of that paper in Washington is too respectable a person to exaggerate, or to hazard such a statement upon loose information. We venture to assert that Mr. Adams, whom we suppose to be the secret y in question, acted with uniform propriety. The liability to intrusions, of the kind mentioned, is no small evil for the head of a department.

Nat. Gaz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

"BELL! HORRIDA BELL!"—I commence my budget this morning with a choice piece of scandal. What would letters be without a little seasoning of this ingredient? It has just been whispered in my ear, by a gentleman well acquainted with the facts, that a formidable though not fatal personal rencontre took place yesterday at one of the Departments, between a Secretary and a ci-devant General of the United States Army, who now brandishes the pen with as much dexterity, and with about the same effect, as he once did the sword. His addresses to his constituents 'come singly and in pairs,' and are paraded in awful array against his political enemy. But to the story on the truth of which our readers may place full reliance.—Yesterday the General called at one of the Departments and requested Mr. B— to sign a certain certificate, no matter what, Mr. B— would do it with the permission of the Secretary, not without. The General then called at the apartment of the Secretary to obtain his assent. He read the certificate, and then asked for the signature. It was replied that it could not be signed, as it contained what was not true. The General asserted that it was true, and here the parties were at issue. Whereupon the Virginian, waxing hot in his wrath, tore the certificate in pieces and trampled it under foot. The Secretary, bethinking himself, that this rencontre & the cause of it might, like some other events in his life, be liable to perversion, coolly and deliberately set about gathering up the fragments, as a memorial and witness of the transaction. In this he was interrupted by the General, who proclaimed, in a very angry tone, that he should not have the certificate, which was his property. Whether any thing beyond a storm of words ensued, or will ensue, I have been unable to ascertain; but it is certain a scene of great violence occurred, and mutual recriminations and charges of falsehood passed between the parties. What will be the event of this rencontre, time alone can unfold.

## UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

Some time since, a misunderstanding took place at Richmond, Ky. between Edmund Irvin, Esq. of that place, and Mr. Mattingly, editor of the Richmond Republican. It appears Mr. M. had made some editorial remarks in his paper, calculated to wound Mr. Irvin's feelings. After having read the offensive paragraph, he procured a cowhide, and proceeded to the printing office and attempted to apply it to Mattingly, who had provided himself with a pistol & shot Mr. Irvin in the breast, who fell and expired in a few seconds. Mr. Irvin had only been married three weeks previous to this unfortunate occurrence, to the daughter of General Green Clay.

Mr. Mattingly has been tried before an examining court and acquitted.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

CAPE HENRI, Jan. 6 1823.

Captain Hinkley, of the schooner Hope, who arrived at this port yesterday, in 12 days from Port-Au-Prince, informs us that a destructive fire took place there on the night of the 19th December, which commenced between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. and continued burning for two days, though the fire was principally got under by the succeeding morning. Capt. H. presumes that about one third part of the town was destroyed, including that in which the principal business of the place was transacted. Among the sufferers there were many Americans, who lost a considerable proportion of their cargoes of lumber, &c. and a number of American commercial houses were involved in the general ruin. The dwellings, &c. burnt, were estimated at from 150 to 200. Captain H. thinks the destruction of property must have been very great, but could not ascertain the amount, as he sailed directly after the fire. He further adds, that the cruelty of the negroes, towards the American and English masters and crews of vessels in port, who were doing their utmost to save their own as well as the property of their friends, was dreadful—many Americans were severely bruised, maimed and cut, with the sabres of the negroes.—*Telegraph.*

## DECREE.

Of JOHN PETER BOYER, President of Hayti, exempting building timber, and other materials used in the construction

of houses, from all duties during the year 1823.

Taking into consideration the dreadful conflagration of 16th and 17th inst. wishing to extend every possible advantage and facility to such as, having suffered on that occasion, are desirous to rebuild their houses, and anxious to see this done at the smallest expense to the owners—

We decree as follows: Art. 1st. All building timber, plank or boards, bricks or free stone, tiles of any description for roofing, or otherwise, nails for joists, rafters, laths or boards of any kind, which may be imported into Port au Prince during the year 1823, shall be free and exempt from duties or wharfage.

Art. 2 The present decree shall be printed and executed immediately, by the proper authorities.

Given at the National Palace of Port au Prince, this 18th day of December, 1822, in the 19th year of our independence.

BOYER.

By the President,  
B. INGINAC, Secretary General.  
Recorder.

## DIED

In this county, on Friday the 24th instant, Mrs. Ann consort of Mr. James, Chaplain, Jr. In this county on Sunday night last, very suddenly, at the residence of her uncle, James Nabbs, Esq. Miss Ann Brumman. In this county on Sunday last, Mr. William Hopkins.

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

**WANTED**  
**As a Housekeeper,**  
In a Family not far from Easton, a middle aged Woman, who can be recommended for her care, integrity and acquaintance with household affairs. Inquire at this Office. January 25—3w

## \$10 REWARD.

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

## Garden Seeds.

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

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

Amongst which are the following, viz.

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

## NOTICE.

The Subscribers, having entered into Partnership, to carry on a

## Black-Smith Shop,

in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Grace, takes this method of informing their friends in the neighbourhood of Bennett's Mill, that they have on hand, and intend to keep, a supply of Iron, Steel and Coal, and are determined to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to their employers.

HENRY PICKERING  
JOHN BLADES.

January 25th, 1823 4w

## Locust Posts.

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

LEVIN GALE

Elkton, Jan. 25, 1823—4w—untf



## POETRY.

### The Christian Virgin's Address to her Apostate Lover.

Oh! lost to faith, to peace, to heaven  
Canst thou a recreant be  
To him whose life for thine was given,  
Whose cross endured for thee?  
Canst thou for earthly joys resign  
A love immortal, pure, divine?  
Yet link thy plighted truth to mine,  
And cleave unchanged to me?

Thou canst not—and 'tis breathed in vain—  
Thy sophistry of love—  
Though not in pride or cold disdain  
Thy falsehood I reprove;  
In my heart may bleed—but yet  
Mine is no weak—no vain regret;  
Thy wrongs to me I might forget—  
But not to Him above.

Cease then—thy fond impassioned vow,  
In happier hours so dear;  
(No virgin pride restrains me now)  
I must not turn to hear;  
For still my erring heart might prove  
Too weak to spurn thy proffered love,  
And tears—though feigned and false—might  
move,  
And prayers, though insincere.

But no! the tie so firmly bound  
Is torn asunder now;  
How deep that sudden wrench may wound,  
It reeks not to avow;  
Go thou to fortune and to fame;  
I sink to sorrow—suffering—shame—  
Yet think, when glory glides thy name,  
I would not be as thou.

Thou canst not light or wavering deem  
The bosom all thine own;  
Thou know'st, in joy's enlivening beam,  
Or fortune's adverse frown,  
My pride, my bliss had been to share  
Thy hopes; to sooth thine hours of care;  
With thee the martyr's cross to bear,  
Or win the martyr's crown.

'Tis o'er, but never from my heart  
Shall time thine image blot;  
Thou dreams of other days depart—  
Thou shalt not be forgot,  
And never in the suppliant sigh  
Poured forth to Him who sways the sky,  
Shall mine own name be breathed on high,  
And thine remembered not.

Farewell! and oh! may He whose love  
Endures though man rebel,  
In mercy yet thy guilt reprove;  
Thy darkening clouds dispel.  
Where'er thy wandering steps incline  
My fondest prayers—nor only mine—  
The aid of Israel's God be thine;  
And in his name—farewell.

## AMERICAN ANECDOTE.

Just before the commencement of the siege of Savannah, 1799, an enterprise was achieved, by six Americans, remarkable for the address and daring intrepidity with which it was planned and executed. Capt. French, of the British army, with about one hundred men, had taken post on the Ogeechee river, where were also forty sailors on board of five British vessels, four of which were armed, the largest mounting 14 guns. Colonel John White, of the Georgia line, with Captain Elholm, and four other persons, one of whom was the colonel's servant, after kindling at night a number of fires, exhibiting the parade of a large encampment, and using other stratagems, peremptorily summoned the British commander to surrender. Captain French, in order to save his men from being cut to pieces, by a force which he supposed to be superior to his own, surrendered (1st October) without the smallest resistance. Colonel White having thus far succeeded, pretended he must keep back his troops, lest their animosity, already stifled by great exertions, should break out & an indiscriminate slaughter take place in defiance of his authority; and therefore he would commit his prisoners to three guides, who would conduct them safely to good quarters. This humane attention of White was thankfully received. He immediately ordered three of his attendants to proceed with the prisoners, who moved off with celerity, anxious to get away lest the fury of White's corps, believed to be at hand, might break out, desirous as he was to refrain it. White, with the two men retained by him, repaired, as he announced to the guides and prisoners, to his troops, for the purpose of proceeding in the rear. He then employed himself in collecting the militia of the neighbourhood, with whom he overtook his guides and prisoners. This affair, says General H. Lee, in his Memoirs, approaches too near the marvellous to have been admitted by him, had it not been uniformly credited and never contradicted.

**An Irish Journey up the Country.**  
What a blessed possession is that lightness of heart & that buoyancy of spirit which enables a man to ride above the billows of this "sea of troubles," and turn their enmity aside with an easy and good humored joke. An Irish sailor, who had seen long service in the East Indies, without touching terra firma, was unluckily snapped up in the "Chops of the Channel," on his return home, and sailed for another long cruise off Ferrol. During a gale of wind the vessel was run ashore, "high and dry," and Pat, being an active fellow, was sent forward on the buoy-boat to clear away. As soon as he had reached the end of it, he called out to a fellow countryman—"Arrah, Honey come here and smell the primroses; by— I hav'nt been so far up the country these several years."

In an assault case at York Assizes, a witness named John Labron was thus cross examined by Mr. Brougham.—"What are you?—I am a farmer, and melt a little. Do you know Dick Strother? No. Upon your oath, sir, are you not generally known by the name of Dick Strother?" (Much confused.)—"That has nothing to do with this business! I insist upon having an answer; have you not, from the notoriety of your character as a liar, obtained that name?" (Very reluctantly.) "I am sometimes called so." (Laughter.) "Now Dick! as you admit you are called so; do you know the story of the hare and the ball of wax?"—"I have heard of it."—"Then pray have the goodness to relate it to his Lordship and the Jury. I do not exactly remember it: Then I will refresh your memory by relating it myself.—Dick Strother was a cobbler, and being in want of a hare for a friend, he put into his pocket a ball of wax, and took a walk into the fields, when he soon espied one. Dick then very dexterously threw the ball of wax at her head, were it stuck, which so alarmed poor puss that in the violence of her haste to escape, she ran in contact with the head of another; both stuck fast together, and Dick! lucky Dick! caught both. Reiterated laughter.) Dick obtained great celebrity by telling of his wondrous feat, which he always affirmed as a truth, and from that time every notorious liar in Thorne bears the title of Dick Strother. Now Dick—I mean John—is not that the reason why you are called Dick Strother?—It may be so. Then you may go."

**LORD MAYOR'S DAY.**  
Saturday the 9th of November, 1822, Alderman Heygate commenced his Mayoralty, when the usual procession took place to Westminster for the Lord Mayor being sworn into office, and from thence back to Guildhall to dinner. The procession, with the knights in the ancient armor, had rather an imposing appearance. The banquet at Guildhall was honored with the presence of their Royal Highness the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Lords Darlington, Yarmouth, Erskine, Cranborne, Lowther, Messrs. Canning, Peel, Robinson, Wynn; the Prussian and Portuguese Ambassadors; Judges Abbott, Richards, Bayley, Best, Park, &c. The Lord Mayor's health was proposed by the Duke of York, and that of the Lady Mayoress by the Duke of Cambridge. The health of his Majesty's Ministers being given, Mr. Canning returned thanks, and stated it to be the wish of himself and colleagues to sustain the privileges of the citizens, and to merit their confidence. From the pressure of the crowd, the Lady Mayoress was taken so ill as to be unable to open the ball; the Lord Mayor applied to the lady of Sheriff Thompson, and she in the most accomplished manner undertook the task, and danced the minuet with the Prussian Ambassador.

The following is the bill of fare of the above feast. From its contents strangers may form some distinct conception of what is meant by a city feast, and by city eating. The provision is provided on a scale of the capacities of 1300 guests, for that was the number of those who signified their intention of dining with his Lordship:—  
Imprints—3000 pounds of real turtle, which will fill upwards of 200 tureens—800 dishes of game, hares, pheasants, partridges, &c. &c. and some of the finest and rarest species—84 fowls—80 peacocks—80 turkeys—34 sirloins of beef—24 stewed rumps of beef—48 hams—60 tongues—48 large pigeon pies—30 large raised pies—48 fish of the finest species—28 ragouts—128 jellies, creams, &c. &c.—60 large fruit pies—36 large marrow puddings—50 sallads, 48 large dishes of curious cookery, each of which would take a chapter to describe—100 full-grown pine apples—200 pounds of the finest grapes—250 ice creams; and pears, apples, olives, cakes, and dried fruit of the finest and rarest description  
London paper.

**A NEW ANECDOTE.**  
Several fishermen were lately indicted in London for riotous conduct, armed with clubs, hatchets, &c. One of them swore that at the time he was alone by himself, and had a witness that could prove it; that he had nothing in his hand but his fist, and that was in his pocket. He said he was knocked down, & was dead for a fortnight, he was so sadly knick.

## NOTICE To State Debtors.

Defaulting Sheriffs, Clerks and Collectors of the several and respective counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are hereby warned to settle, and pay into this Treasury the respective sums due the State from each of them, by the twentieth day of February next. Those Debtors which neglect to comply with this Notice, will be dealt with as the Law directs, at the ensuing Spring Courts, without respect to persons.  
"The State wants Money and must have it."  
WILL. RICHARDSON,  
Treasurer Eastern Shore, Maryland.  
January 18—

## A gang of Slaves WANTED.

The Subscriber wants to purchase, for a Cotton Plantation, in Louisiana, a United Gang of from 40 to 50 SLAVES, for life, for which Cash will be paid. Communications to be directed to him, in Petersburg, Va. respecting the age, size, and particular profession of each of them, together with the price asked, and the place where the slaves could be viewed.  
T. F. LAVILLE.  
January 18—3u

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

## REMOVAL.

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

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

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

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

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



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

FRANCIS PARROTT.  
Easton, August 17—tf

## Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

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

## CAMPER & THOMPSON.

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

JOHN CAMPER,  
GEORGE P. THOMPSON.  
Sept. 14 tf

## Joseph Chain,

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

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

## To be Rented,

And immediate possession given, the property lately occupied by Maj. William Haskins, deceased, at Hunting Creek, Caroline county.  
—ALSO—  
For Hire two good Blacksmiths  
JOSEPH HASKINS.  
Jan. 11—9w

## A TEACHER WANTED.

A person qualified to Teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, and who can produce satisfactory proof of his capability, will hear of an eligible situation by applying to  
HENRY NICOLS,  
President of the Board of Trustees of the Hillsborough School,  
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 30 tf 5

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, at the suit of Robert Moore, Executor of William Meuley, and a fieri facias at the suit of Robert Moore against David Nice, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th February next, on the Court House Green between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz. The Farm where Philemon Horney now resides, called part of Dixons Lot and Rich Farm, containing 339 acres more or less, one Lot of ground on the West side of the road leading from Easton to Goldborough's Neck, containing 8 acres more or less, the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by said Nice opposite No. Hammond, Esq. one Wagon, 3 head of Horses. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shf.  
Jan. 11—ts

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 29th day of January next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. upon the premises, all the Lands and real Estate of Nicholas Hopkins, late of Caroline county, and being the Farm near Dover Bridge, adjoining the Lands of the late Col. Smyth and others at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Kelly. It is presumed to be unnecessary to give a minute description of the premises, as persons who wish to purchase will probably be disposed to examine for themselves. This property will be sold upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of Sale—and upon the ratification of the sale, and full payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed transfer and convey to the purchaser or purchasers, all the right, title and estate of the said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, of, in and to the premises.

The creditors of the said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, and file them with the clerk of Caroline county Court within six months from the time of said Sale,  
MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.  
Dec. 14—ts

## Kent County Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1822.  
Christopher Spry, } Ordered by  
vs. } the Court that  
The Heirs of Daniel Turner, } the Sale of the  
real estate, made by Edward Eubanks the  
Trustee appointed by this Court, and which  
was returned by the Trustee, to this present  
term, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause  
is shewn to the contrary by the first day of  
the next March term—and that the Trustee  
cause a copy of this order to be published for  
the space of two months in the Easton Gazette,  
before the next March Court for Kent  
county.—The Trustee reports that the real  
estate sold for one hundred and twenty eight  
dollars and seventy five cents.

THOS. WORRELL,  
A true Copy,  
Test, WILLIAM SCOTT, Clk.  
of Kent county Court, Md.  
Nov. 4—(Dec. 14) 2m

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

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

## FOR SALE.

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

## REMOVAL.

## Henry B. Jones, WATCH-MAKER.

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession—and begs leave to inform them that he has taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Jump, situated on Washington, a few doors below Dover street, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.  
Easton, January 4

## Nanticoke Bridge.

Vienna, Jan. 6, 1823  
The President and directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, have this day declared a dividend of thirty five cents on each share of the Capital Stock, payable to the Stock holders or their legal representatives on demand.  
JERE COLSTON, Treasurer.  
January 11—3w

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

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

The Terms for Boarding and Tuition, shall be \$35 a quarter. Books and Stationary shall be furnished at the usual prices. Pupils will be received at any time after this date. The healthy and pleasant situation of Newark is so generally known, in consequence of the high reputation of its Academy that any recommendation of it, as an eligible place for a Boarding School, it is deemed superfluous. On the part of the Teacher, nothing shall be omitted that is calculated to promote the improvement of his pupils. For information respecting his character and qualifications, he respectfully refers to the Rev. A. R. Russell, Principal of the Newark Academy, and to the Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia.  
W. SHERRELL.  
Newark, (Del.) Jan. 11, 1823—

## \$20 REWARD.

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

## NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

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

## Mills for Sale.

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

## Notice.

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

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas to me directed against Thomas Atkinson, at the suits of Edward Auld use Fayette Gibson, Lambert Reardon, William Bromwell, R. H. Jones and Ns. Hammond; will be sold on Tuesday 11th February next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: **ONE HOUSE and LOT** now occupied by said Atkinson, a HOUSE and TANYARD, &c. and a small quantity of Tan Bark, a quantity of undressed Leather contained in 18 vats, a lot of dressed Upper Leather and Sheep Skins, one lot of Cypress Shingles, one Horse and Cart, two Carriages, one eight day Clock, four Beds, two Mahogany Tables, one Desk, one Cupboard and contents, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shf.  
Jan. 18—ts

## In Council,

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

## BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

December, 14th 1822.  
Whereas the Governor in his communication hath advised that, owing to the late afflictions by disease, a day be set apart by the General Assembly, and recommend to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer; Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the thirteenth day of March next, be set apart and recommended to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer; and that this resolution be published in such Newspapers throughout the State as the Governor and Council may direct for the information of the Citizens thereof.  
By Order,  
JOHN BREWER, Clk.  
January 18—8w

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.