

# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1819.

NO. 60.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY 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.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### From the Connecticut Courant. ON MANURES.

We shall avail ourselves of whatever information we can derive from different sources, on the subject of *compost & manures*. We are persuaded that many farmers are possessed of the *knowledge* of facts, that would contribute much to our great object, and could they be persuaded to divulge it, they would confer a lasting favor on their brethren and the public. The application of lime, burnt clay, salt, gypsum, wood ashes, marine shells, tan bark, and pomies, has, in some instances, been made, and we would enquire with what success; on what soils, in what quantities, and on what crops? Hints which would lead to the detail of a single successful experiment, might be the means of exciting an attention that would produce lasting effects. Indeed, without free communication between farmers, little can be expected of profit or improvement; and what we would ask, presents a more proper medium than a *newspaper*, which almost every man, woman and child is in the weekly habit of reading? And it affords us pleasure thus publicly to acknowledge the promptitude & politeness of printers, in giving their columns to the good of the farmer. We have made inquiries on the subject of marine salt, and submit the following remarks, the truth of which may be tested by experiments on a small scale, which, if successful to the extent which European farmers have experienced, may be extended as occasion may require. Salt Manures, when divested of their salts, are reduced to mere lifeless matter; therefore, to procure salts proper for vegetation, without any extraneous mass would be an important discovery. It has been proved by experience that those lands which have been covered by the tides, produce grass and corn superior to any other; and when the farmer can procure *foul salt*, to improve his fields, they never fail to return abundant crops, which proves that common salt is replete with the same fertilizing qualities as sea-water. It is also well known, that common salt contains an alkali equal to the nitre, which enriches the lands in China, and the low grounds of Egypt. But common salt will be found preferable to nitre, because pure nitre suffers the extra heats to inhale moisture; whilst the alkali, which is combined with the acid of common salt, is so fixed as to attract an additional moisture. This then is a true *magnet* to water; for heat equal to boiling water will not dry salted soil. As it is generally agreed that air and water, with what is dissolved in them, constitute the food of plants, to cultivate land in such a manner, as to make it retain a proper quantity of air and water, would in all probability, be the best means of rendering it fertile. In that view, a soil to be perpetually fertile, must be endowed with power to retain air and water sufficient for its plants; and at the same time must be of a nature that will not harden by moisture. Salt promises to answer all these different purposes; for it will prevent the soil from being hardened by water, and also invigorate it by its retentive alkaline and acid qualities. These suggestions almost amount to a proof, that common salt is that desirable object, which when properly used will be found the true and solvent, so essentially necessary to prepare matter proper for the food of plants. Salt if generally used, would probably be the cheapest, best and most universal manure in nature. When the English farmer intends to turn his land to tillage, in autumn he sows a double quantity of salt, in order to destroy grass, rushes, weeds, fern, worms, snails, &c. The whole is by that means converted into a rich manure, which supports three successive crops, and leaves the soil, after all, in good condition. This mode of preparation appears to be superior to any other. Some farmers have sown one thousand pounds of salt on one acre of land as soon as plowed in order to ameliorate the soil, before the seed is sown. They have also laid on meadow grounds, as soon as mown, and pasture lands, in winter, about the same quantity. When salt shall have been introduced upon commons, hills, and mountains, they will exhibit as rich a verdure as a salt marsh, and prevent the rot in sheep. Salt should be used in composts, hot-beds, and hop-grounds, and might be sifted in small quantities around plants and fruit trees, several times in the year, to advantage.

Note.—Since the above was prepared for the press, I have been informed, that a farmer, in a neighboring town, eminent for his skill & perseverance, has made a very satisfactory experiment with salt, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, on meadow land. He has very much increased the quantity of hay, and entirely cleared the ground of moles. A farmer in this town, also, has been successful in experiments upon plowed and grass land. To avoid excess, perhaps the dressing should not exceed three bushels to the acre for the present. As this is a favorable season for experiments on pasture land, the farmers will soon be able, at a small expense, to try its efficacy. Hartford, Jan. 8, 1819.

The impossibility of procuring dung, in the quantity it is wanted, (although great improvements have been made, within a few years, in increasing it,) had led farmers to find a substitute in successive crops, composts, and chemical modifications of earth. The following remarks by an old farmer, may lead to a profitable and cheap mode of enriching our meadows and orchards:

"Burnt Clay is an absorbent, and acts much like lime, but not so powerfully. The method of burning it is as follows: Procure 8 loads of clay cut into spits about as thick as a brick; let it be pretty well dried in the sun; and having made a heap of brush and other wood, coals or other combustibles, laid one upon another, about as large as a small bonfire, in a pyramidal form, bring the spits of clay and lay them round the same two or three spits thick, leaving only room to put in the fire and then light it. The clay will soon take fire, and as it advances upwards lay on more spits of clay, placing them in such an order that the fire may be pent up with the heap and never suffered to go out. After having burnt up the eight loads of clay, the heat within will be so great as to fire any thing; and then you may lay on the clay green as it is dug from the pit, being always watchful to keep adding to it, but not too fast lest you smother the fire. The heap you may enlarge and spread out at the feet, keeping the fire constantly burning night and day, for the larger the heap grows, the easier burns the clay. This is a most cheap dressing for all sorts of lands, and in all situations; also being laid about roots of all young fruit trees, pretty thick, enlarges, multiplies and accelerates the fruit."

From the (London) Farmer's Journal, October 5, 1818.

LUD-SHOT MANOR-FARM, Sept. 24, 1818.

On Salt, as a top-dressing for Wheat.

I was led to make an experiment on Salt, as a top dressing for wheat, in consequence of what has been written on this subject, and so copiously detailed in your Journal. The communication which was conveyed to your readers from Sir John Sinclair, on the 21st. respecting it, induces me to trouble you, with an account of what has fallen under my own observation.

Last autumn I sowed a field of wheat on a clover lay, which was dressed and treated exactly as an adjoining one, similar to it as to aspect and the nature of the soil. After Christmas, one of them began to fail in many places, increasing daily; and about March, there were several large spots, which only exhibited a few starved plants. A friend had given me about thirty bushels of Salt, that had been collected from the sweepings of Irish pork. In April, I sowed this salt, and as nearly as I can judge, at the rate of three bushels to an acre, all over the field where these failures were noticed. The effect was instantaneous—the bare spots did not increase—and those few miserable plants that were left on them, began to recover; and finally produced as much and as good wheat, as an equal number of plants in any part of the field. I will not take upon myself to say what was the cause of these partial failures; whether they proceeded from the wire worm grub, or slug; or from any unobserved noxious quality of the soil, in these spots. I can only detail the case; and leave these considerations to others. But it may not be unacceptable to your readers, to be further informed; that I, as well as every person on the farm, did think the whole field put on a more luxuriant appearance, after the application of the salt; and that I was, on the whole, extremely well satisfied with its produce; & with the quantity of wheat.

WM. DEACON.

From a London paper.

MATRIMONY.—Our readers must often have heard of the Blacksmith of Gretna-Green, near the line between England and Scotland, who has rivetted the chains of numerous inconsiderate young ladies and young gentlemen in the bonds of matrimony, three-fourths of whom have had some cause of repentance for their precipitation before the expiration of the honeymoon. A new workman in that way, a John Foster, having lately commenced business, on the north side of the line, he was apprehended, tried, convicted by the Scottish judges, and sentenced to banishment from Scotland for life. Mr. Foster unwilling to relinquish so lucrative a trade, continues to perform the holy office of matrimony in a boat anchored exactly in the middle of the river Tweed, there considering himself as neither in Scotland nor England.—The singularity of the situation is so uncommon that he gets much more business than formerly. The idea of being married in a boat, is a strong inducement to "romantic lovers" to risk the future happiness of their lives.

## GENERAL JACKSON.

(CONCLUDED.)

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

At length, sir, civil liberty was restored with peace, and General Jackson was summoned by the judge to answer for this contempt of the laws in the treatment of his person & authority. "If," said the magistrate, "the party object to the jurisdiction of the court, he shall be heard; if his defence be a denial of the facts charged, or that they amount to a contempt, he shall be heard; if it be an apology to the court, or to show that by the constitution and laws of the U. S. he had a right to do as charged, the court will hear him." This is complained of, as not allowing latitude enough. He demanded leave to abuse and vilify the judge! The written defence he offered, being rejected by the court, was printed, and is before the public. I should smile at its wretched sophistry, if I were not alarmed at its audacity, and disgusted at the impudence with which he pleads as his protection from summary punishment the very constitution and laws he had so long and so recklessly trampled under foot, and denies his own plea of necessity as a proper foundation for the known settled practice of our courts of justice in cases of contempt. He was fined a 1000 dols. interrupted, insulted, & brow beat the judge on the judgment seat; and retired amid the huzzas of a people whom he had tamed to wrongs, or this had been his last.

Did the legislature of Louisiana remonstrate, or demand redress? In the uttermost abjection of slavery, they durst hardly withhold from him their thanks. Did the people, in any part of the Union, murmur or complain? The Turks had not remained more quiet or contented. Did the press, the Watchman of Liberty (especially of its own) the warder on the wall, give the alarm. He was either talking, or pursuing, or peradventure he slept and could not be awake. Did the General humble himself at the feet of the constitution, and pray an inquiry into his conduct and motives? Did the executive of the United States order any trial, any inquiry, or utter any censure, any disapprobation? Did Congress pass an act of indemnity, which, acknowledging the purity of his motives, and the necessity of his measures, but affirming their illegality, obviated in some measure, the dangerous consequences of the example, at the same time that it protected the officer from being punished or questioned. No! History, sir, that records his ninety days tyranny, records also, that his whole conduct stands unquestioned to this day, as if it were the regular exercise of undoubted authority.

Still, sir, many wise and good men may be inclined to find an excuse for us all, in the circumstances attending and following the transactions at New Orleans. But what will they say, if in time of profound peace, without the least pretext of necessity, and contrary to all reasons of expediency, he has shown the same disposition to set himself above all the constituted authorities?

The Union was laid off into large military districts, during the late war; a measure of convenience and utility, perhaps in time of war, but (I should think) utterly unsuitable to a state of peace. The same organization however, either through listlessness, or for some reasons inscrutable to me, has ever since been continued. In April 1817, Gen. Jackson, commander of the division of the South, published an order prohibiting the officers of his division, from paying obedience to any order of the war department unless coming through him as the proper organ of communication; I shall not stop to examine the justness of a pretension, superlatively absurd and ridiculous on its face, I protest I discern no adequate motive to account for it. Was it perverseness? or pride? or military etiquette? or did the general design this order to preserve by way of continual claim, his independence of, or rather his ascendancy over his lawful superiors? If such were the design, it has, for aught we know, completely succeeded. I have heard, that this contest for supremacy has been adjusted to the satisfaction of the executive. I know that no atonement has been made for the insult of and injury to the nation. The dignity of the government is a part of its authority; with which it is clothed, as with all the rest, not for the personal advantage or honor of ministers but for the public good.

I ask your attention now, sir, to the events of the present year. Gen. Jackson, being again ordered to assume the command of our southern army in person, and to chastise and curb the Seminoles, the State of Georgia was doomed to behold his presence in the field. The constitution of the U. S. expressly reserves to the state governments the appointment of the officers of their respective militia; & the constitution of Georgia (like the constitutions or laws of every other State of the Union) appoints the Governor *ex officio*, commander in

Life of Jackson, p. 381. Niles's Reg. VIII. 372-374.

Life of Jackson, p. 333, 300, app. F. Niles's Reg. VIII. 213, 262.

chief of its forces, regular and militia. It is an authority, indeed essential to the existence of the state sovereignties, and to the integrity of our system. To the astonishment of the nation, Gen. Jackson declares that his command virtually suspends the constitution of Georgia, in respect to the military authority of its executive at least; and in what other respects, we shall know when occasions shall occur as in Louisiana, to develop the full extent of his pretensions. Governor Rabun had issued an order, never doubting, I dare say, his own constitutional and lawful power. The order was most vilely abused, General Jackson, not content with assuming the power of redressing the abuse (for that was an usurpation) questions and denies the authority of the order itself. In his letter of May 7, 1818, he tells Gov. Rabun, in plain terms—"You, sir, as Governor of a state within my military division, have no right to give a military order while I am in the field." Behold, sir, the monstrous consequences of this broad and bold pretension, if it should prevail! Should an insurrection occur in any of the States belonging to the division of the South, while General Jackson is in the field, the governor of the state, and of course every inferior officer of the militia, must patiently endure the horrors of a civil war, till his high behests can be known! Sir, I cannot repress the sentiments of astonishment I feel, that the legislature or the representatives of Georgia in Congress, have not demanded his immediate arrest and trial.

But in truth, sir, we have the best reason for believing that in General Jackson's opinion, whenever he is at the head of an army, all the powers of every branch of our governments, state and federal, are suspended or transferred to him. His instructions for the conduct of the war against the Seminoles may be gathered from the President's late message to Congress: he was authorised to pursue the savage enemy into the Spanish territory, if he should take refuge there, taking care not to encroach on the rights of Spain. According to the laws of nations, it is absolutely unlawful to *attack* an enemy in a neutral country, or commit in any other hostility; but if a neutral afford a retreat to one belligerent, and allow him time to recover, and watch a favorable opportunity of renewing his attack on the territories of the other, that other may march into the neutral territory in quest of his enemy. The orders which were given to General Jackson (as I understand them) authorised him to carry war into Florida against the Seminoles, but not to commit hostility against the subjects of Spain; and his correspondence shows, that he himself understood them in the same light, I acquit the Executive, therefore, of intending a violation of the constitution, in waging war without a previous declaration of it by Congress. The merits of General Jackson's conduct may be stated in a few words. Disregarding his orders, usurping the powers of Congress, which alone by our constitution is capable of declaring war, he took St. Marks by assault, and Pensacola by capitulation; the first on the 7th of April, and the latter on the 27th of May. Whether in the interval of fifty days which elapsed between the seizure of the two posts, the Executive had time to get intelligence of his proceedings, and send new orders to the General whether it did send him such orders and whether he was instructed to persist in or to forbear further aggressions against Spain are questions which will deserve a solution, but which are not to be discussed in the actual state of the information before the public. This only we know, that the President, while to preserve peaceful relations, with Spain, he disavows General Jackson's proceedings at the same time excuses and applauds that officer himself for these very acts. Whether the circumstances, which came to General Jackson's knowledge, during the campaign, would have afforded just cause of a declaration of war against Spain, is not the question whatever those circumstances were, it was a usurpation in Gen. Jackson to wage war upon his own judgment.

What does General Jackson, about the time of these very proceedings say on this very subject, to Governor Rabun? He indignantly denies his right to make war against an Indian tribe in peace with and under the protection of the United States. Out of his own mouth I condemn him.

The laws of nations, sir, afford no more protection to individuals against the violence of this officer than to sovereign states. I allude to the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. To give a general character of these strange proceedings; they were indictments; convictions and capital executions, of foreigners, for high treason against the United States to which they owed no allegiance, committed, and prosecuted in a foreign territory and jurisdiction!

The first objection, to which those proceedings are liable, is, that admitting these men were guilty of all the offences alleged against them; admitting, that, according to the laws of nations, they by such guilt incurred the forfeiture of their lives;

they were not amenable to the tribunal before which they were arraigned. Our courts martial have no lawful jurisdiction; beyond that, which is given them by the Acts of Congress, establishing the rules & articles of war; and it will hardly be pretended that these have vested in them any cognizance over crimes of the nature of these imputed to those unhappy men.

If the jurisdiction be admitted, the sentence against both of them was unjust in law; & the sentence against Arbuthnot was unjust in point of fact.

Arbuthnot was found guilty by the court martial, on two charges: first of inciting the Creek Indians to war against the United States he himself being a British subject and his nation at peace with ours; 2nd of aiding, abetting and comforting the enemy, supplying them with the means of war. It will hardly be believed, that the only proof adduced, applicable to the first of these two charges, was, the evidence of John Winslet, detailing the contents of a letter the witness had interpreted for an Indian Chief called Little Prince, which the witness said was signed by a Mr. Arbuthnot, without stating that it was signed by the Arbuthnot who stood accused, though it appears he was acquainted with his hand writing; and evidence of William Hamblin, Arbuthnot's known and mortal enemy, that the witness had been told by the Indians, that Arbuthnot had instigated them to war against the United States, and to the murder and plunder of our citizens. What the public is informed, that the rules of evidence are the same in courts martial, as those that prevail in courts of law, it will be at no loss to make a fair estimate of the merits of this conviction. As the second charge, (discarding the hearsay evidence of the same W. Hamblin, principal proof of the charge was, from the prisoner's own correspondence, and some other documents. I say, confidently, that those papers contain not the least proof, that he ever incited the Indians to offensive war, or aggressions of any kind, against the United States of their citizens; they relate to measures of defence & prevention against aggression upon the Indians. Far from instigating them to war; he manifestly considers their utter ruin as the certain consequence of a war with the U. States. He labors, therefore, to impress upon their minds, upon the British minister at Washington, and on other correspondents, that the encroachments of our citizens were not countenanced by the President. In his whole correspondence there is not to be found one word stronger than the following letter to our Indian Agent, General Mitchell, of January 19, 1818:—"In taking the liberty of addressing you, sir, in behalf of the unfortunate Indians, believe me I have no wish but to see an end put to a war, which, if persisted in, I foresee must eventually be their ruin; and, as they are not the aggressors, if in the height of their rage they have committed any excesses, that you will overlook them, as the just-bellows of an indignant spirit against an invading foe."—It is true, he was the organ or the instrument of the Indian appeals to the officers of his own or the Spanish governments, of their application for protection in what they deemed their just rights, and of their remonstrances to our own Indian agents, against past or anticipated injury and oppression. It is possible too, that he supplied them with some scanty munitions of war; though a merciful court would have inferred that nine kegs of powder and 500 pounds of lead, were imported by an Indian trader, as a supply for hunting, not for war. That he took a deep interest in the affairs of this devoted race; that he deplored their miserable condition; that he regarded them as his fellow creatures; and was desirous and active to save them from utter extermination; of these *unchristian* crimes (as General Jackson considers them;) he was certainly guilty. The General regards him as a secret agent of the British government, and thinks that government was well advised of his proceedings. I think it very probable—but that would prove not his guilt but his innocence! It would prove that it was not the individual, but the British government that had wronged us, if any wrong had been done. Its subject could be guilty of no fault in following its orders—every subject or citizen owes obedience to his government; and indeed, the officers of General Jackson's own Division of the South.

Ambrister was convicted, abetting & comforting the enemy with the means of leading and commanding Indians in war against a British subject, and peace with our country. The evidence



recalled the sentence of death it pronounced against Arbutnot. Is it not clear, that upon their own principles Ambrister was more heinously criminal?

But if, sir, the guilt of these men, with every imaginable aggravation, be admitted, the question would still remain, whether, according to the laws of nations, and the usages of war, they were liable to the punishment of death. It is impossible for the writers on public law, so far as to see in them any authority for the monstrous principles affirmed in the fatal general order. Discarding the illustrious instances of La Fayette, Kosciusko and De Kalb, the question may be brought immediately home to our bosoms, in its application to the humblest and obscurest of mankind. American and British merchants are at this very time, supplying the royal and revolutionary armies in Spanish America, (which ever affords the best market) with all kinds of munitions of war: If the masters and crews of their vessels should be taken in the very act of carrying on this trade, are they liable to be arraigned before a naval or military court martial, sentenced, and hanged up at the yard arm, or on the next tree? Many of our youth have accepted commissions in the Patriot army, and are fighting the battles of South American independence; should they fall into the hands of the Royalists, has a General, or could a court martial be detailed from her armies, who would hang them in cold blood. When I hear it urged, that Arbutnot and Ambrister did not unite in war with civilized nations, but with the wild savages of the forest, who do not respect the laws of civilized warfare: I look to the history of my own country, and there (thank God) that such a distinction is not to be endured at this day. We never before heard of it. Had it prevailed, how many Englishmen General Arbutnot might have hanged, in the war he carried against the Indians; but he did not silence the pleadings of conscience and humanity in his bosom or endeavor to frown Washington. Had it prevailed, why were not the British prisoners, taken on our northern frontiers during the late war, fighting by the side of savages, whom they and their government had incited to hostility against us, at the same time when (to the disgrace of the British name) rewards were offered for American scalps; why were they not, all bravely tried, convicted and led to execution?

There (as it has been justly asked) was the necessity of executing these two men even if their sentence was undoubtedly right. The Seminole war was at an end, and had it still been raging, Gen. Jackson could have sent these prisoners in chains to the United States, to be dealt with according to the wisdom of his government. The blood even of the guilty should not be washed without reluctance and without a good end.

As to Ambrister, the court martial did not condemn him to die. The first sentence, as Gen. Jackson is pleased to consider it, being instantly rescinded by the court, was in truth no sentence at all. His approbation could not revive its existence. The last sentence was the only sentence. When the commander in chief disapproved it, the most he could rightfully have done, was to order the court martial to reconsider it. By what authority, then, was Ambrister doomed to death? By the sovereign will of Major General Andrew Jackson, in whose hands are the powers of peace and war, life and death.

Mr. Gales, in his officious and awkward zeal to excuse this part of the General's conduct, suggests, "that it was no doubt dictated by a regard to the wishes of the prisoner, who preferred death to the ignominious punishment for which that fate was commuted by the court." This is not a mere surmise of Mr. Gales. If the fact were so, it aggravates the General's guilt. A brave man asking death at his hands, as a refuge from disgrace, should have moved him to respect, sympathy and pardon. What shall we think of this man, sir, the utmost stretch of whose clemency, according to his defenders, is to inflict death for mercy's sake?

Thus sir, has an American officer destroyed the lives of two of his fellow creatures, without any rightful power, without any adequate motive, and with such indecent precipitancy as hardly to give time for prayer in the interval between judgment and death—Humanity bleeds at the recital; and national pride sinks in the American heart, oppressed with the load of shame and grief.

And all that the President of the United States has said, and all he has done, is to tell congress, that a copy of the proceedings of the court martial, in the trial of Arbutnot and Ambrister, shall be laid before them, and to fulfil the promise!

Here, sir, for the present let us shut the scene. Gen. Jackson, from the moment he was entrusted with command, has avowedly and systematically made his own and pleasures the sole rule and guide of his actions: he has suspended the legislative and judicial functions, with arbitrary sway & he so as of right; he has insulted the United States, at his commission; he has usurped peace and war, in his own name; he has

no part in public affairs, a silent spectator of ordinary political occurrences, I can yet never be indifferent to great questions of right that directly affect the peace, the honor & the constitution of my country. I see no reason, on the present occasion, to forbear the public communication of my opinions; or to soften, if I could, the indignant language of truth and justice. Liberty is not of spontaneous growth in any soil or clime; and he is deaf to the voice of experience, who deems it that hardy plant which will flourish even, after it has taken root, without continual pains and cultivation. ALGERNON SIDNEY.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.  
Mr. Spencer, from the committee appointed to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, made the following Report.—[The great length of this report prevents our laying it before our readers.]

### MONDAY, JAN. 18.

#### GOVERNMENT OF FLORIDA.

Mr. Edwards offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause any information, not already communicated, to be laid before this House, whether Amelia Island, St. Marks and Pensacola, yet remain in the possession of the United States, and, if so, by what laws the inhabitants are governed; whether articles imported therein from foreign countries are subject to any and what duties, and by what laws; and whether the said duties are collected and how; whether vessels arriving in the U. States from Pensacola and Amelia Island, and in Pensacola & Amelia Island from the United States respectively, are considered and treated as vessels from foreign countries, which was agreed to without a division.

#### THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The order of the day, on the report of the committee on military affairs respecting the Seminole War, being announced—The House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to whom that report was committed, Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

There was some conversation previously about postponing the subject for a day or two; but the House, by a majority of ten or fifteen votes, resolved to take it up.

The report of the military committee was read through, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the house of representatives of the U. States disapprove of the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbutnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, took the floor in support of the report; and having spoken some time in support of the resolution immediately before the House, he was proceeding to the other questions arising out of the Seminole war, when—

It was decided by the chair, that the discussion must be confined to the question immediately before the house.

After a good deal of conversation on the question of the order of proceeding in this case, and in which a general disposition was manifested that the whole subject should be discussed, and the difference of opinion was only as to the modes of getting at it, to obviate all difficulty on this subject—

Mr. Cobb moved to amend the resolution before the committee, by inserting after the word "Resolved," the following matter.

"That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this house, prohibiting, in time of peace or in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive, taken by the army of the United States, without the approval of such execution by the President."

Resolved, That this House disapproves of the seizure of the posts of St. Marks and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barrancas, contrary to orders, and in violation of the constitution.

Resolved, That the same committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the U. States, or any corps thereof, into any foreign territory, without the previous authorization of congress, except it be in the case of fresh pursuit of a defeated enemy of the U. States, taking refuge within such foreign territory.

The committee agreed to rise; and leave being given to sit again, the amendment moved in committee was ordered to be printed.

And the house adjourned.

### TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

Mr. Middleton laid before the house sundry documents, transmitted to him as chairman of the committee on the subject of the illicit introduction of slaves into the U. States; which were referred to a committee of the whole, to whom the bill on that subject is referred.

Mr. H. Nelson offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the speaker be authorized to admit to seats within the hall of the House of Representatives, such persons as he may think proper, having regard to the convenience of the members in transacting the public business.

#### BANK U. STATES.

Mr. Trimble offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the attorney-general of the U. States, in conjunction with the district attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a scire facias to be issued, according to the 23d section of the act "To incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," calling on the corporation created by the said act, to shew cause wherefore the charter thereby granted, shall not be declared forfeited; and that it shall be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon: for the expense of which congress will hereafter provide.

The question was then taken, will the House now proceed to consider the said resolution? and was decided in the negative, 71 to 53.

#### THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on this subject.

Mr. Holmes resumed the thread of the speech which he yesterday commenced, in support of the proceedings of General Jackson; and in concluding which, he now occupied about an hour and a half.

Mr. T. M. Nelson spoke a short time in support of the report of the military committee, and the principles therein laid down.

Mr. Johnson of Va. followed in reply to Mr. Holmes, and in opposition to the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Harrison entered into some explanations touching the proceedings of Gen. Wayne in the war of 1792, against the North Western Indians, which had been referred to in debate.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. Clay, who intimated his wish to express his views of the subject, rose & reported progress; and the House adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

#### BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Trimble, stated to the House, that, as his object in yesterday moving the resolution respecting a scire facias against the Bank, had been to give notice of what he thought should be done when that subject came up for consideration, and as that object was effected by having made the motion, he should not at present move for its consideration.

Mr. Claiborne then said, as notice had been given of one motion respecting the Bank, he now gave notice, that, when the House should enter on the consideration of the report of the Bank committee, he should offer a proposition to repeal the charter of the Bank in toto.

Mr. Bassett moved a resolution, authorising the Speaker to admit on the floor of the House, such persons as he might think proper, during the present debate.

This motion was intended for the accommodation of those of the softer sex, who have graced the house by their presence, in great numbers, for these three days past.

After a short conversation, in course of which some amusement was caused by a motion being made to strike out persons and insert ladies, which was opposed on the ground that the ladies would not be at all offended if gentlemen were also admitted—

The motion was laid on the table, on the suggestion of Mr. Hopkinson, that it would be undignified to make a rule applicable to one debate, which was not to all debates, and on the ground, that if passed, some ladies would still be necessarily excluded by the want of room on the floor.

The engrossed bill to extend the time for the location of military land warrants, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

#### SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the report of the committee of military affairs on the Seminole War, with the amendments disapproving of the conduct of that war.

Mr. Clay delivered a speech in support of these resolutions, which occupied upwards of two hours in delivery.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, took the floor on the other side, and had spoken about an hour; when, having given way for a motion for that purpose,

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

### THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

Amongst the petitions this morning presented, was one by the Speaker, from sundry inhabitants of the territory of Missouri, praying for a separate territorial government by the name of the territory of Arkansas.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants in the chair, on the report of the Military committee on the subject of the Seminole War.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday, in a speech of an hour and a half in opposition to the report.

Mr. Smyth of Virginia followed on the same side of the question, and addressed the House until the usual hour of adjournment; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the House adjourned.

### FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

#### SEMINOLE WAR.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants in the chair, on the reports of the military committee in regard to the conduct of the Seminole war; and

Mr. Smyth, of Va. resumed the speech which he commenced on yesterday.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, followed on the same side, in a speech of nearly an hour.

Mr. Talmadge, of New York, then rose, and had spoken about half an hour, when giving way for a motion for that purpose.

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

#### Office of the National Intelligencer.

January 17, 1819.

We were so desirous to put forth the report of the Bank committee, so that our readers should have it as early as possible, that we had not room, nor time if we had the room, to state, in the paper issued this morning, the provisions of the bill reported by the Bank committee.—We therefore take this method of informing the public, through the medium of the printers of newspapers in the several cities, what are the provisions of that bill.

The first section of the bill provides, that, in all elections hereafter, if any person shall offer to the judges of election more than thirty votes in the whole, including those offered for his own right & those offered by him as attorney or proxy, they are required to administer an oath to him that he

has no interest, directly or indirectly, in the surplus shares; but that they are owned by the persons in whose names they now stand; & that, in voting in the election, he will not violate the ninth article of the fundamental rules; and if any person shall wilfully swear falsely in this respect, he shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

The second section of the bill provides that, if any judge of election shall suffer any person to give more than thirty votes, without administering the above oath, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine not exceeding—, and imprisonment not exceeding—at the discretion of the court.

#### From the N. Y. Eve. Post, Jan. 23.

#### FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

By the ship Atlantic, we have received London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to 12th of December, inclusive—Extracts follow:

#### LONDON, DEC. 1.

The commercial intelligence received yesterday from America is of the utmost importance. The trade of the United States is represented to be in the most deplorable state. Several of the letters refer the present distress, and the want of confidence amongst the merchants, to the measures lately adopted by America respecting commerce, which they state have been followed by the most ruinous consequences. The general opinion in the United States was, that the measures would be found in their effect favorable to the trade of this country; (an opinion pretty general, we believe, in England.) The proposed national establishment, the Bank, appears to be a complete failure, and great doubts are now entertained that it cannot be carried into effect, unless congress interposes. The cause of the depression of the Bank Shares is ascribed, in some measure, to the government of the different states claiming an authority to tax the Branch Banks. The shares, which were 112 by the last accounts, were quoted 111 at New York on the 7th of November; a few months previous, 142, 144. The public Funds in America have also fallen two or three per cents. The 7 per cent. Stock, quoted formerly at 106½ to 107, had declined to 102; 3 per cents. from 67½ to 66. Silver varied from 5 to 7½ prem.—and such was the great demand for money, occasioned by the commercial distress and want of confidence, that bills on England, formerly at par, were 3 to 3½ per cent discount.

#### LIVERPOOL, DEC. 12.

We are concerned to state that the contagious fever which has so long prevailed in this town, but has hitherto been chiefly confined to the abodes of wretchedness and privation, is now extending itself amongst the higher ranks of society.

#### LONDON, DEC. 10.

We have heard a report that Lady H. Dalrymple was murdered, last night, in her bed, at her house in Wimpole-st.

The captain of a band of robbers, named Peter Maus, was lately executed at Luckbeck. This fellow has for more than twenty years, been the terror of all Germany. During the French revolution he has frequently pushed forward his troop as far as the frontiers of France & Italy. He was a man of extraordinary daring, and was literally covered with wounds.

A letter from Tunis, of the 1st of November, contains the following passage: "The plague having commenced its annual ravages, trade is paralyzed. From 2 to 300 persons die daily, but as yet Mahometans are the only victims: the Christians, as well as the Jews, preserve themselves by means of precautions which the Alcoran prohibits Mussulmen from using. The plague does not appear this year to be of so malignant a nature as in preceding years; we are not, however, the less obliged to keep ourselves shut up, the contagion being communicated not only by contact, but by communication with persons affected."

We have letters from Madrid to-day to the 10th inst. It appears that Ferdinand VII. is likely to have some difficulties to contend with at home, as well as in his colonies. A number of soldiers who had long been deprived of their pay, and are consequently dissatisfied; have deserted and taken shelter in the mountains of Galicia, where they have been joined by a considerable number of peasants reduced by the late war, and accustomed to depredations with the Guerrilla parties, and the whole it is asserted constitutes a force so formidable, that the ordinary police, which is in a very bad state is not competent to suppress it. It is not stated that these marauders, have yet proceeded further than the stoppage of travellers or incursions into the neighboring villages, but the letters mention that the purpose is open rebellion, and declarations to this effect have been circulated by them. We are also informed, that a body of Spanish infantry has been dispatched for the purpose of subduing them, but there is much doubt whether many of these soldiers are not equally disinclined to obedience.

#### PARIS, NOV. 28.

The number of births in Paris, in 1817, was 23,768 of which there were 12,119 males and 11,649 females; in this number there were 9,047 natural children. The deaths amount to 22,122, of which 740 died of the small-pox, and 272 bodies deposited at la Morgue; therefore the number of births surpasses that of deaths by 1634. In the same year there were 6382 marriages, of which 5171 between young men and spinsters and 355 between widowers and spinsters and 251 between widowers and widows.

#### Dec. 3.—The Duke of Wellington is

now field-marshal of Austria, Russia and Prussia, his Prussian majesty having re-

cently conferred this rank upon him, and sent the brevet to him by his aid-de-camp Count de Massow.

Yesterday, his Grace was received by the King, in a private audience, with the Russian general Woronzoff. His majesty made the duke of Wellington a present of a superb diamond cross valued at 500,000 francs. The king also presented count Woronzoff with a very handsome snuff-box, enriched with diamonds.

Dec. 5.—By a new order just issued, the Court will go into mourning on Sunday next, for twenty-one days, on the occasion of the death of the Queen of England. The first eleven days black, & the ten remaining, white will be worn.

#### FRANKFORT, NOV. 22.

Government paper is on the decline, in consequence of the firm of Hope, at Amsterdam, being desirous of converting a large stock which they possess into cash, by offering it for sale.

#### From the London Courier, of Nov. 19.

We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day the following additional particulars relative to that most interesting topic, the recent attempt to discover a Northwest Passage. The account of the newly found people, in those dreary regions, is extremely curious:

"The Jane, Capt. Young, of Montrose, sailed in co. with the Isabella and Alexander, from Lerwick, and learnt from Capt. Ross the following interesting particulars:—'After the last accounts from the expedition up to the 25th July, when they had reached lat. 75, 21, and lon. 60, 30, the weather cleared, and the variation of the compass increased so fast that it became difficult to find out exactly how the ship was steering.—The sea with the exception of some ice-berges, being completely clear of other ice, they reached lat. 76½ when they were unexpectedly opposed in their northern progress by terra firma. Here they met with a new race of Esquimaux, who by their astonishment, appeared never to have seen a ship before. At first they were much afraid & made signs for the vessel to fly away, thinking they were huge birds of prey that had descended from the moon to destroy them. A few of the natives, however were soon enticed on board, when they expressed their awe and wonder by hugging the mast, and other extravagant manifestations of imploration, as to superior beings; at other times attentively surveying the ships, they laughed immoderately. They were entirely unintelligible to the Esquimaux whom Capt. Ross took out with him, although they seem to be of same origin, the physiognomy being similar, but of rather a darker complexion—in their general appearance, language, and manners, approaching nearer to the natives of Kamtschatka or the north-eastern extremity of Asia.—Their mode of travelling is on sledges drawn by dogs, and some of them were seen in this way, going northward. They were in possession of knives which it is conjectured, they must have formed from the iron in its natural state, and which may, perhaps, at some future period, become an object of commerce with the natives of these hitherto unknown regions.—The weapons they used for killing the smaller species of Whales were the horns of the sea unicorn. Here, then, at the termination of this immense bay, which till now, has been supposed to communicate with Polar Basin, an entire new race of human beings has been discovered, & the idea of reaching the Pole, or penetrating into the North Pacific ocean by Behring's Straits, through this supposed passage is forever at rest. The Isabella and Alexander traversed the whole bay, having sailed up the eastern, and returned by the western shore—thus proving that the whole of that vast and unknown country, from Cape Farewell to the Cape Walsingham of Davis, is attached to the continent of America. After all the traditional stories handed down among the southern Esquimaux, that there is a rapid and narrow river to the northward, which may communicate with the Polar Basin, is perhaps founded on reality.—Our navigators, in their progress round this dreary bay, saw numerous whales; and due advantage will no doubt be taken of this valuable discovery by the fishers next season."

#### FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Our Correspondent at Norfolk, under date of the 18th inst. states, that the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Captain Rodgers from the Mediterranean, and 40 days from Gibraltar, anchored in the bite of Craney Island last evening.

The Peacock left the American squadron at Syracuse the 15th Nov. the officers and their men generally well. The Spark sailed the same day for Tripoli with Mr. Jones, American Consul to the Regency, as passenger. The frigate U. S. was to sail for the United States as soon as she could be relieved by the Guerriere, which was soon expected, as the latter sailed from Gibraltar for Syracuse the day the Peacock left the latter for the U. States. Capt. Gamble, of the Erie died at Pisa, the 8th Oct. and was succeeded in the command of the vessel by Capt. Ballan.

#### THE FRANKLIN. An American officer of

marines has embraced the Mahometan religion at Constantinople. An affair of honor took place between two midshipmen of the American squadron a short time before P. sailed, in which Mr. Boardley, Baltimore, was killed.—Tel.

#### BANK ROBBERY!

The Zanesville Express of the 13th inst. contains an advertisement offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of David J. Marple, cashier of the bank of Muskingum, who absconded from the banking-house on the morning of the 5th inst. and took with him from J.



ten to twenty thousand dollars in money  
other than paper of the Muskingum bank.  
He is described as being nearly six feet  
high; light complexion; grey eyes; fair  
hair, inclining to a curl; a remarkable scar  
on the left side of his face across the low  
jaw bone; a tuft of white hair on the  
back part of his head; 38 years of age, of  
easy manners, and when walking drops  
his head a little.  
The directors have published the par-  
ticulars of the robbery in the Express, in  
which they state, that—On Thursday, pre-  
ceding the elopement of the cashier, a  
committee was appointed to examine and  
audit the funds of the bank before the next  
account day. Before leaving the director's  
room, they agreed to meet for that pur-  
pose on the following Tuesday. On the  
Monday evening previous the cashier cal-  
led on col. Chambers, and informed him  
that private business made it necessary to  
ride into the country, in the morning, a-  
bout 15 miles, & requested him to call on  
his wife for the keys of the bank, & keep it  
open for him during bank hours. He then  
returned, and, as is stated by the family,  
he remained in the bank until after mid-  
night, and was also in the cellar adjoining  
the vault, at a very late hour—and at day-  
light left Zanesville on horseback. The  
committee met agreeably to appointment,  
and counted the funds of the institution. This  
occupied them until Thursday night—  
and, even then, owing to the apparently  
deranged state of the bank books, were  
not able to ascertain the precise amount  
necessary to complete the funds of the  
bank, but were satisfied that a deficiency  
existed of from thirty to fifty thousand  
dollars, or more, and began strongly to  
suspect the cashier had actually abscond-  
ed.—They proceeded however, in uncer-  
tainty, making examinations until Friday  
night, when a letter, at dated Chillicothe,  
was received from the cashier, informing  
them that, on Friday night, previous to his  
departure, between 8 and 9 o'clock, he had  
discovered the loss of three packages, each  
containing \$5,000—and in coming out of  
the vault, he discovered a hole bored  
through a strong partition between the  
cellar and the passage which led to the  
vault, on entering the cellar he found a  
pike pole sufficiently long to reach from  
the hole to a basket of paper, which was  
suspended to the ceiling, from which he  
conjectured it must have been stolen in  
that way—which, he says, had such an in-  
fluence on his mind, it induced him to leave  
the place for a short time.  
The directors have no hesitation in  
charging the cashier of having absconded  
with the funds of the bank; and state that,  
after the most careful examination, they  
are of opinion that the hole was bored by  
the cashier, as a mere pretence, having  
been some time in the cellar, agreeably  
to the statement of his own family—they  
are the more confirmed in this belief, as  
the hole when bored, could give no access  
to the vault, being yet two iron doors, on  
each of which there were, or ought to  
have been, two locks. No violence of any  
kind appears to have been used about the  
bank. The cashier's property and debts  
have been attached, which the directors  
believe will pay (ultimately) every cent  
owing by the bank.

**EASTON, Md.**  
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

We published in our last the report of  
the Military Committee, on the subject of  
the late Indian war, in which Gen. Jack-  
son took the Spanish forts, hanged  
Arbuthnot and shot Ambrister.—The Mi-  
litary committee consists of seven mem-  
bers, four of whom, a majority, disapproved  
of the conduct of Gen. Jackson and  
his court-martial, in the execution of Ar-  
buthnot & Ambrister; three of the commit-  
tee, a minority, approved of that measure  
and handed in a report counter to the one  
published in our last. The proceeding is  
a strange one; that one committee should  
make two contradictory reports, and that  
both should be received & read and refer-  
red at the same time, yet so it was. The re-  
port of the minority is ably written and  
is the echo of secretary Adams's letter of  
28th Nov. 1818, to our minister at Madrid,  
and so strong is the resemblance between  
the report and the echo, that we are per-  
suaded they both came from the same  
mouth. It attempts to appeal to the  
worst feelings of our nature—Revenge;  
to contract the honest propensity of our  
hearts to act justly. The law of retalia-  
tion, at best the law of barbarians, is ex-  
tended to its greatest possible stretch,  
and we are amused with bloody imagery  
and vindictive representations, in order  
to draw off our attention from a proper  
sense of national character and from a  
deliberate examination of those wounds  
which have been inflicted upon our con-  
stitution, our usages and our laws. Our  
people we are sure will admire the rhetoric  
of the performance and condemn the  
argument.—It is beautiful to the ear  
but deadly to our welfare.—It is a  
specimen of genius built up of dan-  
gerous materials, and if the people of this  
country ever adopt the principles therein  
contained, those who watch over their  
safety have but one course left, and that  
is the total reduction of the army.

It will be seen, from the letter of our  
correspondent at Annapolis, that John L.

Kerr, Esq., state's agent, has obtained an  
additional advance of 40,000 dollars from  
the General Government, on account of  
the state's claim, and there is no doubt but  
the whole will be discharged.

**FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.**

It is customary for every one that  
has an inclination, to make public men  
and public measures, subjects of com-  
mon remark and conversation. If it is not  
a privilege granted, it is one generally  
assumed, and as I think one man has  
as much right to make use of the privi-  
lege, whether granted or assumed, as  
another, I may from time to time as con-  
venience will admit and inclination  
prompt, give you, in a plain and summary  
way a few hints touching the acts and  
deeds of the public characters in this  
county.

I am much pleased to find the Commis-  
sioners of the Town have commenced the  
work of reform, in causing obstructions  
and nuisances to be removed from the  
public streets, &c. For it was certainly im-  
proper to make a treading floor of, or to  
put houses, or collect great banks of Ma-  
nure, &c. on the public property within  
the limits of the Town.—I hope they will  
go on with their good work, and in a short  
time afford the citizens a free passage to  
and fro along the foot ways, which appears  
to have been taken possession of, by the  
Merchants, for the purpose of making  
a great display of Boxes and Merchandise,  
scarcely leaving a passage for more than  
one person to pass at a time—such ob-  
structions, to the free passage of the citi-  
zens and others, ought not to be suffered,  
they certainly are an encroachment on  
the rights and privileges of the  
citizens, and as the Commissioners have  
the power to remove them, they ought to  
exercise it.

**ARCHER.**

[We cannot see any great encroachment on  
the rights and privileges of the citizens of Easton,  
by our merchants displaying a few of  
their goods and boxes before their doors, there  
always being, we believe, sufficient room, for  
the citizens to pass and repass; in fact we are  
of opinion that instead of its being an injury to  
the citizens and others, that it is an advantage,  
and certainly gives to the Town a lively and  
handsome appearance.—The commissioners in  
causing to be removed banks of manure and  
houses from off the public property, did no  
more than their duty, and no doubt if they  
find the merchants stopping up the foot way  
with boxes, &c. will cause them to be removed  
also.—Ed.]

**From our Correspondent at Annapolis.**  
**MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.**  
**An Abstract of Legislative Proceedings**  
**SATURDAY, JAN. 23.**

The *lien law* was read a second time.  
The object of the bill is to give a lien to  
the Mechanic's, &c. of Baltimore who erect  
houses, or furnish materials upon such  
houses, for the amount of their claims.  
After a desultory debate between Messrs.  
Kell, Dorsey and LeCompte, as to the de-  
tails of the bill, and some proposed mod-  
ifications, it passed and was sent to the  
Senate. It is limited in its duration to three  
years.

Mr. LeCompte reported a bill entitled  
"an act to regulate sales at auction." The  
object of it, is to take from the city of  
Baltimore, the revenue she has hitherto  
derived from taxes on sales at auction.—  
The cities of Philadelphia and New York,  
pay into the public treasury of their re-  
spective states, from taxes on sales at auc-  
tion, nearly one hundred thousand dollars  
annually.

No other business was done.  
MONDAY, JAN. 25.

No business of a public nature was  
transacted.

**TUESDAY, JAN. 26.**

A bill to provide for the opening and  
straightening roads which originated in  
the Senate, was read a second time and  
passed.

This bill repeals the *existing system*, and  
directs that when a petition is pre-  
ferred to the county court, for the opening  
&c. of a road, the county court shall ap-  
point three persons as commissioners, to  
inquire into and report the expediency of  
opening, &c. such road.

A bill entitled an act, to quiet posses-  
sion, and prevent suits at law, which also  
originated in the Senate, was this day  
passed. This bill prevents the laying of  
a common or special warrant on lands that  
have been enclosed more than twenty  
years.

Mr. Forrest, moved for and obtained  
leave to bring in a bill "to repeal that por-  
tion of the insolvent law of 1805, which  
requires the consent of two thirds of the  
creditors before any petitioner can be fi-  
nally discharged." Messrs. Forrest, Kell,  
and Worthington, were appointed to pre-  
pare and bring in the bill.

Mr. LeCompte, was named as a mem-  
ber of the committee, but having avowed  
himself hostile to the principle of the bill,  
he was excused from serving. By parlia-  
mentary usage, no man is to be employ-  
ed in any matter who has declared him-  
self against it.—*The child is not to be put  
to a nurse that cares not for it.*

**WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.**

A bill to relieve the managers of the  
lottery in Frederick-Town, from the pay-  
ment of the tax of 5 per cent. on all prizes  
imposed by the law of last session, was  
read a second time.

It was supported by Mr. Worthington  
and opposed by Mr. LeCompte—and de-  
cided in the negative by a very large ma-  
jority. It is presumed this discussion of  
the House, will preclude all similar appli-  
cations for relief.

Mr. C. Dorsey, obtained leave to bring  
in a bill, for the promotion of internal im-  
provements and to create a board of com-  
missioners for that purpose. The leave  
was referred to Messrs. Dorsey, Kell, Ken-  
nedy, Maulsby and LeCompte.

**THURSDAY, JAN. 28.**

The Senate Bill, was again called up.

Mr. H. Tiighman moved so to amend the  
bill, as to retain the present mode of elec-  
ting the Senate, but to augment the num-  
ber of Senators to twenty—requiring one  
to be a resident of each county of the state  
and one of the city of Baltimore—vacan-  
cies to be filled by the House of Dele-  
gates.

It was determined in the negative.

Mr. Marriott moved that there should  
be one Senator chosen from the city of An-  
napolis. This motion was opposed by  
Messrs. Harrison and Kell. They said it  
would vary unfavorably to the Eastern  
Shore, the relative weight of the two shores  
in the Senate—and that if the motion pre-  
vailed it would require the concurrence of  
two thirds of both branches of the legisla-  
ture before the present bill could become a  
part of the constitution. Messrs. Marriott &  
Stephen contended that it would not affect  
or alter the proportion of political weight,  
possessed by the Eastern Shore, under the  
existing constitution, in the Senate of the  
State.—They endeavored to prove by a  
process of reasoning which seemed to be  
satisfactory, to their own minds and was  
ingenious doubtless but altogether too at-  
tenuated to be retained by the memory, or  
communicated on paper, that eight  
bears the same proportion to thirteen  
that six does to nine! The force of their  
logic, like the most enchanting tones of  
music, could only be felt, but was altogeth-  
er too subtle and evanescent for description  
or communication.

The proposition of Mr. Marriott, was  
negatived.

Mr. W. Hayward, moved so to amend  
the bill as to "require the concurrence of  
two thirds of both branches of the legisla-  
ture, before it should be received as a part  
of the constitution." Mr. Hayward said,  
that he considered that the proposed altera-  
tion of the constitution, effected injuri-  
ously to the Eastern Shore, the political  
weight of that shore in the legislature of the  
state. That although, in his opinion, arith-  
metically, 8 bore the same proportion to  
12 that 6 did to 9, contrary to the no-  
tion so ingeniously supported by Messrs.  
Stephen and Marriott, yet the practical  
operation of the change will be to give to  
the Western Shore a majority of 4, in the  
Senate, & that at this time, they have but 3;  
and that in all elections by joint ballot,  
the Western Shore would have an in-  
crease of influence.—That the intention of  
the framers of the constitution, by insert-  
ing the 59th article, was to prevent such  
an increase of influence, "without the  
concurrence of two-thirds of both branches  
of the legislature."

Mr. W. R. Stewart, announced himself  
to entertain the same opinions as Mr.  
Hayward. He said he could not vote for  
the bill unless Mr. H's motion prevailed  
—That he was bound by his oath to sup-  
port the constitution and would do so to  
the best of his knowledge.

Mr. Kell opposed Mr. Hayward's mo-  
tion. It was determined in the negative.

On the final passage of the bill, Messrs.  
Dorsey and Jenifer spoke in opposition,  
and Messrs. Harrison and Kell in sup-  
port of it.

Mr. C. Dorsey's speech was a very able  
defence of the present mode of electing  
the senate, both with respect to its theory  
and by arguments drawn from its practi-  
cal operation. The bill passed, ayes 41,  
nays 32.

Several federalists voted in its favor,  
and Messrs. Hayward, W. R. Stewart,  
Hawkins, Stephen and Claude, of the de-  
mocratic party in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Kell, it was resolved  
to purchase five copies of "Seybert's Sta-  
tistical Work," for the use of the General  
Assembly and of the Executive.

**FRIDAY, JAN. 29.**

According to the order of the day—the  
house proceeded to the second reading of  
the bill, "to repeal all such parts of the laws  
of this state, as authorise the courts of law  
to sentence negro, or mulatto slaves, to  
undergo confinement in the penitentiary."  
Mr. C. Dorsey moved to extend the pro-  
visions of the bill "to free negroes and  
mulattoes." This amendment was opposed  
by Messrs. Kell, Brackenridge and  
Maulsby, without coming to a decision.  
The further consideration of the bill was  
postponed until Tuesday next.

It is proposed to substitute whipping  
and banishment, in the place of the peni-  
tentiary.

On motion of Mr. Long, a message was  
sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn  
on the 13th of next month. Mr. L. expressed  
great anxiety to bring the session early  
to a close.

John L. Kerr, Esq. is now here—he  
has just returned from Washington, after  
having made another fruitless effort final-  
ly to adjust and settle our claim. The  
officers of the general government, will  
not consent to take it up before July next.  
The Secretary at War, has authorized an  
additional advance of \$40,000.

There can be no doubt the whole of  
our claim against the general government  
will be discharged—maugre the prophe-  
cies of the democratic party, to the con-  
trary.

They would much rather we should  
have lost the whole claim—provided the  
odium of its loss, would be fastened upon  
the federal party, and have the effect of  
removing the federal men from power, &  
fixing themselves in their stead.

**Bank of the United States.**  
WILLIAM JONES, esq. has resigned the office  
of President of the Bank of the United States.  
James C. Fisher, esq. has been elected Presi-  
dent of the Bank of the United States, in the  
room of William Jones, esq. resigned.

We understand that George Williams, esq.  
of Baltimore, has resigned his seat as a Di-  
rector of the Bank of the United States.

Major-General Andrew Jackson, arrived at  
Washington on Saturday morning 23d January,  
from his residence in Tennessee.

Washington, Jan. 26.  
We understand that the Treaty lately con-  
cluded between the United States and Great  
Britain received yesterday the sanction of the  
Senate.

Extract of a letter from a Director of the Bank  
of the United States, dated Philadelphia, 22d  
January, 1819.  
"Mr. Jones's resignation was read this day, &  
accepted. The Board of Directors will meet  
to choose a President, from those who may be  
present, with an understanding that he will  
resign whenever the distant Directors shall  
have time to meet here, for the purpose of  
choosing a permanent President."

A certificate of a pension was issued at the  
War Department yesterday, in favor of Henry  
Francisco, of Whitehall, N. Y. aged one hundred  
and thirty years. W. H. Parker, Esq. a gentle-  
man of that place, in whose statement full con-  
fidence can be placed, says, that "Francisco has  
uniformly stated, for forty years past, that he  
was a soldier at the coronation of Queen Ann;  
& it is generally believed here that he is at least  
130 years of age: he is still able to walk, and re-  
tains his mental faculties."—*Nat. Int.*

**BALTIMORE, JAN. 28.**  
The Portuguese ship Society, Felix, detain-  
ed in the Bay by the revenue cutter Active,  
captain Beard, arrived yesterday evening—she  
was in possession of a prize crew under Arti-  
gas' flag—is a ship of about 800 tons, and said  
to be laden with crates of E. India Ware, &c.  
C. H. B.

General Count Lallemand has declared his  
intention before the District Court of the U.  
States, at New Orleans, to become a citizen of  
the U. States, as soon as the terms prescribed  
by the naturalization act will permit. He has  
hired a small farm in the vicinity of New Or-  
leans, where, it is said, he intends to spend the  
remainder of his days.  
[N. Y. Evening Post.

**BANK REPORT.**  
We have devoted our paper this morn-  
ing, to the exclusion of almost all other  
matter, to this able, interesting and most  
important document. With a degree of  
labor, patience, and perseverance, which  
entitle them to great respect, the Commit-  
tee have explored the recesses of this in-  
stitution, and have brought forth to view  
a series of transactions, which cannot fail  
to make a deep and lasting impression on  
the public mind.

In no less than four specified cases, do  
the committee express an unanimous opi-  
nion, that the Charter has been violated.  
This single result is enough to justify the  
proceedings that have taken place under  
the authority of the House of Representa-  
tives. To the chairman of the committee  
by whom the investigation was first mov-  
ed in that body, and whose labor in its ac-  
complishment must have been prodigious,  
ly great, the nation is deeply indebted for  
his independence and resolution in taking  
this Mammoth by the horns, and exposing  
its true character and conduct to the pub-  
lic.

The facts disclosed by the Report con-  
cerning the conduct of the President, and  
some of the directors in adopting a suc-  
cession of measures, designed and calcula-  
ted to aid them in their speculations in  
the stock are of the most important char-  
acter. The Senate judiciously postponed  
the question on the nomination of the gov-  
ernment, Directors, until they should  
have an opportunity to see this report.—  
It is true that the President has, without  
their aid received a re-appointment, but  
if he feels as he ought, and as any man  
possessed of any true sense of honorable  
character ever does feel, he will without

delay resign an office, which, it is perfect-  
ly apparent from this Report he was never  
qualified to execute, & from which the loud  
& unequivocal voice of the public cannot  
fail to demand his removal. We do not be-  
lieve that so much misconduct and mal-  
conduct, ever occurred in a similar insti-  
tution, in so short a period after its es-  
tablishment.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

**COMMUNICATED.**  
**DIED**  
On the 28th inst. in the 22d year of her age,  
Mrs. Lydia Stevens, consort of Mr. John Ste-  
vens, Jun. of this county, after a lingering and  
painful illness of several months.  
By her relatives, and those who have had an  
opportunity of knowing her, the remembrance  
of her many virtues must be long cherished, &  
revered; and her early exit from the stage of  
human existence, deeply and feelingly lament-  
ed. Joined to an uncommon mild and benevo-  
lent disposition, Mrs. Stevens had a warm  
and feeling heart, which secured her the af-  
fection and esteem of all who had the pleas-  
ure of being acquainted with her singular  
worth. But above all she was truly religious  
—during her long and tedious afflictions she  
exhibited the piety and resignation of a true  
christian; and met her final exit with a firm  
and well grounded hope of eternal peace in the  
bosom of her God.  
"Nor is that glory distant O Lorenzo!  
A good man, and an Angel! these between  
How thin the barrier! what divides their fate?  
Perhaps a moment; or perhaps a year!  
Or, if an age, it is a moment still;  
A moment, or eternity's forgot."

**Female Academy at Centreville.**  
**Mrs. Quin,**  
Thankful for public patronage, respectfully  
informs Parents and Guardians, that she has  
moved to that large and commodious building,  
lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. Ware, which,  
for a pleasant and private situation, is the most  
eligible in Town.  
In this Institution, are taught Orthography,  
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-  
mar, Composition, ancient and modern History,  
Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes  
of the most modern engraving, Drawing, Paint-  
ing, Embroidery, plain and ornamental Needle-  
work.  
Solicited by a number of friends, aware  
of the moral and literary advantages obtained  
by Pupils under the immediate care of a Tutor,  
she has made arrangements for the reception  
of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with beds  
at one hundred Dollars per annum.  
Particular attention will be paid to the  
morality of those entrusted to her care.  
Centreville, Queen Ann's ?  
County, Md. Feb. 1. 1819.

**MARYLAND,**  
**Talbot County, to wit,**  
William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor,  
having applied to me as one of the Justices  
of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid,  
for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of  
this state, and having produced at the time of  
his application evidence of his residence, with  
in the state, during the period required by law,  
together with a schedule of property and a list  
of creditors so far as then recollected, and a  
certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in  
the goal of said county, was forthwith discharg-  
ed. And I do thereupon direct that the said  
William Hopkins Smith, give notice to his  
creditors of his application and discharge as afo-  
resaid, by causing a copy of this order to be  
inserted three months in one of the newspa-  
pers printed in Easton before the first Satur-  
day of the ensuing May Court, for the county  
aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on that  
day before the said Court, for the purpose of  
answering such interrogatories as may be pro-  
pounded by his creditors, & of obtaining a final  
discharge. Given under my hand this 20th  
day of January 1819.  
JOHN EDMONDSON.  
Feb. 1—3m.

**DRAWING ANNOUNCED—OFFICIAL NOTICE.**  
**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.**  
The drawing of this Scheme will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the  
24th of next month (February) and will be completed on the same day, under the superintend-  
ance of JAMES LLOYD, RICHARD K. HEATH & RICHARD FRISBY, Esqrs. Commis-  
sioners appointed by the Governor and Council, agreeably to the Act of Assembly.

**COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1819.**  
The drawing of the Maryland State Lottery having been officially announced to take place  
on WEDNESDAY the 24th of NEXT MONTH—and the number of Tickets on hand being  
reduced to very few, those not yet supplied should apply without delay to avoid disappoint-  
ment.

Only 1350 Tickets in the whole Scheme.  
THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE

20,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
Twenty of 1,000 dollars, &c.	

NO STATIONARY PRIZES—ALL BEING FLOATING.  
THE WHOLE TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY.

☞ The Prizes ALL PAYABLE IN CASH, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. only.  
Present price of Tickets and Shares.

Whole Tickets, \$100	Fifths, . . \$20 00	Sixteenths, . . \$6 25
Halves, . . . 50	Eighths, . . 12 50	Twentieths, . . 5 00
Quarters, . . . 25	Tenths, . . 10 00	

TO BE HAD IN A VARIETY OF NUMBERS, AT  
**COHEN'S**  
**LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 110, MARK**  
Where the Capitals of 50,000 and 20,000 dollars were sold in the  
timore, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any  
other Lottery Office in the United States.  
\* \* \* Orders from any part of the Union, either for Whole Tickets  
or Shares, will be promptly attended to, and the most prompt attention, addressed to  
J. I. COHEN, Jr.

**Distant**  
are informed that in order to furnish them  
the Managers' Official List of Prizes will be published in the  
principal Newspapers.—To give more immed-  
iate notice of the Union, the list of Prizes will be published  
Feb. 1—3w.



## POETRY.

The following wild and singular poem of the celebrated *Korner*, says the *London Literary Gazette*, was written a few hours only before he was killed on the 25th of Aug. 1813. It would be scarcely possible to find more animation in the whole compass of English poetry, than is apparent in this, even when damped by the difficulties of translating a piece so strikingly original. *Korner* seems to have divided his allegiance between the god of song and the god of war.

### THE SWORD SONG.

Thou sword upon my belted vest,  
What means thy glittering polished crest,  
Thou seem'st within my glowing breast  
To raise a flame—Hurrah!

"A Horseman brave supports my blade,  
The weapon of a freeman made;  
For him I'll shine, for him I'll wade  
Thro' blood and death—Hurrah!"

Yes, my good sword, behold me free,  
I fond affection bear to thee,  
As tho' thou wert betrothed to me  
My earliest bride—Hurrah!

"Soldier of Fortune, I am thine,  
For thee alone my blade shall shine—  
When Soldier, shall I call thee mine,  
Joined in the field?—Hurrah!"

Soon as our bridal morn shall rise,  
While the shrill trumpet's summons flies,  
And the red sun on rend the skies,  
We'll join our hands—Hurrah!

"O! sacred union!—haste away,  
Ye tender moments of delay—  
I long my bridegroom, for the day  
To be thy bride—Hurrah!"

Why cling'st thou in the scabbard—why  
Thou iron fad of destiny,  
So wild—so fond of battle cry,  
Why cling'st thou so?—Hurrah!

Hold myself in dread reserve,  
And fond in battle-fields to serve,  
Because of freedom to preserve—  
For this I wait—Hurrah!

Yet, still in narrow compass rest,  
For a long space thou shalt be blest,  
Within my ardent grasp compressed—  
Ready for fight—Hurrah!

Oh! let me not too long await—  
Love the glow of fate,  
Where death's rich roses grow elate  
In bloody bloom—Hurrah!"

Come forth! quick from the scabbard fly,  
Thou pleasure of the soldier's eye—  
Now to the scene of slaughter lie—  
Thy native home—Hurrah!

O! glorious this in nuptial tie,  
To gaze beneath Heaven's canopy;  
Bright as a sunbeam of the sky,  
Glitters your bride—Hurrah!

When out, the messenger of strife,  
Thou German soldier's plighted wife—  
Who feels not renovated life,  
When clasping thee?—Hurrah!

When in thy scabbard on my side,  
I seldom glanced on thee, my bride;  
Now Heaven has bid us ne'er divide,  
Forever joined—Hurrah!

Three glowing to my lips I'll press,  
And all my ardent vows confess—  
Ours! 'tis without redress,  
Who these forsakes—Hurrah!

Let joy and love sparkle in thine eyes,  
While radiant sparks flash from thine—  
Our marriage day dawns in the skies,  
My Bride—Steel—Hurrah!

### FROM THE PITTSBURG MERCURY.

#### CANCERS.

In consequence of a notice published in the *Mercury* of the 8th inst. extracted from the *Baltimore Patriot*, requesting a complete description of the plant called *'Evergreen'*, which is said to be a complete cure for the Cancer, a lady called at this office on Wednesday last, and left us a sample of the plant—She says it is better known by the name of *Mountain Tea*, than that of *Pipsissaway*. She had herself been afflicted with a cancer; had it extracted by the knife; but it returned and became worse than before. She had observed a publication in the newspapers recommending *Pipsissaway*, but did not know the plant by that name, until informed by a lady that it was generally known by the name of *Mountain Tea*. She procured a quantity of the tea, made a decoction of it, drank copiously of it throughout the day, and bathed the cancer with it—By a regular proceeding in this course a cure was completely effected without any inconvenience. The tea is pleasant and mild. The lady showed us the mark where the cancer had been on her lip; and said that she wished the fact made public for the benefit of others who might be laboring under this dreadful complaint.

### Advertisement.

of Isaac Williams, of Worcester, deceased, are hereby notified to come against the said deceased, and to the Chancellor of the Court, before the first day of April next.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Trustee.

### REMOVAL.

## Lott Warfield.

Has lately removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James B. Ringgold, and having just returned from Baltimore with

### AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

#### SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON;

Which added to his former stock, he offers for sale, very low for Cash.

#### His Assortment consists in part of

Superfine and common Cloths  
Cassimeres and Wel-  
lington Cords  
Swansdown Vesting  
Tolinnett do.  
Baizes & Flannels  
Manchester & Bedford  
Cords  
Bombazetts, twill'd &  
plain  
Calicoes assorted  
Furniture Chintz  
Carlsle Gingham  
Cambric do.  
Steam Loom Muslin  
Cambric do  
Jaconet and Mull do.  
Figured & Book do.  
Lino and Cyprus  
Gauze  
Canton and Italian  
Crape  
Canton and French  
Shawls  
Cotton & Cashmere  
do.  
Hearth Rugs  
Jan. 4.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed at the suit of George Davidson, against Jonathan Spencer, will be sold on Tuesday the 26th day of January next, on the Court-House green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.

All the equitable right of, in, and to all those several and respective lots or parcels of ground situate, lying and being within the limits of the town of Easton, and marked & numbered 53, 54 and 55, upon the plot and certificate of the said town, and contained within the following mites and bounds, viz. Beginning for number fifty-three, at a stone marked L.I.I., on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane & Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the Town, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west ten perches and six tenths, to Thorough-good lane; then north one degree fifteen minutes west with the same five perches and eight tenths, to the beginning; containing Sixty-one Perches and eight tenths, beginning for number Fifty-four at a stone marked L.I.V., on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane & Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the Town, and running from thence south 88 degrees forty-five minutes west, ten perches and six tenths, to Thorough-good lane, then north one degree fifteen minutes west, then with five perches and eight tenths to the south-west corner of Number forty-three, then north eighty-eight degree forty-five minutes, east with the same ten perches and six tenths, to the beginning boundary thereof, on Aurora street, then south one degree fifteen minutes, east with the said street five perches and eight tenths to the beginning containing Sixty-one perches and eight tenths, beginning for Number fifty-five at a stone marked L.V., on the west side of Aurora street and north side of North lane, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west with the said lane, ten perches and six tenths to Thorough-good lane, then north one degree fifteen minutes west, then with five perches and eight tenths to the south-west corner of Number fifty-four, then north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, with the same ten perches and six tenths to the beginning boundary thereof, on Aurora street aforesaid, then north one degree fifteen minutes, east with the same street, five perches and eight tenths to the beginning, containing Sixty-one perches and eight tenths of a perch of land with the several and restrictive appurtenances to the same respectively belonging. Levied this 10th day of December, 1818. ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

Dec. 28.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property belonging to James Ball, viz. all his equitable right of, in, and to a vessel on the stocks, 1 Cow, 6 Sheep, 2 beds and furniture, 1 Table, half dozen Chairs, 1 Desk and Cupboard and the contents therein, 1 Farm containing 43 Acres, more or less, by the name of Up-Holland, situate on the Bay Side, 1 Boy named Nat, 1 do. Bob, and one do. Stephen, taken at the suits of Samuel Harrison and Shadrack Leademham, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claims.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.

Jan. 11—4w

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold on the Court-House Green, on Tuesday the 9th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, the following property belonging to Jacob Bromwell, viz. all his right, title and interest in, and to a tract of Land called Wintersell, situate in Oxford Neck, containing 150 acres, more or less, 3 Horses and 15 Cattle taken at the suit of the state use of John Fields, alias Parrott, use of Lewis C. Pascall and wife, and will be sold to satisfy the said claim.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.

Jan. 11—5w

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Trappe, on Thursday, the 4th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, the following property, belonging to Thomas Sewell, viz. 1 Horse and Cart, 1 Cow and his Farm where he now lives, adjoining a lot of James Chaplain, near the Trappe; taken at the suit of John Applegarth, use of John Goldsborough, Esq. and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claim.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.

Jan. 11—4w

## NEW GOODS,

The Subscriber has just received, from

Philadelphia, a very handsome

ASSORTMENT OF

### Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF  
Cloths, Shirts & Cambric  
Cassimeres, Muslins,  
Flannels, Lawns,  
Blankets, Linen Cambric,  
Bombazetts, Levantines,  
Irish Linens, Florences,  
Long Cloth, Sattins, &c. &c.

#### ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,  
Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.  
Nov. 9—

## Winter Supply.

### WILLIAM CLARK,

Has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening his Winter Supply of LIQUORS, GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE,  
Best old London parti-  
cular Madeira Wine  
Nice dry Lisbon and  
Malaga, do  
Genuine Old Cognac  
Brandy  
Peach and Apple do  
W. I. Spirit  
N. E. Rum  
Old Rye Whiskey  
Common do  
Holland Gin  
Country do  
Molasses,  
Brown Sugar  
Loaf do  
Chocolate, Rice  
Imperial  
Hyson and  
Hyson-Skin } TEAS.  
Almonds, Filberts  
Raisins, Prunes,  
Figs, Dates  
Nice fresh Malaga  
Grapes  
Cranberry's, Currants  
LIKewise,  
HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND  
QUEENS-WARE, STONE AND  
WOODEN WARE.

#### ALSO,

#### A Further Supply of

### Dry-Goods,

Which in addition to his former Stock, renders his Assortment extensive and Complete all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash  
Easton, Dec. 28

## John W. Sherwood

### HATTER,

Has just received a fresh supply of Materials, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now ready to execute any orders in his line, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B. He is now prepared to say that he can warrant his dyes to stand—He has also a general assortment of Wool-Stand on hand, which he offers for sale, at his stand, No. 4, Court-street.  
Easton, Dec. 21.

#### Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 5th inst. a negro man, who calls himself Osburn Butler, five feet eleven inches high, yellowish complexion, about forty years of age, blind of the right eye, and the left leg sore—has a variety of clothing, amongst which are, a blue cloth coat, a drab coat and pantaloons, a white vest and wool hat. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward and pay his prison fees, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick county

dec. 21—8w.

## Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, Caroline County, for a number of years profitably occupied by the late proprietor John Eagle, deceased, and now under rent to Francis H. Hawley. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop, (wherein is fixed a large Marble Table,) a Beam House, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Vats, and is held to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$200. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Centreville, Md. dec. 21—13t.

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Jason Elliott, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the second Monday in July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of December eighteen hundred and eighteen.

WILLIAM CRAFT, ad'm'r. D. B. N.

of Jason Elliott, deceased.

Jan. 11—3w.

## Notice.

Was committed to Frederick County Goal, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself John William Oyston, aged about Thirty years, five feet five inches high; dark complexion; blind of the left eye, has a scar on the right cheek-bone and a scar on the right temple; his clothing a dark brown cloth coat, drab pantaloons, striped vest and an old fur hat. The owner of the above Negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County.

Dec. 28—8w

## \$200 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber on Monday the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made, has good teeth, and is rather a likely fellow. He walks generally with a quick and short step, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate and stammer a little. He had on when he went away, a dark country made kersey jacket and trousers, a good deal worn, an old black wool hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, very much darned and patched, and a pair of new shoes, made of very stout black leather, and nailed. If the above described fellow is taken up in this county, or the adjoining ones, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, or brought home, I will give Fifty Dollars, if in either of the more remote counties, I will give One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State, the above reward.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.

Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

## To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and Lot where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 24, 1818.

P. S. I have also a House and Lot, near Woodenhawk's to rent.

## Boot and Shoe

### MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the Stand formerly occupied by Kendel F. Holmes, directly opposite the Court-House, and next door to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens's store, in Easton, intends carrying on a Boot & Shoe Manufactory, and has now open and intends constantly keeping a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he will sell very low for Cash.

CLEMENT BECKWITH.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes, at the shortest notice.  
Jan. 18.

## A Teacher Wanted

To Teach a Common School in the Country—A person acquainted with the English Grammar, having a perfect knowledge of Common Arithmetic and possessed of good morals, who can bring undoubted recommendations, will hear of a situation, by applying at this office.  
Jan. 18—3w

## Notice.

The "Maryland Agricultural Society" will meet on the second Tuesday in March next, in the Town of Easton.

E. FORMAN, Asst. Sec'y.

Jan. 18

Editors friendly to the Institution will please insert the above.

## THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published, every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but very legible type. It makes two volumes in the year; and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic, the proceedings of Congress, and authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, and transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

LAWRENCE, WILSON, & Co.

Jan. 25—6w.

Printers of Newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

## Notice.

The Subscribers having sustained much damage from persons crossing their fields, carting over their lands, and otherwise trespassing upon them, have resolved to prevent a repetition of these injuries by such means as the law affords—They therefore hereby notify all persons that they will bring suits for all trespasses that shall in future be committed.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE.

RICH'D. L. CHAMBERLAINE.

Dec. 21—7w

## To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious house in Denton, formerly occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern. This house is well adapted for a Public House having every convenience attached to it, and may be obtained on liberal terms.

ALSO—A Store-House and Counting-Room adjoining, which will be rented with the establishment, or separately. For terms apply at the Store of Maj. John Young, in Denton, or to the Subscriber.

BENJAMIN DENNY, Sen.

Talbot County, Jan. 25—6t.

## Bank of Caroline.

The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of three per centum (upon the capital stock actually paid in) for the last six months, to end the 21st of this inst. which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in February next.

MATT. DRIVER, Cash'r.

Jan. 2 (25)

## A BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

Will be held at the "EASTON HOTEL," on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d of February

next, in commemoration of the birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are invited to attend.

By the Managers.

N. B. Subscription paper for signatures at the Bar.

Jan. 11—7w.

## Dr. E. Spedden,

Having taken the Establishment, lately occupied by Dr. Martin, in Easton, offers his professional services to the public.

Dec. 28—6t.

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

## EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROSS, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen who business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICE LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants, & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of proved, and attended by careful ostlers.

SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment.

The public's obedient servant,

JESSE SHEPPER.

Dec. 15—6t

## For Sale,

### A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY

### TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.

The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale,

By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS C. EARLE.

THOMAS HEMSELEY.

Queen Ann's county, May 4—6t

## SAMUEL EDMONDSON,

Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the TAILORING Trade, in Easton, in the House formerly occupied by Charles Blake, deceased, as a Boot & Shoe shop, and solicits the patronage of the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, hoping by a strict attention to his business, and endeavor to please those who may favor him with their custom, to render general satisfaction—He also has on hand, and intends keeping some few articles in his line of business, with some Groceries, which he offers on reasonable terms.  
Easton, 1st mo. 11—3w

## Notice.

The Subscriber has Five Negro Women, some with one and others with two children, to be put out, for their Victuals and Cloaths immediately; also a Negro Boy on the same terms—A young Negro Woman, about 16 years of age, to Hire.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Jan. 4.

## BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY of Hampton, Esq.

Governor of the State of Maryland,

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Michael McBride, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for murder, has made his escape, & is now a fugitive from justice; And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and



# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1819.

NO. 61.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per an-  
nual, payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, in-  
serted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-  
five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

### AGRICULTURAL.

From the *Farmer's Journal*, (London)  
Oct. 19th, 1818.  
ON MIXING SALT WITH SEED.  
Drury Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey,  
9th October, 1818.

Sir.—The letter printed in our Journal  
the 5th, current subscribed by Wm.  
Deacon, and dated from Lud Shot-Manor  
Farm, Hants, on the 24th of September  
last, contains an account of a very impor-  
tant experiment in an agricultural point  
of view. Mr. Deacon deserves great credit  
for having not only communicated the in-  
formation; but having likewise subscribed  
his name to it. Anonymous intelligence  
cannot be confidently relied on, and when  
the object is public good, there ought to  
be no hesitation in stating the authority on  
which it rests. Those who are unaccus-  
tomed to literary controversy are apprehen-  
sive of the attacks of those who may dif-  
fer with them in opinion; but the judicious  
editor of any periodical publication, will  
always take care to have no petulant re-  
marks inserted in his Journal, from the  
pen of any anonymous author, against the  
doctrines of those who subscribe their names  
to the communications they have trans-  
mitted.

In a paper drawn up by me for the board  
of Agriculture, "On the uses of Salt for  
agricultural purposes," there is a para-  
graph to prove, "that Salt preserves Seed,  
when sown," from vermin, of which, the  
following is a copy.  
"In some parts of Scotland, where the  
crops were frequently destroyed by  
rats, &c. it has long been a practice, to  
mix Salt with seed, in the proportion of  
one to thirty two, but sometimes one in  
fifteen. Every means has been taken to  
ascertain the utility of the practice, with  
uniform success. Salt destroys vermin in  
the ground by making them void the con-  
tents of their bodies; such evacuations be-  
ing too powerful for them to withstand."  
This additional advantage, that the  
min thus become food for those very  
rats, which otherwise they would have  
destroyed."

The experiment tried by Mr. Deacon,  
strongly to confirm the doctrine  
stated in the above paragraph; and I hope,  
at wherever there is any occasion for  
the utility of salt will be tried as a  
means of destroying vermin; not only  
crops of grain, but for turnips, and ar-  
ticles of leguminous nature; & that the re-  
sults of such experiments will be trans-  
mitted to you, for insertion in your paper.  
It is certainly of great importance to  
have landed and farming interests, to have  
periodical Agricultural publication, as a  
receptacle for useful hints; and, on that ac-  
count, every friend to the plough, must  
wish success to the "Farmer's Journal,"  
which seems to be so well calculated for  
that purpose.

I remain, Sir,  
Your very obed't servant.  
JOHN SINCLAIR.

\*Lord Dundonald on the connection of Agri-  
culture with Chemistry, page 188.  
N.B. It would be very important were some  
of your correspondents able to state, whether  
theat on "Warp Land," was liable or not to  
rust? And whether drilling Wheat or Bar-  
ley, is an advantageous practice or not on such  
land?

### From the Connecticut Gazette.

I would advise every farmer not to be  
ambitious of a numerous herd of cattle,  
flock of sheep; not to keep more of  
either than he can keep in a thriving state.  
He owns two pair of steers, or two  
pair of oxen, and cannot keep their  
desecrated and hair sleek, let him sell one.  
If he have ten cows, and make a small  
cheese, let him sell two; if that does  
not enlarge his cheese, let him sell two  
more.  
If his sheep be feeble and cast their  
wool, let him examine his flock; if it con-  
sist of fifty, let him immediately sell ten  
least.

From his flock let him annually select  
the oldest and the weakest of the young,  
and either sell them at a fair price, or feed  
on himself for market.  
With us, sheep of more than thirty in a  
flock seldom answer well.  
Of breeds of sheep I say nothing. Let  
every man keep such as he likes, but I re-  
peat, let no man keep more than he can  
keep well, nor any but such as are likely  
to breed.  
With regard to shearing, I am inclined  
to believe that our farmers generally shear  
too early. A sufficiency of time between  
shearing and shearing ought to elapse, to  
produce from fresh and nutritious pasture,  
new mass of oil, to be infused into the  
texture of the fleece. In this inter-  
val, especially, ought the flock to be kept  
in a rich and clean pasture; besides the

fleece ought not to be taken off until the  
N.E. winds and storms of June are past  
and summer really commences.

As to neat cattle, there is much in the  
breed. This is a subject worthy the far-  
mer's attention. But after all, nothing short  
of good pastures and good feeding will  
support and keep up long, even the best  
breed, without these the best will soon de-  
generate.

In a rich country, and on well cultivated  
farms, we generally see fine stock, hand-  
some & well proportioned. If the land be  
not naturally rich, the farmer cannot with-  
out much labor and high cultivation, ex-  
pect a thrifty and profitable stock. Stock  
takes its quality much from the farm where  
raised; indeed, it would not be extrava-  
gantly hazardous to purchase a farm on  
the sample of its stock.

If a farmer have occasion to purchase  
stock, it is safer to take from pastures  
poorer than from pastures richer.

### MOODUS.

### INDIAN WHEAT.

We saw in the market last week two  
loads of wheat of a kind new to us, which  
from peculiar properties which it possesses  
promises to be a valuable acquisition to  
our country. The owner said the seed  
was first obtained from Philadelphia, and  
had been partially cultivated in Oneida  
county for two or three years. The ker-  
nel is very large, the head rather short  
and bearded. When well filled it weighs  
69 to 70 lbs. per bushel. The sample we  
saw, which was rather shrunk, weighed a-  
bout 65 lbs. per bushel.

The peculiar properties of this wheat,  
which is a spring grain, are.

1. It is much more hardy than common  
grain. The straw is small, strong and  
almost solid, which prevents its lodging.

2. On account, it is presumed, of this  
quality in the straw, it is never injured  
by the fly or insect. It has yielded a large  
crop by the side of common wheat, that  
has nearly been destroyed by the fly.

3. It has never been known to be affect-  
ed by smut.

The owner informed us, that notwith-  
standing the unfavorableness of the sea-  
son, he obtained 38 bushels per acre.

Alb. N. Y. pap.

In the course of last week, a young bul-  
lock, belonging to Mr. J. Moss, of Loc-  
town Meavy near Plymouth, being ill of  
water in the brain, or what is provincially  
termed *mazencas*, he resolved on the ex-  
traordinary operation of cutting open the  
skull immediately between the eyes and  
horns. In effecting which a bag of consi-  
derable size was found suspended within  
between the horns. This being drawn  
out through the aperture, with a crooked  
instrument, contained more than a pint  
of water, filled with animalculæ. The  
skull was then closed, and the wound cov-  
ered with a pitch plaster, after which the  
bullock was set at liberty, evidently much  
relieved by the operation. It is now quite  
well and promises to thrive as a sound and  
healthy bullock.—[Late London paper.]

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Mr. LeCompte, presented to the chair the  
following report:  
The Committee of Ways and Means beg leave  
to submit to the House of Delegates the fol-  
lowing Report:

### FUNDS.

The funds of the state are as follows:	
Exchange 6 per cent stock	
of the U. S. of 1812,	\$133,717 83
Funded 3 per cent stock of	
the U. States,	335,144 74
Loan to the president and	
directors of the Potomac	
Company,	30,000 00
Loan to the trustees of the	
St. Peter's Free School	
in the city of Baltimore,	3,000 00
Loan to the trustees of Char-	
lotte Hall School,	2,666 67
Installed bonds that are va-	
lid	21,330 45
Uninstalled bonds that are	
valid,	7,344 03
Balances that are due from	
the sheriffs and clerks	27,540 23
Stock in the Potomac Com-	
pany,	120,444 44
Stock in the Bank of Balti-	
more,	106,200 00
Stock in the Union Bank of	
Maryland,	42,400 00
Stock in the Farmers Bank	
of Maryland,	190,000 00
Stock in the Mechanics Bank	
of Baltimore,	77,500 00
Stock in the Hager's-town	
Bank,	25,000 00
Stock in the Commercial	
Bank of Balti-	
more,	25,000 00
Stock in the Farmers & Mer-	
chants Bank of Baltimore,	15,000 00
Stock in the Union Bank of	
Baltimore,	10,000 00
Stock in the Franklin Bank	
of Baltimore,	15,000 00
Stock in the Elkton Bank of	
Maryland,	10,000 00
Stock in the Baltimore and	
Frederick town turnpike	
road,	25,000 00
Stock in the Union Manu-	
facturing Company of Bal-	
timore,	10,000 00
Stock in the Baltimore and	
York-town turnpike road,	5,000 00
Making the sum of	1,222,448 39

To which may be added the sum of 252,819  
dollars 15 1-2 cents, exclusive of the interest  
due thereon from the United States.

The State of Maryland expended in its defence  
during the late war, the sum of 449,813 dollars  
81 1-2 cents, as follows:  
The several sums for pay of  
the militia, rations, trans-  
portation of baggage, pay  
and subsistence of drafted  
militia, &c. which have  
been regularly stated and  
presented to the depart-  
ment of war by the agent  
of the state amount to  
286,719 61 1-2  
Several accounts made out  
since the above were pre-  
sented, which stand exact-  
ly on the same ground, and  
will be presented in due  
form, amount to  
6,098 54  
292,818 15 1-2

To which add for the pur-  
chase of arms, powder &  
ball, cartouch boxes, tents,  
knapsacks, &c. the sum of  
156,995 66

And it will make the aforesaid  
sum of  
449,813 81 1-2  
(Vide Exhibit J)

The agent of the state having reported  
generally the assumption of the claim present-  
ed, and the vouchers being in order, there  
appears every reason to believe, that the a-  
mount presented and the amount resting on  
the same foundation, will be received. And  
with respect to the other items, your com-  
mittee would remark, that powder and ball  
actually expended, and arms lost in battle  
or destroyed while in service, and other in-  
cidental expenditures necessarily connected  
with the public defence, would seem to present  
fair subjects of claim on the general govern-  
ment.

The state hath received of that portion of  
the claim already assumed by the general gov-  
ernment, the sum of 40,000 dollars.

### REVENUE.

The permanent annual revenue of the state, ex-  
clusive of that destined for the encouragement  
and support of county schools, is estimated by  
the treasurer at 96,564 dollars 12 cents, aris-  
ing from the following sources:

Funded stock of the U. S.	
at 6 per cent	8,023 06
Funded stock of the U. S. at	
3 per cent	10,053 12
Loan to the Potomac com- pany, at 6 per cent	1,800 00
Stock in the several and re- spective banks at 8 per cent	41,288 00
Stock in the turnpike roads	
at 6 per cent	900 00
Stock in the Potomac com- pany,	
Stock in the Union Manu- facturing company,	
Loan to Charlotte Hall School,	
Loan to St. Peter's school	
Debits installed and not in- stalled,	2,000 00
Fines, forfeitures, amercia- ments, ordinary, retailers, hawkers and pedlers li- censes,	30,600 00
Composition on escheats & vacant land,	1,500 00
Taxes on chancery and land office proceedings,	1,000 00
	96,564 12

To which may be added as  
the clear annual revenue,  
on account of the tax im-  
posed by the law of the  
last session, on lotteries  
drawn within the city of  
Baltimore,

(Your committee would re-  
spectfully recommend a con-  
tinuance of the "act to regu-  
late lotteries," with such  
modifications as will ren-  
der it more efficient for the  
accomplishment of its ob-  
jects.)

Also may be added the an-  
nual interest accruing on  
the sum already assumed  
by the government of the  
United States, which may  
be estimated at  
15,000

It is recommended to im-  
pose a tax on licenses to  
retailers of dry goods, the  
annual revenue of which  
may be estimated at  
4,000

It is also recommended to  
increase the tax on ordi-  
nary and retailers licenses  
25 per cent the increased  
annual revenue of which  
may be estimated at  
4,000

It is also recommended to  
increase the tax on hawk-  
ers and pedlers licenses  
150 per cent, the increas-  
ed annual revenue of  
which may be estimated at  
1,000

If the legislature should im-  
pose a tax on sales at auc-  
tion, &c. within the city of  
Baltimore, according to  
the principles and regu-  
lations of a bill entitled,

"An act to regulate sales  
at auction," herewith re-  
ported, the annual reve-  
nue derived from this  
source may be estimated  
at least at  
30,000

Making the permanent an-  
nual revenue of the state  
amount to the sum of  
180,564 18

A portion of this estimate of the permanent  
revenues, is made upon the supposition, that

\*Under the operations of this report, retail-  
ers of spirituous liquors, may retail dry goods,  
but a license to retail dry goods, will not au-  
thorize a person to retail spirituous liquors,  
this not interfering with the proper control ex-  
ercised by the courts over the conduct of retail-  
ers of spirituous liquors.

the banks of the state will divide 8 per cent up-  
on their capital stock. Recent experience  
has shewn, that this expectation may be  
defeated; but your committee can not be-  
lieve that the diminution of the revenues  
thereby produced, can materially vary the re-  
sult of the foregoing estimate. No account has  
been taken of the probable revenue that may  
be derived from the act of last session, entitled  
"An act to impose a tax on all banks or branch-  
es thereof, in the state of Maryland, not char-  
tered by the legislature"—the branch bank  
of the United States having resisted the pay-  
ment of the tax as unconstitutional; nor hath  
any account been taken of the probable reve-  
nue that may hereafter be derived from the  
stocks in the Union Manufacturing company  
of Baltimore, and in the Potomac company—  
these stocks having heretofore yielded none,  
or very inconsiderable dividends,

### EXPENDITURE.

The annual permanent expenditure of the state,  
exclusive of that appropriated for the support of  
county schools, amounts to the sum of 122,612  
dollars 84 cents, as estimated by the treasur-  
er; arising from the following appropriations, viz:—

	Dolls. cts.
The governor's salary,	2,666 67
Five counsellors,	2,666 67
Six chief judges of the judicial district,	30,000
2,200 dollars each, 13,200	
Twelve associate judges do. do. 1,400 do. do. 16,800	
The chief judge of Baltimore ci- ty court,	2,400
The chancellor,	3,400
The treasurer of the Western Shore,	2,000
The treasurer of the Eastern Shore,	450
The trustee,	200
The auditor,	800
The printer,	1,400
The clerk of the council,	1,500
The clerk of the house of de- legates,	500
The clerk of the Senate,	150
The messenger to the council and keeper of the state house,	466 67
The armourer of the Eastern Shore,	500
The armourers of the Western Shore, Annapolis \$500 & Frederick-town \$300	800
The half pay list,	14,499 50
Contingent expenses,	1,333 33
Donations to colleges, acad- emies and schools,	11,900
Indian annuities,	150
Judge of the land office, East- ern Shore,	400
Register of the land office, Eastern Shore,	20
Register of the land office, Western Shore,	30
Penitentiary—Physicians ac- count, salaries to the keep- ers, &c.	9,800
The expenses annually of a session of the legislature, as estimated by the treasurer,	35,000
Making the total amount of the annual permanent expendi- ture of the state, with the exception before mention- ed,	122,612 84

Which deducted from the before mentioned  
annual revenue of 180,564 dollars 18 cents,  
will leave a clear annual surplus in favor of the  
treasury of 57,951 dollars 34 cents over and  
above the expenses of government.

This sum may be appropriated by the gen-  
eral assembly to the construction of roads and  
canals, improving the navigation of the waters  
of the state, to the promotion of education,  
literature, arts and sciences, and generally to  
the enlargement and encouragement of institu-  
tions which the legislature may think, from time  
to time to merit & deserve it; or it may be an-  
nually invested in some productive funds, until  
thereby a revenue is created competent to all  
the purposes of government, without the im-  
position of any description of taxes whatever,  
as was the case before the expenses of the late  
war reduced the public treasury to its present  
exhausted state.

It may be here proper to remark, that the  
appropriation for the payment of the pension  
list, must in the nature of things, diminish an-  
nually.

An Estimate of the probable demands, on the  
treasury for the year 1819.

### PERMANENT EXPENSES.

The permanent expenses as before stated	\$ 122,612 84
To which may be added, principal and interest of the loan of 1817, reim- bursable on the first of January, 1818.	20,600
Principal and interest of the loan of 1818, reim- bursable the first of April 1819.	20,600
Interest on loans of 1818, Penitentiary—For balance due the inspectors of the Penitentiary, on account of repairs made in the year 1817 and 1818, in consequence of the fire on the 5th of March, 1817.	2,880
For the payment of the salaries to the commis- sioners of lotteries and their clerks, and the in- cidental expenses of their office,	8,050 00
	188,484 02
Making the probable demand on the treas- ury for the year 1819, 188,484 dollars and 2 cents, exclusive of any extraordinary appro- priations that may be made during the present session of the legislature.	

### WAYS AND MEANS, FOR 1819.

Permanent annual revenue as before stated,	96,564 12
To which may be added, for interest on the loan to the Potomac Company and unpaid,	1,800 00
For a loan to the trustees of St. Peter's school, in the city of Baltimore, pursu- ant to a resolution of No- vember session 1811, re- ceivable on the first of January, 1819, per resolu- tion of December session 1816.	3,000 00
From the managers of the Surgical Institution Lotte- ry, for the five per cent tax on 360,000 dollars, the amount of prizes announ- ced by the scheme of said lottery,	18,000 00
From the managers of the Medical College Lottery for the five per cent tax on 225,000 dollars, the a- mount of prizes announ- ced by the scheme of said lottery,	11,500 00
From the managers of the New Masonic Hall Lotte- ry, for the five per cent tax on 300,000 dollars, the amount of prizes announ- ced by the scheme of said lottery,	15,000 00
From the managers of a lot- tery to erect a Presbyteri- an Church in Frederick- town, for the five per cent tax on 30,000 dollars the amount of prizes announ- ced by the scheme of said lottery.	1,500 00
From the managers of the University Lottery, for the five per cent tax on 1,000,000 dollars the a- mount of prizes announ- ced by the scheme of said lottery.	50,000 00
Making the sum of	197,364 12
From which deduct the probable demand on the treasury for the year 1819 as before stated,	188,484 02
Will leave a clear balance in favor of the treasury of	8,880 10

The committee consider it wholly unne-  
cessary to recommend any extraordinary provision  
for the supply of a possible deficiency of the  
public treasury during the ensuing year, as no  
such deficiency can reasonably be anticipated.  
For should the receipts from the tax on lotte-  
ries or any other of the enumerated sources  
of revenue fail, there can be no doubt but that  
the payments made by the general government  
into the treasury of the state, during the cur-  
rent year, will be amply sufficient to answer its  
exigencies, and to relieve it from any embar-  
rassment.

From the estimate made above of the ways  
and means and of the expenditures for the year  
1819, it will be seen that the public debt can  
be reduced this year the sum of 40,000 dollars,  
and the interest on the whole of the public  
debt can be discharged. This estimate also  
provides for the payment of the balance of 13,  
741 dollars 18 cents, due the inspectors of the  
Penitentiary, on account of repairs made in the  
year 1817 and 1818, in consequence of the fire  
of the 5th of March, 1817.

It will also be seen, in the estimates of the  
ways and means for 1819, that no account has  
been taken of the probable receipts from the  
proposed tax on retailers, licenses, &c. nor of  
the amount which may be received from the  
tax on sales at auction within the city of Balti-  
more, should the legislature pass the bill here-  
with reported.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The state is indebted to sundry banks, for  
loans bearing an interest of 6 per cent, the sum  
of 68,000 dollars.

Of this sum 28,000 dollars were borrowed  
during the past year, under a resolution of the  
last general assembly, and appropriated to the  
extinguishment of the debt contracted on re-  
pairs of the penitentiary—the balance has been  
expended in discharge of the permanent ex-  
penses of government, and of particular appro-  
priations made from time to time, by the legis-  
lature.

Debts due to the State from its citizens, &c.  
By the report of the treasury, it appears  
that there is due to the state from its citizens  
the sum of  
\$ 355,085 49

Of this amount the treasur-  
er deems invalid the sum of 263,004 11

Leaving a balance, consid-  
ered by the treasurer valid,  
of  
\$ 92,081 31

Of the large sum here deemed invalid, there  
can be no doubt the greater portion of it has  
been lost in consequence of the extreme in-  
dulgence of the state towards its debtors, and  
of the sum deemed valid, much of it, there is  
reason to fear, will be lost from the same cause.  
Your committee beg leave to recommend, in  
the most earnest manner, the adoption of the  
most efficient measures for the recovery of  
public debts.

Besides the debts above mentioned,  
surveys reports that there is due to the  
visitors of the public roads 7,812 1-2  
Balance from the poorhouse of the  
city 10,666 dollars 07 cts.

These sums were loaned under  
chap. 21, and 1773, chap.  
30—and were directed  
to be repaid by the  
treasury. Your com-  
mittee beg leave to  
recommend, that the  
sum of 18,478 1-2  
dollars, be paid to the  
visitors of the public  
roads, and to the poor-  
house of the city, and  
that the sum of 10,666  
dollars, be paid to the  
visitors of the public  
roads.



The deficiency appearing in the report of the committee of claims for the present session.  
The deficiency in the report of the committee of claims, is \$ 15,255 45  
Of the appropriations unpaid is the amount authorized to be subscribed on the part of the state on account of the stock reserved in the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Baltimore, per resolution of December session, 1816, 10,000 00  
This resolution should be repealed.  
The balance of the deficiency can produce no embarrassment. The appropriations that will remain uncalled for, and the current receipts of the treasury preclude the possibility of difficulty on that account.  
All which is respectfully submitted.  
W. S. BUELL, Clk.

#### [EXHIBIT A.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Jan. 14, 1819.

SIR,  
In answer to the inquiries proposed by your letter of the 11th inst. we have the honor to state, that from the best examination of the accounts in this department, it appears that the following expenses have been incurred:—  
The several sums for pay of the militia, rations, transportation of baggage, pay and subsistence of draughted militia, and so forth, which have been regularly stated, and presented to the department of war, by the agent of the state amount to \$286,719 61 1-2

Several accounts made out since the above were presented, which stand exactly on the same ground, and will be presented in due form, amount to 6,099 31  
In addition to the above expenses, the state has paid for the articles of powder and ball, the sum of 17,890 31  
For the purchase of arms, 93,741 74  
For cartouch boxes, tents, knapsacks and other military articles specified in the several accounts filed, 35,006 01

For armours' bills, mounting guns, repairing arms, and so forth the sum of 10,357 60  
You will perceive, sir, from the above that the amount of the claim now presented to the federal government, (including the above sum of \$286,719 61 1-2, and \$292,819 dollars 15 1-2 cents.)

That the amount of the other several expenses stated as above, is 156,995 dollars 66 cents.  
The agent of the state having reported generally the assumption of the claim presented, and the vouchers being in order, there appears every reason to believe that the amount will be received by the state.

With respect to the other items, we can make no clear statement. Powder and ball expended, and arms lost in battle or destroyed while in service, would seem to present a fair claim on the general government—but a great portion of the arms, and many of the military equipments are now in possession of the state, no accurate estimate of the quantity of ammunition expended has been made out; it is therefore at present impracticable to give a more particular statement of the amount which might probably furnish a fair claim on the general government.

We have the honor to be, Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

P. S. It appears that there was a sum of \$20,764 dollars 21 cents, paid away subsequently to the 1st of November, 1813, under contracts made in pursuance of the act and resolutions of 1808, and June session of 1812, for arms, knapsacks, cartouch boxes, swords, &c. These expenses have not been noticed above, as they arose from acts and appropriations of the legislature previous to the declaration of war.

To BENJAMIN W. L. COMPTON, Esq.  
Chairman of the Committee of Ways & Means.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

The Senate were occupied a part of today on executive business. Much legislative business was, however, acted on partially & forwarded in its progress; but no measure of a prominent character was discussed or decided on.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Eppes, resumed the consideration of the bill, from the other house, to authorize the payment in certain cases, on account of treasury notes which may have been lost or destroyed, & the amendment reported thereto by the committee of finance, which having been agreed to, the bill and amendment were ordered to a third reading.

The several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were now read a third time and passed, and those with amendments returned to the other house for concurrence therein.

Mr. Williams of Tenn. from the military committee, pursuant to instructions, reported a bill to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty; which was read.

Mr. Tait, from the naval committee, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of live oak timber for naval purposes; which was read.

Several subjects, the orders for this day, were postponed until to-morrow; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; which occupied it until its adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

The resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the Senate to permit its members, Messrs. Daggett and Van Ness, to attend, as witnesses, the trial of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the conduct of Judge Van Ness and New York, was taken up, and Mr. Burrill, it was resolved to be granted.

The consideration of the bill, from the other house, to authorize the payment in certain cases, on account of treasury notes which may have been lost or destroyed, & the amendment reported thereto by the committee of finance, which having been agreed to, the bill and amendment were ordered to a third reading.

The bill to authorize the payment, in certain cases, of lost treasury notes; and the bill to establish a judicial district in Virginia, west of the Alleghany mountains, were severally passed, as amended by the Senate, and returned to the other House for concurrence in the amendments.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing to amend the constitution, so far as to produce an uniform mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Representatives to Congress, together with the amendment reported thereto by the select committee.

[The amendments were—first, after providing that the districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution to be represented; to insert, "or of persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature." Second, to add at the end of the section the following: "And if the Legislature of any state shall fail to provide for the election of Representatives, as hereby required, Congress shall have power to provide for the same in the manner prescribed by this article." After some discussion, the amendments were agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Gaillard in the chair, the consideration of the bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; and after making some amendments thereto, which were concurred in by the Senate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, the bill to prescribe the mode of commencing, prosecuting and settling controversies between two or more states, and, after some time spent thereon, the committee rose, and the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee appointed to consider the subject, reported a bill respecting the transportation of persons of color for sale, &c. which was read. Several bills received a second reading, in course.

The Senate then resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, the consideration of the bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, & deciding controversies between two or more states.

This bill (which is very long, embracing of course numerous provisions relating to the various process and proceedings to be observed in instituting and prosecuting before the Supreme Court controversies between different states) continued to produce much discussion as well on its principle as its details.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Eppes moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, as the best mode of getting rid of it altogether, which he desired; which motion was decided in the negative as follows.  
Yeas 14.—Nays 16.

The Senate then proceeded in maturing the bill, but, before getting through it, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

The Speaker presented to the House a letter addressed to him signed by Elias B. Caldwell, Walter Jones and Francis S. Key, a committee of the American Colonization Society, accompanied with an account of the measures pursued by the Society, for accomplishing the great object of its institution, and the result of their inquiries and researches, as also of documents shewing the unlawful participation of the citizens of the United States in the slave trade—which letter and documents were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Reed submitted the following preamble and resolution:  
Whereas a resolution was passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 14th day of October, in the following words to wit:

"Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late Major General the Baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, with the following inscription.

"Sacred to the memory of the Baron de Kalb, Knight of the royal order of military merit, Brigadier of the armies of France, and Major General in the service of the United States of America; having served with honor & reputation for three years, he gave a last and glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind, and the cause of America, in the action near Camdem, in the state of South Carolina, on the 16th August, 1780, when, leading on the troops of the Maryland & Delaware lines, against superior numbers, and animating by his example to deeds of valor, he was pierced with many wounds, and on the 19th following expired, in the 40th year of his age. The Congress of the United States of America, in gratitude to his zeal, services, & merit, have erected this monument."

Resolved, therefore, That the foregoing resolution be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill now to carry the same into effect.

The question to lay Mr. Reed's motion on the table was carried, yeas 76, noes 42.

### SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then proceeded again to the consideration, in committee of the whole; Mr. Terry in the chair, of the report of the military committee, and the amendments offered thereto by Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Tullidge resumed the floor, and occupied about an hour and a half in concluding the speech which he commenced

yesterday, against the report and amendments.

Mr. Storrs next took the floor, in support of the report, &c. and had spoken some time; when, having given way for a motion to that effect—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

The House then again proceeded, in committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, to the consideration of the Report of the military committee, and the amendments moved thereto by Mr. Cobb, touching the transactions of the Seminole war.

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, resumed the floor, and concluded, in about two hours, the speech which he commenced yesterday, in support of the report and resolutions.

Mr. Colston, of Virginia, followed on the same side, and addressed the committee nearly an hour.

Mr. Strother, of Virginia, rose in opposition to the resolutions, and had proceeded for some time in his argument; when, on motion.

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

The bill from the Senate, further to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, to cases arising under the law relating to patents, and the bill to extend the judicial system of the U. S. were received, twice read and referred.

The amendments of the Senate, to the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for 1819, were taken up and agreed to.

The House then took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell in the chair, the amendments of the Senate to the military appropriation bill, which, being agreed to by the committee of the whole, were reported to the House, and, with the bill, laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, the report of the military committee on the subject of the Seminole war.

Mr. Strother concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced in opposition to the report &c. in which he occupied on nearly three hours.

Mr. Walker of North Carolina, followed on the same side, and spoke about half an hour.

Mr. Rhea, of Tenn. next took the floor, also against the resolutions of censure, and had proceeded about an hour, when the committee rose (he giving way, for a motion to that effect) obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

Among a number of petitions this day presented, was a petition by Mr. Irving, from the chamber of commerce of New York, praying for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy, throughout the United States.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill extending the allowance to cadets; which bill were severally twice read and committed.

The house took up for consideration the amendments of the Senate to the bill to establish a separate judicial district in the western part of Virginia. [The principal amendments were, to direct the holding of six sessions in each year, instead of four, (two at Clarksburg, two at Lewisburg, and two at Wythe court house); and authorized but one clerk for the District, instead of two.]

Mr. McCoy moved that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed, which was negatived; and

The amendments were then concurred in by the House; as were also those of the Senate to the bill providing for the payment of lost Treasury notes in certain cases.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the military appropriation bill (heretofore stated in the proceedings of the Senate) when

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the gallery was cleared, and the doors closed; and the House remained in private session about two hours; when the doors were opened, and the House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

The House accordingly again took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Herbert in the chair, the report of the military committee on the Seminole war, and the amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Rhea concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday in opposition to the report, &c.

The committee then; on motion of Mr. Hopkinson, rose and reported progress; and the House adjourned.

To prevent misapprehension from the House of Representatives having set with closed doors a short time yesterday, it is thought proper to state our impression

that the subject under consideration was not of material importance, being only incidental to a small item in the military appropriation bill of \$20,000 for certain expenses attending an Indian treaty, an explanation of which it was not thought expedient to make with open doors. We thus notice this circumstance, only because, ever since the embargo session, the closing of the doors of the House of Representatives (the Senate doors being frequently closed, as a matter of course, on executive business) has been generally regarded as prefatory to the disclosure of some important act of legislation.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. submitted the fol-

lowing resolutions, which were read and ordered to lie on the table:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a military academy on the western waters, on the principle of the academy at West Point.  
2. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a school of practice for the artillery, in the vicinity of the city of Washington.

### SEMINOLE WAR.

The House again took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, the report of the military committee on the Seminole war.

Mr. Hopkinson addressed the committee about two hours and a half, in a speech of qualified approbation of the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, occupied the remainder of the sitting in defence of General Jackson, and opposition to the report, &c.; but had not finished his speech, when, he having given way for the purpose,

The committee rose; reported progress; and The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

The bill from the Senate, to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the U. States to cases arising under the law relating to patents, was read the third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

### SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this subject Mr. Bassett in the chair.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced, against the report and resolutions of censure.

Mr. Lowndes occupied about an hour in delivering his sentiments, generally in favor of the proposition before the house except so much thereof as relates to the execution of Ambrister.

Mr. Hugh Nelson, of Virginia, followed in opposition to the report and resolutions; and had spoken but a short time; when, having given way for a motion to that effect.

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of J. J. Monroe, his private Secretary, transmitting in compliance with the resolution of the 14th inst. a report from the Secretary of State, concerning the applications which have been made by any of the independent governments of South America to have a Minister or Consul General accredited by the government of the United States, with the answers of the government to the applications addressed to it.

The message and documents were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Harrison offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the judiciary committee enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of crimes committed by persons employed in the armies of the United States, without the limits, thereof, and which are not provided for by existing laws.

### FROM LATE FOREIGN PAPERS.

BOSTON, JAN. 23.

#### FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Margaret, Capt. Melus, in 40 days from Rochelle we have been favored with Paris papers to December 7, received at the Exchange News Room. Letters from Constantinople say, certain Tartars under a Bey, had taken up arms against the Russians and invaded a part of Georgia. Gen. Gouraud has arrived at Hamburg, and has obtained permission to reside there. 23 sales of Bankrupt effects are advertised at Copenhagen. The King of Brazil has invited the Swiss to emigrate to his American territories, and made them many tempting offers, which some have already accepted. The London Morning Chronicle of Dec. 1, intimates that Mr. Arbuthnot, is going out to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to supercede Sir H. Lowe, as Governor of St. Helena. The Courier contradicts this report. The Roman Catholic Question is again to be brought on in the British Parliament. Mr. Ritchie, an English gentleman, and Mr. Dupont, a French gentleman, have proceeded for a journey of discovery in Africa. They are to land in Tripoli. Upwards of 200 vessels, principally French, were, it is said, at Odessa, on the Black Sea, at the last dates thence, loading with grain for the Mediterranean. A very liberal treaty of commerce has been made between Prussia and Denmark.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.  
LONDON, Dec. 10.

#### MR. INCLEDON.

SIR—Unwilling as I always have been to intrude myself on the public, I cannot avoid noticing, with feelings of regret, the misrepresentations which I have observed in the newspapers since my return from America, upon the state of music in that country, and I avail myself of the first moment of my return to the metropolis to correct this error. I am proud at the same time, publicly to express my very high sense of the liberal and enlightened hospitality with which I have been treated

every where in the United States. With regard to musical science in America, I must say that I was very agreeably surprised at finding it, in every province, in such high cultivation. At St. Paul's Church, New York, I sung in an Oration which was, throughout, performed in a style which would have done credit to London. If any additional proof were wanting of their real fondness for music, it is to be found in the facility I every where experienced during my tour, where I was offered the use of halls for my performances free of expense. I could enumerate more instances of generosity than your leisure would permit you to read, besides which it might be thought irrelevant to the sub-

ject. I must therefore sum up the expression of my feelings in this declaration, that I have never yet been more agreeably surprised than by my rapid glance at America; and I shall always hold in affectionate remembrance, the country which welcomed me as a stranger, and patronized me with as much ardor as she could have shown had I been her own son. Once more apologizing for obtaining an opinion on the public, I have the honor, sir, your obedient humble servant,  
C. B. INCLEDON.

From Bell's London Messenger, Nov. 9.

#### INTERNAL STATE OF FRANCE.

The usual French and Foreign papers have arrived in the course of the week, but bring intelligence of somewhat less importance, as they manifest a kind of new disposition in the French people, on the opportunity afforded them by withdrawing of the allied armies. It is indeed amazing to us, that so many of our countrymen can still remain in France, while such indications of the popular disposition are actually developing themselves. It is known, perhaps, to the greater part of our own readers, that the French militia is now drawing in the departments. This conscription (for the form is still observed) though carried into effect with all possible moderation, in every where produced manifestations of the greatest discontent, and, as was naturally to be expected, the evil of this wide spread revolutionary law recoils upon the Monarchy and on the Bourbon Dynasty. A few days ago the King was taking his usual airing in his carriage, attended by the Duke d'H—, when some of the mob, as he passed, had the audacity to cry, "A bas les Bourbons!" The Neapolitan could not help exclaiming with indignation against this treasonable insubordination; but his Majesty very prudently checked his warmth by saying, "You are mistaken, Sir, they are crying Vive le Bourbons!"

The tri-colored cockade, and the cry, "Vive l'Empereur!" were common in many of the departments, when the conscription came to be drawn. Some daring fellows placed a piece of bacon in their hats, in ridicule of the king, to whom these creatures apply the nickname of the Hog. To such an extent of impudence have they gone! And such is the result of the Ministerial policy which has reduced the royal authority to a state of degradation never before witnessed, except at the period immediately preceding the 10th of August, 1792. Hence it is certain that the ministry cannot stand without some additional support; but they are divided in inclination as to the support which they should seek. The weakest of the wish to unite with the royalists; the more energetic insist on pursuing the principle of the Ordinance of the 5th of Sept. 1816, by approximating more and more toward the republicans.

#### Crim. Con.—Col. CLITHERO v. PETER.

In the English Court of Common Pleas, on the 8th ult. this case was decided. In 1809, the plaintiff married Miss Burton, the daughter of Col. Burton—he was 30 and she was 23. After marriage he was much abroad, fighting the battles of the country, and was several times wounded. On his return from Spain, his wife joined him in France, where they remained some time. There they became acquainted with Mr. Peters who was the eldest son of Peters the banker. An intimacy was formed, and from the generous feeling of Col. Clithero, every attention paid to Peters, who travelled with them to Geneva &c. The intimacy terminated in an elopement. Criminal intercourse was proved, and the jury without hesitation found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £3000.

#### HYDROPHOBIA.

(From a Bordeaux paper of the 9th inst.) In the beginning of last month, a child six years old, died on the 36th day after having been bitten by a mad dog. M. Laloubie, the physician, and M. M. Bonnel, father and son, dissected the body and found no remarkable appearance in the brain. A young man of 20 was bitten by the same dog, and in his fits of rage, every thing round him with his teeth, so that it was deemed necessary to consult about the last frightful course, where the patient is deemed past cure. At the moment, M. Laloubie took him in hand, and administered mercurial pills, cathartics with opium, cooling and purifying pisan, and jalap. He, moreover, opened an issue. The young man is quite well, only somewhat alarmed by the death of the child. It is now two months since he was bitten. M. Laloubie proposes to the Faculty to ascertain the efficacy of his remedy, by experiment, in all cases the may offer, and collecting and comparing the results. His remedy is composed of muriate of mercury, superoxygenated water, opium, and scamony, in pills—the weight and dose to be regulated by the age and temperament of the patient. M. Laloubie says he received this remedy from a medical friend, who served with the army of Egypt, and there saw it administered in frequent cases, and always with success.

#### FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Official information has been received by the government of Buenos Ayres, of the outrageous conduct of the private brig Maipo, Capt. John Daniels, of Baltimore. They have passed a decree declaring him a pirate and outlaw, and compelling a Mr. Ford, who was his security (the sum of 10,000 dollars, to pay, if money into court. They have also published a decree stating their determination to render justice to all nations, and disavowing many disgraceful acts done by privateers under their flag.

The government are giving grants



land to persons who are disposed to settle at Quilmes about 8 miles below Buenos Ayres, on the southwest bank of the river, for the purpose of building a town. A private letter states that a Bank was about to be established at Buenos Ayres.

By the last accounts received, it was reported that Talcahuana in Chili had been evacuated by the Royalists. A paper of the 16th October gives the official account of the evacuation, and of the taking possession by the Chilean army.

**From the Lancaster, Ohio, Eagle.**  
**A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.**  
On Friday last, information was received, by some of the citizens of Lancaster, that a party of counterfeiters was in town, having in their possession a large amount of spurious paper. Arrangements were made to arrest them; but, from the extreme caution which they used in secreting their money wherever they stopped, and also sending it on, when they moved, by some one of their band, apart from the main company, it was considered imprudent to interfere with them, until they should think themselves in a place of security.

It was understood that they were to pass the night at McIntire's about 14 miles from Lancaster, on the Chillicothe road, where they were met by some of their associates. They were permitted to pass out of town quietly. About sun-set, a party (13 in number) being previously prepared, went in pursuit of them; and, about 9 o'clock at night, took possession of the house. A guard was placed at the doors and windows, to prevent escape and all communication between the several parts of the house. The bar was guarded, that none might enter, while five of the party rushed up stairs, to a small room, where it was suspected the business of the bank was to be transacted.

There were four in the room; three of them surrendered without resistance; the fourth fought most manfully, but was overpowered after having received some bruises in his face and an accidental wound, from a dirk, in his side. They were bound & searched; a small quantity of counterfeit money was found in their pockets: some guarded the prisoners—others were engaged in searching the room.

When the eyes of the guard were, for a moment, turned from the prisoner who had fought so valiantly, he moved to the window, raised it with his hand and shoulder, threw himself out, and made his escape. He was instantly pursued; but the night was dark, and the woods so thick and bushy, as to enable him to elude those who were after him.

On searching the room, two bundles of spurious bills were found, containing \$250 Miami Exporting Co. 50's and 20's; \$1,660 Farmers' Bank of Bucks county, 10's; \$920 Bank of Columbia, 5's; \$145 Marine Bank of Baltimore, 5's.

There were between 250 and 300 dollars, counterfeit bills, found in the bar, in a pocket book claimed to be the property of the landlord, and about 25 in counterfeit coin, principally dollars, one piece purporting to be a gold coin of the value of 9 dollars.

One of the itinerants, by the name of Seely, and McIntire, the landlord, are now in jail; Hamilton, another of the band, was discharged for want of legal evidence against him.

The one who escaped is a tall man, sandy complexion, gray eyes, & about 30 years of age; one of his eyes is much bruised; he has a wound of a dirk in his side, and was probably injured by his fall from the chamber window. It is supposed that he still lurks in the neighborhood, and may yet be taken and brought to justice.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.**  
The Debate yet continues in the House of Representatives on the subject of the Seminole War, and we shall not undertake to predict when it will terminate. Several Members of distinguished ability are yet expected to address the House on the question; and though the debate has occupied ten days, we should not like to lose the benefit of their illustrations of the subject. On the other hand, there are many important subjects demanding the attention of Congress, which we fear it will not be in their power to act on during the present session, if the Debate on this subject be much longer protracted.

The Maryland Censor, and certain writers of letters from Washington, seem to think we have erred in not admitting this to be a party question. We are, however, of the same opinion still. It will not do for the Censor to argue, from the rancorous hostility of one or two federal prints, to Gen. Jackson, which has been festering these four years in their bosoms, that all those whose judgments lead them to conclusions on abstract questions of public law different from his, are his enemies; nor yet that they are Federalists. The better course, on this occasion, it appears to us, would be, instead of fomenting into hostility of feeling what is but a difference of opinion on a particular question, to suffer the National Representatives each to enjoy his opinion, and discharge what he believes his duty, in the manner prescribed to him by his own conscience.

Parties, in governments, have been usually classed with reference to certain political principles; or with reference to the persons who are the chief administrators of public affairs. Considered in either of these lights, a glance at the names of the speakers on it is sufficient to shew, that the question now agitated in the House of Representatives is not and cannot be properly regarded as a party question.

**Nat. Int.**

It is stated in a late London paper, that 20 or 30 persons lately exchequered for selling blue leaves for tea, and counterfeit coffee, have taken their departure for the U. States.

**EASTON, Md.**  
**MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8.**

**MORE MAIL ROBBERS.**  
Notwithstanding the warning given these gentry a few weeks ago, by the execution of Hare & Alexander, which we supposed, would have prevented the repetition of a similar offence for at least a few years, another robbery of the mail has again occurred. The United States Mail Coach, was attacked on Monday last, between Bridgetown and Elizabethtown, N. Jersey, and robbed by three villains, for whose apprehension Mr. Theodorus Bailly, postmaster of New York, has offered the following reward.

**ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.**  
This morning about three o'clock, between Bridgetown and Elizabethtown, the U. States Mail Coach was stopped by three armed men, masked, who after cutting the traces opened the coach door and robbed the passengers of their watches, money, &c. They cut open the Mail and after taking from it such packages as they thought proper, and putting them in a pair of saddle bags made off. One of the robbers spoke broken English but whether affectedly or not, could not be ascertained.

It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain what part of the Mail has been taken. All reasonable charges, with the above reward, will be paid for the detection of these villains.

**THEODORUS BAILLY, Post Master.**  
Post Office, New York, Feb. 1, 1819.

**Robbery of the Mail.**—In addition to the above official notice, we have collected the following particulars of this atrocious villainy. At the time and place mentioned above, one of the men ran before the leading horses, and told Wm. Smith, the driver, to stop. The other two immediately presented themselves, armed with pistols, and took the driver from his seat. They then cut the traces, and one of the reins, and went to the Coach doors; one presenting a pistol, the other a large knife, or dirk; and demanded whatever money the passengers had. There were five gentlemen and a lady, passengers. From one they obtained a pocket book, containing only a small sum, from another a gold watch; and from a third, Mr. Cowan of this city, a small sum in change. They attempted to force this gentleman out of the Coach, but he remonstrating with them they left the passengers, and proceeded in search of the mail which was forward. They cut a hole of about twenty inches in the portmanteau, through which they drew as many packages of letters as filled a pair of saddle bags and a pocket handkerchief. They then made off, having detained the stage about twenty minutes.

Since the above was written, we learn that one of the passengers had in his charge \$33,000 in bills for one of our banks. As soon as he discovered the unpleasant predicament he was placed in, he contrived to slip the package out of his pocket on to the floor of the coach, and covered it over with straw, by which means he saved it. When they searched him, all they found in his pockets were a few shillings in silver.

One of the robbers was a stout tall man, dressed with dark pantaloons, and great coat, and appeared to be a Frenchman; another wore a white flannel jacket, and had a very ordinary appearance—the third appeared also to be French.

**BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.**  
A letter received this morning by the Post master in this city, states, that the men who robbed the mail on Monday last (or two of them) have been arrested and imprisoned in Somerset county, New Jersey. From another source we learn that it is stated the letters which were stolen or the greater portion of them have been recovered.—*Gaz.*

**MURDER.**  
A case of the most atrocious kind was wantonly committed last evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, in this city, on the body of John Martin, paver, who, it appears, was stabbed in the side by James Boyd, millwright. The deceased was in the act of getting a bucket of water, which had been refused to two of his sons by Boyd, who claimed the pump as his private property, although placed on the public street. A weapon supposed to be a case knife, was made use of for this act. Both parties, it is to be lamented, have families; the former a wife and nine children, the latter a wife and three children.

We understand that Boyd attempted to hide himself in his garret, as he could not make his escape timely, on account of the neighbors surrounding his house. On the watch being sent for, he was secured and committed to jail by the neighboring magistrate, in about half an hour after the deed was done.—*Pat.*

**TOBACCO.**  
During last month 160 hhds. good red was sold for from 16 1/2 to 18 1/2, and 40 hhds. of inferior at 15 1/2 to 17 1/2. There is now in market not more than 400 hhds. for sale, and only six hogsheds have been inspected since the first of January.—*Fed. Rep.*

**Actual Prices of Maryland Staple.**  
Tobacco—near two hundred hogsheds sold during the last week, to a house in Alexandria for \$16 50 and \$18 40, principally from Patuxent; on a credit of 90 days; Corn, by the cargo, 65 cents; Oats, 56 to 60; Wheat, 1 80; Rye, 78; Beef, butcher's, best 12 1/2 per lb; Turkeys, \$1 25 to 1 50; Potatoes, Irish, retail \$1 00 per bushel; by the quantity 75 cts. Beans, per bushel 3 00; Butter, per lb. 37 1/2 cents.—*Censor.*

**FRUIT TREES.**  
To save fruit from being injured by late frost in the spring, a proper quantity of snow, or ice, mixed with straw, must be packed round the root of each tree in the winter, and covered with straw to shield it from the sun and rain. This will not only prevent the trees from blooming too early but preserve the fruit sound.—Should the snow or ice remain undissolved 'till the season is sufficiently advanced, and the weather suitable, it ought then to be removed.

It is stated in the Washington City Gazette of last Monday, that Mr. Sergeant, a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, has left Washington for Philadelphia, to make known to the directors of the U. S. Bank that it is the anxious wish of the executive, that they should resign; and that Mr. Sergeant will use his best endeavors to facilitate this desirable object.

It appears from the last London papers, that spices were at such reduced prices that they were shipping back to India. It appeared from the London Custom House Books, that during the first week in December there were entered for Bombay, upwards of 22,000 lbs. of nutmegs and cloves only.

**From our Correspondent at Annapolis.**  
**MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.**  
**SATURDAY, JAN. 30.**  
The bill for the regulation of the selling and weighing of hay in the city of Baltimore was read a second time. Mr. Kell opposed the passage of the bill—he thought it unnecessary. The mayor and city council were now in session, and were fully competent to redress the grievances complained of.

Mr. Maulsby rose in support of the bill. He rejected with becoming indignation, and a most splendid display of ardent eloquence, the mode of relief proposed by Mr. Kell. He said he appealed to the legislature of the state, for the redress of grievances suffered by the people of the country, & not to that august tribunal, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. He addressed the house in a speech of nearly two hours in length.

Mr. Kell again addressed the house. He regretted that he said any thing—he had thought that it was but an unimportant matter. But after the wonderful exhibition of vehement eloquence made by the gentleman from Harford, "Alps piled upon Alps," the subject had assumed a fearful magnitude.—He traced the course of conduct of the Mayor & City Council, and of the hay sellers, whom, he said sometimes sold turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables instead of hay.

Mr. Maulsby replied—he said the people of the country could never suffer by a comparison of morals with the people of Baltimore. He alluded to what he said was the practices of that place—such as sanding of sugar, watering of brandy and tobacco and other peccadillos. The bill was carried in the affirmative by a large majority.

The bill for the regulation of the selling of oats, for the counties of Anne Arundel, Harford and Cecil, was read a second time and passed. The object of this bill is to establish struck measure instead of heap and shake.

Mr. Harrison submitted a resolution to make an additional advance to Mr. Kerr, in further compensation for his services in adjusting our claims with the general government.

Mr. LeCompte submitted an order requiring the executive to lay before the house the communications and documents connected with the negotiation for the adjustment of our claims against the general government necessary to shew its progress and present state.

On motion of Mr. Brackenridge, the bill for the abolition of a legal rate of interest in all cases, &c. was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Summerville, the bill to prohibit the passing of notes below their nominal value, was made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to extend to Dorchester, Prince Georges, Somerset and Charles counties, the law of the last session for the better protection of slave holders, passed the house of delegates.—The house adjourned.

**MONDAY, FEB. 1.**  
The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill, "prescribing the mode of bringing suits at law."—The object of the bill was to compel all suits to be brought jointly—if there were more than one obligor.

Messrs. Dorsey and LeCompte endeavored to shew that the greatest injustice would flow from the operation of the bill. That it would impair the security of the creditor and might be productive of the greatest hardships to persons lending their names as securities.

Mr. Kane advocated the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, it was recommended for amendment.

There appeared a strong disposition in the House to leave the remedial laws of the State with respect to the violation of contracts, as they now stand—the experience of centuries have proved their wisdom and usefulness.

According to the order of the day, the bill "to compel the several banks of this state to pay specie, or forfeit their charters," had a second reading.

A discussion upon the merits of the bill as well as the propriety of some of its details took place. Messrs. Wilson and Maulsby supported the bill—Messrs. C. Dorsey and Worthington delivered their views of the subject, in opposition. The discussion continued till a late hour, when Mr. Forrest having intimated his wish to speak—the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

A message from the executive communicated information that the treasurer had received a draft from the secretary of the treasury of the U. States, on the Branch Bank at Baltimore, for \$40,000, in further part pay of our claim against the United States. Mr. C. Dorsey reported a bill compelling the registering of the names of each and every free negro or mulatto.—This bill compels each free negro to have his name registered in the clerk's office of the county, where he resides, and to carry with him a certificate of such registration; and imposes a penalty on any person employing a free negro, without such certificate of registration.

**TUESDAY, FEB. 2.**  
The House resumed the consideration of the bill "to compel Specie payments, or forfeit the charters of the several banks of this State."—The second section of the bill under consideration, which compels the banks which refuse to pay specie for their notes; to pay ten per cent. from the day any demand of specie may have been made. It was opposed by Messrs. Forrest, and Dorsey, as unconstitutional and inexpedient. It was supported by Mr. Wilson. The debate continued till a late hour, when the house adjourned.

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.**  
The bill to confine the managers of the

Baltimore and Harford Turnpike Company to the route as located by the commissioners, passed the House of Delegates.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday—the 2d section still under consideration. On motion of W. R. Stewart 10 per cent. was stricken out and 6 per cent. inserted. The constitutional objection was thus removed.

Mr. Kennedy moved to strike out the residue of the bill.—The sections proposed to be stricken out, provided that in case any bank should neglect or refuse to pay specie for its notes, on demand, that the court of the county where such bank is established, should issue a scire facias to inquire into the fact, and upon the fact being satisfactorily ascertained, to declare the charter forfeited and to appoint commissioners to settle and close the concern, &c.—This motion was supported by the mover, and Messrs. Harrison and Dorsey, and opposed by Messrs. Wilson, Kell and Maulsby—determined in the negative.

Mr. LeCompte moved so to amend the bill "as to authorize the court upon the return of the scire facias, to examine into the facts of refusal, the concerns and situation of the bank generally, and to declare upon a full examination of all circumstances, whether the charter ought, or ought not to be forfeited." This motion was supported by Messrs. Wilson and LeCompte, and opposed by Mr. Dorsey—determined in the affirmative.

Also, Mr. LeCompte moved so to amend the bill as to enable the court, in their opinion the interest of creditors would not be injured thereby, to permit the president and directors to close the concerns of the bank, upon such conditions, regulations and restrictions as the court shall prescribe.

Mr. Wilson said this was an important modification of the bill, and he should like to have time to reflect upon it—he therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till to-morrow—It was postponed.

The Senate returned to the House the Executive bill—decided unanimously in the negative. Such was exactly the vote of the democratic Senate upon the same subject in the year 1805—Tempora mutantur, &c.

**THURSDAY, FEB. 4.**  
Mr. C. Dorsey submitted a string of resolutions expressive of the reasons which ought to induce the legislature to decline acting on the Bank bill, during the present session.—[The resolutions shall appear hereafter.]

On motion of Mr. D. for a second reading of these resolutions, by special order, the House refused to give the same.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bank bill.—The amendment proposed by Mr. LeCompte, on yesterday, was adopted.

Mr. LeCompte moved so to amend the bill, as to permit the commissioners to grant indulgences to the debtors of banks, where it could be done without injury to the creditors of the banks.—It was determined in the negative.

Mr. Kell moved so to amend the bill as to authorize the court to direct the commissioners to grant indulgences to debtors, &c.—Determined in the affirmative.

Mr. W. R. Stewart moved so to amend the bill, as to suspend its operation until the first day of January 1820, except only as to such banks as refused to redeem their notes in specie, prior to the first day of October last.—This motion was supported by Messrs. Worthington and LeCompte, and opposed by Messrs. Kell and Maulsby.—It was determined in the affirmative.

On the question being put shall the bill pass? It was determined in the affirmative.

The House adjourned until 6 o'clock in the evening.

At 6 o'clock, P. M. the House met.

The bill for the relief of Mary Louisa Hall, of the city of Baltimore, which originated in the Senate, was read a second time and *negatived*.—This bill produced a very interesting debate. It was supported by Messrs. Kell, Maulsby and Brackenridge, and opposed by Messrs. Harrison and C. Dorsey. The speech of Mr. Harrison was a most able and conclusive argument against the propriety of the passage of the bill, made too in the most feeling and eloquent manner.—It was a display of intelligence, delicacy & sensibility, honorable to the intellectual acuteness, moral feelings and heart of the author.

Mr. LeCompte presented to the House a petition in favor of the widow of Thomas Thompson, an old soldier, late of Dorchester county, deceased, praying to be placed upon the pension list, &c. which was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Eccleston, the bill for the incorporation of the New Market Academy, was read a second time and past.

Mr. Murray, from the committee, reports a supplement to the act of last session, for the incorporation of a company to make a bridge over Nanticoke river, &c. which was read.

Sundry other bills of a private nature were acted on during the evening.

A bill has passed both branches of the legislature, and is now a law, changing the times of the session of the Courts in Somerset.—The courts in future will set on the fourth Monday in May and November.

**FRIDAY, FEB. 5.**  
On motion of Mr. S. Thomas, the bill for the relief of Mary Louisa Hall was reconsidered; additional evidence was offered.—The bill passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill prohibiting "Slaves from being sent to the penitentiary."

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, "Free Negroes" were also included.

After some time spent in consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

Accounts from Venezuela state that the campaign was about opening in that quarter, that the troops both of Bolivar and Morillo were considerable, and that a decisive blow may be hourly expected.—*Phil. Union*

**NEW-YORK, JAN. 25.**  
Capt. Soper, of the schooner Price, informs that Com. Aury remained at Old Providence with his squadron of four vessels. He had recently sent in a few prizes of small value. It was said he was waiting for reinforcements to make a descent upon the Main. Col. Irwin, who was lately distinguished at Amelia Island, died at Old Providence on the 22th of September.

A South American privateer, which had been cruising in the Straits of Macassa, was attacked by a fleet of Malay pirates, (supposing her to be a merchantman) and the whole of them captured. Their crews were compelled to walk the plank.

**Groome & Lambdin**  
Have the pleasure of informing their Friends and Customers, that they have lately purchased, in Philadelphia, a large supply of

**GOODS,**  
suited to the present and approaching seasons, which they expect to receive in a few days, and which they are disposed to offer low, as usual, for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Flax-seed, Corn, Wool, Meal, &c.

P. S. Among a variety of other Goods, will be a few bushels Clover-Seed of the new crop, Hackled Flax, &c.

Easton, Feb. 8.

**Notice.**  
The Public are cautioned not to employ Mat or Sam (slaves belonging to the incorporated R. C. Clergy, of Md.) who are not at liberty to hire themselves.

JAMES MOYNIHAN.  
St. Joseph's, Talbot County,  
Feb. 8.—3w.

**To the Public.**  
This will notify the public, officially, having withdrawn the action, which I brought at the last Fall Term of this County Court, against Mr. RICHARD COOKS TYLOR, for libel, slander and defamation.—As my allegations were public, so shall my recantation of them be as notorious.

I tender to that gentleman the *amenda honorabile*—I will render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

I plead not insanity; I disdain the subterfuge.—It was the result of an over-heated and misguided state of feeling, combined with a want of reflection, and entered into with no previous intention of wounding the feelings of Mr. Tylor or his family. I feel no reluctance in acknowledging my error, but avow it with pleasure. I now throw myself on the mercy of a generous and liberal public, and sincerely crave their forgiveness, for having in a moment of forgetfulness agitated the quiet of society.

Respectfully,  
FRANCIS C. HALL.  
Centreville, Feb. 8.—3w.

**For Sale,**  
A Farm on the Bay Side, adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Lane, handsomely situated on the water. The land is good, and in a high state of cultivation—the improvements are good, and every building necessary on a farm all of which are new; also a young thriving Apple Orchard of good fruit. It is presumed no person will purchase, without viewing the premises, which will be shewn to any person by the subscriber, living on the same. Any person wishing to purchase, can have stock of every description, and immediate possession, or at the end of the year.

JAMES DAWSON.  
Feb. 8—

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY,**  
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquire,  
Governor of Maryland.

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
Whereas it has been represented to me by a considerable number of respectable persons, inhabitants of the neighborhood of Rock Hall, in Kent County, who in December last, formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of detecting, and bringing to punishment according to law negroes and other thieves, and the receivers of stolen goods; that in consequence of their exertions to carry the laws of the State against such offenders into effect, some of the members and principal officers of the Society, have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendiaries, that a Barn of Benjamin Hanson, and a Corn House of Richard Brice, have been burnt down, and a Stable belonging to William Crane, set on fire, and that there appears to be a systematic plan among the above described offenders to destroy by fire the houses and property of every member of the Society: Now in order that the perpetrators of the above crimes may be brought to punishment; and the repetition of similar outrages prevented, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover, apprehend and prosecute to conviction the offenders in each case here specified, or fifty dollars for each offender if more than one—and also offer a pardon to any one of the persons implicated in the said offences, who shall discover, and bring to conviction the residue of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-eighth day of January eighteen hundred and nineteen.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published for the space of four weeks in the Easton Gazette and the Star.

Feb. 8—4

**Notice**  
Is hereby given, to the undersigned, James Martin, Esq. Lockerman, Elijah P. Levin Blake, Rounds, petitioners for the bankruptcy of "AN ACT for the relief of debtors," passed at and the supplement thereto, the Judges of the first Court of the County of Kent, Maryland, to have the same read and the same to be put in force.



## POETRY.

The following Poem, written by James Montgomery, was recited by Joseph Lancaster, after his first lecture, in the Hall of Representatives, with universal approbation.—*Nat. Int.*

The Lion o'er his wild domains  
Rules by the terror of his eye—  
The Eagle of the rock maintains  
By force his empire in the sky.

The Shark, the tyrant of the flood,  
Pursues his prey with quenchless rage—  
Parent and young, unweaned from blood,  
Are still the same from age to age.

Of all that live, and move, and breathe,  
Man only rises o'er his birth—  
He looks around, above beneath,  
At once the heir of Heaven and Earth.

Force, cunning, speed, which nature gave  
The various tribes throughout her plan:  
Life to enjoy—from death to save—  
These are the lowest powers of man.

From strength to strength, he travels on;  
He leaves the fugitive brute behind;  
And, when a few short years are gone,  
He soars, a disembodied mind.

Destiny's future course sublime  
Through nobler, brighter, paths to run;  
With him the final end of time  
Is but eternity begun.

What guides him in his high pursuit,  
Opens, illumines, cheers his way?  
Discerns the immortal from the brute,  
God's image from the mould of clay?

'Tis knowledge—knowledge to the soul  
Is power, and liberty, and peace;  
And, while celestial ages roll,  
The joys of knowledge shall increase.

Aid, then, the generous plan,  
Which spreads the light with universal beams,  
And through the human desert leads  
Truth's living, pure, perpetual streams.

Behold a new creation rise!  
New spirit breath'd into the clod—  
Behold, the voice of wisdom cries!  
Man, know thyself, and fear thy God.

### THE PARSON'S WIG.

Some years ago, a New England clergyman, somewhat advanced in years, thought proper to purchase a new wig for his own use. In doing this he consulted his own taste, and procured one which he thought becoming his age and station. On his appearing with it the next Sabbath at Church, his parishioners were surprised, and more attention was paid to the wig than to the words of him who wore it. A general dissatisfaction prevailed; all were displeased—some on one account, and some on another—one thought it wanted more curls, and others less—one thought it too large, and others too small—some thought it ought to be powdered, and others that it ought not; and as to color, one preferred black, another grey, and another red. Others again thought it was not placed properly on the preacher's head; one good old lady expressed a wish that he would place the back part in front, as it would then be a terror to evil-doers, and keep the playful children in order.

### DRAWING ANNOUNCED—OFFICIAL NOTICE.

## MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

The drawing of this Scheme will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 24th of next month (February) and will be completed on the same day, under the superintendence of JAMES LLOYD, RICHARD K. HEATH & RICHARD FRISBY, Esqrs. Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, agreeably to the Act of Assembly.

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1819.

The drawing of the Maryland State Lottery having been officially announced to take place on WEDNESDAY the 24th of NEXT MONTH—and the number of Tickets on hand being reduced to very few, those not yet supplied should apply without delay to avoid disappointment.

Only 1350 Tickets in the whole Scheme.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE

20,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
10,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
5,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
5,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
5,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
Twenty of 1,000 dollars, &c.

NO STATIONARY PRIZES—ALL BEING FLOATING.

THE WHOLE TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY.

The Prizes ALL PAYABLE IN CASH, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. only.

Present price of Tickets and Shares.

Whole Tickets, \$100	Fifths, . . . \$20 00	Sixteenths, . . \$6 25
Half, . . . 50	Eighths, . . . 12 50	Twentieths, . . 5 00
Quarters, . . 25	Tenths, . . . 10 00	

TO BE HAD IN A VARIETY OF NUMBERS, AT

### COHEN'S

AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 110, MARKET-STREET.

Of 50,000 and 20,000 dollars were sold in the last Lottery drawn in Baltimore. Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America. Any part of the Union, either for Whole Tickets or Shares, will meet the attention addressed to.

J. E. COHEN, Jr. 110, Market-st. Baltimore.

### Adventurers

With them with information of the fate of their Tickets, will be published immediately after the drawing, in the immediate intelligence to Adventurers in this Section published in the "Eastern Gazette."

By the time the evening service was ended, the discontent had become so great, that a committee was appointed to wait on the parson, and remonstrate with him on the subject. They assured him that they felt a great interest in his welfare, and that the complaint against the wig was general through the parish—that they paid him for preaching, and therefore had an undoubted right to regulate his appearance; and finally, that the cause of religion was in danger, unless he complied with their demand; which was to give up the wig to them, to be altered and shaped in such manner as to give satisfaction to all his hearers. The parson was highly amused with these representations; and knowing that all attempts at reasoning would be fruitless, determined to make his crazy congregation sensible of their folly, by indulging their whims, though it would be at his own expense. He submitted the wig to their disposal, and a meeting was soon called to regulate the head-dress of their poor preacher. Some brought their curling irons, some their scissors, and others a profusion of powder. Nor were they long in commencing their operations—but as no two could agree as to what should be done, and each one insisted on the right of being suited, they fell to quarrelling among themselves, and a scene of uproar ensued—the wig was handled about among them—the scissors and tongs were applied—it was clipped, frizzled, and snarled, and in a few minutes became a perfect scare-crow.

The wig-regulators now all agreed in condemning their own folly, and dispersed with shame, declaring that as the walk and conversation of their preacher were unexceptionable, they would no more interfere in matters in which they had no concern.

The above story conveys an useful lesson to those discontented and restless people who imagine they are qualified to regulate the affairs of all their acquaintance, and disturb the peace of their neighbors by whimsical complaints about trifles. It also furnishes a hint to those who are continually finding fault with preachers, schoolmasters, magistrates, and editors of newspapers, &c. whose conduct does not always exactly agree with their notions of propriety.

It is said that the most profound grief is silent: A man, residing in the Rue Severin in Paris, has recently given a proof of this thesis, by his conduct in a tragical affair. His wife threw herself out of a third floor window & was killed on the spot. The husband immediately descended into the street & taking up the body, very composedly carried it up stairs and laid it on the bed. It appeared, that he had previously begun to dress himself, and he now resumed his place at the toilet without evincing the least concern. The neighbors, however, proceeded to inform the police authorities of the affair, who immediately made inquiry whether the parties lived together in harmony.—*Paris Paper.*

### Notice.

The "Maryland Agricultural Society" will meet on the second Tuesday in March next, in the Town of Easton.

E. FORMAN, Asst. Sec'y.

Jan. 18  
Editors friendly to the Institution will please insert the above.

## NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome ASSORTMENT OF

### Seasonable Goods;

CONSISTING OF  
Cloths, Shirts & Cambric  
Cassimeres, Muslins,  
Flannels, Linen Cambric,  
Blankets, Lawns,  
Bombazettes, Levantines,  
Bombazeens, Florences,  
Irish Linens, Satins, &c. &c.

ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,  
Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.  
Nov. 9—

### REMOVAL.

## Lott Warfield.

Has lately removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James B. Jingo, and having just returned from Baltimore with

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

### GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON;

Which added to his former stock, he offers for sale, very low for Cash.

His Assortment consists in part of

Superfine and common Cloths	Bed Ticking
Cassimeres and Wel-	German & Irish Linens
lington Cords	Domestic Plaid
Swansdown Vesting	Linen & Cotton Check
Foilett do.	Oil cloths & Looking
Baizes & Flannels	Glasses
Manchester & Bedford	Coffee Mills
Cords	Curry Combs
Bombazettes, twill'd &	Knives and Forks
plain	Piles, Screws, Hinges
Calicoes assorted	Tortoise Shell & com-
Furniture, Clintz	mon Combs
Carlsde Gingham	Ribbons assorted
Cambric do.	Loaf, Lump & Brown
Steam Loom Muslin	Sugar
Cambric do.	Coffee, Candles, Soap
Jaconet and Mull do.	Coppers, Allum, In-
Figured & Book do.	digo
Leno and Cyprus	Hyson
Gauze	Young Hyson } TEAS
Canton and Italian	and Imperial
Crape	Spanish and common
Canton and French	Segars
Shawls	Powder, Shot & Flints
Cotton & Cashmere	Stationary
do.	(China, Glass & Queens-
Hearth Rugs	Ware
Jan. 4.	Raisins, Almonds, &c.

### Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 5th inst. a negro man, who calls himself Osburn Butler, five feet eleven inches high, yellowish complexion, about forty four years of age, blind of the right eye, and the left leg sore—has a variety of clothing, amongst which are, a blue cloth coat, a drab coat and pantaloons, a white vest and wool hat. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward and pay his prison fees, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick county

dec. 21—8w.

### Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, Caroline County, for a number of years profitably occupied by the late proprietor John Eagle, deceased, and now under rent to Francis H. Hawley. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop, (wherein is fixed a large Marble Table,) a Beam House, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Vats, and is held to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$200. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Centreville, Md. dec. 21—13t.

### Notice.

Was committed to Frederick County Goal, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself John William (Oyston), aged about thirty years, five feet five inches high; dark complexion; blind of the left eye, has a scar on the right cheek-bone and a scar on the right temple; his clothing a dark brown cloth coat, drab pantaloons, striped vest and an old fur hat. The owner of the above Negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County

Dec. 28—8w

### Female Academy at Centreville.

## Mrs. Quin,

Thankful for public patronage, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians, that she has moved to that large and commodious building, lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. Wane, which, for a pleasant and private situation, is the most eligible in Town.

In this Institution, are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

Solicited by a number of friends, aware of the moral and literary advantages obtained by Pupils under the immediate care of a Tutoress, she has made arrangements for the reception of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with beds, at one hundred Dollars per annum.

Particular attention will be paid to the morality of those, entrusted to her care.  
Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Md. Feb. 1. 1f.

### Dr. E. Spedden,

Having taken the Establishment, lately occupied by Dr. Martin, in Easton, offers his professional services to the public.  
Dec. 28—1f.

## \$200 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber on Monday the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made, has good teeth, and is rather a likely fellow. He walks generally with a quick and short step, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate and stammer a little. He had on when he went away, a dark country made kersey jacket and trousers, a good deal worn, an old black wool hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, very much darned and patched, and a pair of new shoes, made of very stout black leather, and nailed. If the above described fellow is taken up in this county, or the adjoining ones, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, or brought home, I will give Fifty Dollars, if in either of the more remote counties, I will give One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State, the above reward.

ROBT. LL. TILGHMAN.

Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

### To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and Lot where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 24, 1818.  
P. S. I have also a House and Lot, near Woodhawk's to rent.

### Boot and Shoe

#### MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the Stand formerly occupied by Kendel F. Holmes, directly opposite the Court-House, and next door to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens's store, in Easton, intends carrying on a Boot & Shoe Manufactory, and has now open and intends constantly keeping a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he will sell very low for Cash.

CLEMENT BECKWITH.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes, at the shortest notice.  
Jan. 18.

### A BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

Will be held at the "EASTON HOTEL," on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d of February next, in commemoration of the birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are invited to attend.

By the Managers.

N. B. Subscription paper for signatures at the Bar.  
Jan. 11—7w.

### THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published, every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but very legible type. It makes two volumes in the year; and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic; the proceedings of Congress, and authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, and transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

LAWRENCE, WILSON, & Co.

Jan. 25—6w.

Printers of Newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

### Notice.

The Subscribers having sustained much damage from persons crossing their fields, carting over their lands, and otherwise trespassing upon them, have resolved to prevent a repetition of these injuries by such means as the law affords—They therefore hereby notify all persons that they will bring suits for all trespasses that shall in future be committed.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE.

Dec. 21—7w

### To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious house in Denton, formerly occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern. This house is well adapted for a Public House having every convenience attached to it, and may be obtained on liberal terms.

ALSO—A Store-House and Counting-Room adjoining, which will be rented with the establishment, or separately. For terms apply at the Store of Maj. John Young, in Denton, or to the Subscriber.

BENJAMIN DENNY, Sen.

Talbot County, Jan. 25—1f.

### Bank of Caroline.

The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of three per centum (upon the capital stock actually paid in) for the last six months, to end the 31st of this inst. which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in February next.

MATT. DRIVER, Cash'r.

Jan. 2 (25)

### MARYLAND,

#### Talbot County, to wit:

William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence, within the state, during the period required by law,

together with a schedule of property and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said William Hopkins Smith, give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton before the first Saturday of the ensuing May Court, for the county aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, &c. of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1819.

Feb. 1—3m.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

## EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROOM, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants, & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment.

The public's obedient servant,

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 15—1f

### For Sale,

## A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.

The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale,

By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq., between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS C. EARLE.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, May 4—1f

### BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY of Hampton, Esq.  
Governor of the State of Maryland,

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Michael McBride, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for murder, has made his escape, & is now a fugitive from justice: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Michael McBride to the Sheriff of Baltimore county. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY of Hampton.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Western Herald, and Easton Gazette.

Jan. 4—6w

### BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq.  
Governor of Maryland.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said William Warrick was killed by a certain OBED GRIFFITH; and, it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and Easton Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.

Nov 30—

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold on the Court-house Green, on Tuesday the 9th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, the following property belonging to Jacob Bromwell, viz. all his right, title and interest in, and to a tract of land called Wintersell, situate in Oxford Neck, containing 150 acres, more or less, 3 Horses and 15 Cattle taken at the suit of the state use of John Fields, alias Parrott, use of Lewis C. Pascault and wife, and will be sold to satisfy the said claim.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.

Jan. 11—5w

### PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.



# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1819.

NO. 62.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY 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.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE IN 1803.

A view of the negotiation between the United States and France, which resulted in the treaty of cession of 1803, extracted from a manuscript work, entitled "Sketches of a Diplomatic History."

The treaty of Lunéville, between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany, was signed on the 9th of February, 1801. By this compact the Grand Duchy of Tuscany was severed from the dominions of Austria, erected into a separate kingdom and bestowed upon Louis, the infant Duke of Parma and grandson of Charles the fourth of Spain. The policy of the Republic, notwithstanding this apparent liberality to a prince of the House of Bourbon, was less vigilant or rapacious than usual, and is sufficiently explained in the preceding and provisional treaty of St. Ildephonso, by which Spain retroceded to France the province of Louisiana. (L)

Of this cession the government of the United States had some intimation during the summer of 1801, and on the 28th of September of that year, informed their minister, recently appointed to the French Republic, that "by some act, concluded or contemplated, between France and Spain, the mouth of the Mississippi river, with certain portions of adjacent country, was to pass from the latter to the former nation."

Any arrangement, having for its object the establishment of a French colony on the frontier of the United States, and which necessarily brought with it a French army, even put into the keeping of this army, the key of our western territory, could not but be alarming to an administration, both pacific and patriotic. Mr. Livingston was accordingly instructed to defeat, or delay the negotiation, if on his arrival at Paris it was still pending, and if concluded and found to embrace the Floridas, "to sound France on the transfer of these, or at least of the more western of the two, to the U. States." (2)

The minister did not reach his destination, until the month of November, and it was not till June, 1802, that he thought himself sufficiently acquainted with the Diplomatic Carte du Pays, to make any direct approaches to his object. (3) At this period he addressed a letter to the Spanish Charge des Affaires (M. D'Hervé) calculated to draw from that functionary the extent of the cession recently made to France by Spain, and to interpose some difficulties in relation to its execution. (4)

The answer of M. D'Hervé confirmed Mr. Livingston's "suspicions, that the contracting powers had not understood each other," and from the same source, he soon after received "explicit assurances, that the Floridas were not included in the cession."

"In this state of things and till this point be settled," he says, "all that can be done here will be to endeavor to obtain New Orleans either by purchase, or by offering to make it a port of entry to France, on terms that shall promise advantages to her commerce and give her the means of introducing her wines and manufactures into our western country." "I am now engaged," he adds, "in preparing a memoir on the subject of the mutual interests of France and the United States, relative to Louisiana, by which I hope to convince them that both in a commercial & political view the possession of it would be disadvantageous to France." (5)

In his next despatch, he announces the completion and circulation of his memoirs, and his intention, "when he found how it worked, to come forward with some direct proposition," adding, "that he did not believe the affair of the Floridas was yet arranged with Spain."

Whatever were the merits of this memoir of our minister, (6) the French gov-

ernment did not discover in it sufficient reasons for departing from their policy of colonizing Louisiana. On the contrary they proceeded to organize a government and assigned two demi brigades for the defence of the province; and on the 19th of August, we find Mr. Livingston's hopes no longer resting on the broad and liberal basis of reciprocal interest, which he had suggested, but on the narrow and slippery foundation of a supposed difference between France & Spain, in relation to the Floridas. "Notwithstanding," he says, "the appointment of general Victor and other officers, & among these a controller of the forces, no prefect is yet appointed, nor is the difference with respect to the Floridas settled. Spain insists that they are not ceded, and I have certain information that the French minister of marine says, without them, there is no Louisiana."

Believing that this difference of opinion between the two powers, offered an occasion favorable to his objects, he accordingly presented to the French minister of exterior relations, several propositions with regard to Louisiana—but to these he receives the general answer, "that every offer was premature, as it had been determined to take possession as a first step."

(7) In the same dispatch that gave this information, Mr. Livingston adds, "I have every reason to believe that the Floridas are not ceded" and on the 28th October, wishing on this important point, to leave nothing to conjecture, he had made his way to a person of highly distinguished rank, character and consideration, (J. B.) with whom he had a conversation, which he thus details: "I told him, that the only cause of difference between us (the United States and France,) being the debt & Louisiana. I conceived that both might be happily adjusted by making an exchange with Spain, returning to them Louisiana, with the exception of New Orleans, and taking in lieu thereof, the Floridas, which with New Orleans should be given to the United States, in discharge of the debt due by France to American citizens. He asked, (whether we should prefer the Floridas to Louisiana? I answered, that there was no comparison in their value, but that we had no wish to extend our boundaries beyond the Mississippi, or give color to the doubts which had been entertained of the moderation of our views. He replied, that he believed any new cession on the part of Spain, would be extremely difficult, and that Spain had parted with Louisiana with great reluctance."

This answer could not fail to conclude Mr. Livingston's opinion, with regard to the extent of the cession made to France by Spain, and the sense entertained by the former, of her own rights under it; of which however, he presents a new & more striking illustration;—"the French ambassador," he says, at the Court of Spain instructed to effect this object, (the cession of the Floridas to France) not with a view to us, but to procure for themselves a port in the Gulf, from which they may secure their own commerce and annoy that of Britain."

In a subsequent passage of the same letter, we discover the means employed by France to promote this negotiation: "the execution of the treaty of Madrid of 1801, in relation to Parma and Placentia, is to be demanded, & if refused or evaded, to be enforced." The legitimate sovereign of these duchies (as was distinctly foreseen) declined to ratify a treaty to which he had not been a party, and by which his interests were sacrificed to those of his son; & the Spanish ambassador at Paris had no power to act in the case; whence the necessity of dispatching Bournonville to Madrid, to seek from the king, in person, a fulfilment of those engagements which he had reluctantly taken. To give efficacy to these measures, a corps d'armee was put into motion, and early in November Mr. Livingston announced to his government, that the knot was cut, and that the difficulty with regard to Parma and Placentia, had ended in a tacit possession of the former." (8) In another letter, of a date which gave full time for ascertaining facts, we have the development of the plot; Parma, acquired as we have seen, "was offered for the Floridas, and the price at which they would buy the one and sell the other, fixed at 40 millions of francs;" (9) but Spain, who had already yielded Louisiana with great reluctance, could not now be persuaded to redeem Parma by a surrender of the Floridas. (10)

(7) Mr. Livingston's letter of the first September 1802. Louisiana was, no doubt, the spot on which the political Archimedes, of the day meant to place the lever, with which north & South America were to be moved. This dream yielded to another, that of conquering Mexico, in Spain; after which Louisiana became a subject of many fiscal calculations. (8) Mr. Livingston's letter of the 10th Nov. 1802. (9) Despatch of the 13th of May, 1803. (10) This fact is abundantly established by the subsequent letters of our minister. On the 26th Dec. he says "France has not yet got Florida," and on the 3d of March, 1803, he informs the Secretary of State, "that had the Floridas been granted, and the necessary powers given, something might have been effected—(they (the Floridas) are still in the hands of Spain." On the 24th of March, he adds, Flori-

da, whether we wished to have the whole of Louisiana? to which I answered, that our wishes extended only to New Orleans and the Floridas but that the policy of France must dictate, whether she would give also the country north of the Arkansas river. He [Talleyrand] thought that if they gave New Orleans the rest would be of little value, and repeated his question, 'what will you give for the whole?' I answered, that we should not object to twenty millions, provided our citizens were paid out of it. He thought the offer too low, desired me to reflect upon it, and assured me that what he had said, was spoken without authority. "To this Livingston adds, 'if we succeed, it will be good policy to give Spain the west bank of the Mississippi, in exchange for the Floridas.'" On the 13th of April, Mr. Talleyrand renewed his inquiry with regard to price, but Mr. Monroe, who had arrived on the 11th, not having yet presented his credentials, nor being present at this interview, Mr. Livingston declined making an offer. On the same day the minister of the treasury, opened himself fully and distinctly to Mr. Livingston, telling him the determination of the First Consul to sell, the price he would take, and the probability that he, Marbois, would be the negotiator on the part of France. Mr. Livingston's letter of the 17th of April, 1803, makes us acquainted with two remarkable facts,—the one, that our ministers were restricted by their commission to the purchase of lands on the eastern side of the Mississippi; the other that disregarding this restriction, they went on to purchase Louisiana, which, in 1803 and in the hands of France, included nothing on that side of the river excepting the Island of Orleans. [15] Mr. Livingston's words are, "On the 14th I called on Mr. Monroe to present him to the minister (M. Talleyrand) who had fixed three o'clock that day for his reception. Before we went, we examined our commission, in which are two circumstances with which I cannot be well satisfied. The first is, that I have not the same rank in the commission as Mr. Monroe. It is important that I should be thought to stand as well with our government as any other person. If so, my age and the stations I have filled, entitled me to expect that no other should be placed above me in the line I am in (16). The second is, that the commission contained powers only to treat for lands on the eastern side of the Mississippi. Mr. Monroe agreed with me to go on & do as well as we can, & as we left no copy of the commission, it may probably escape unnoticed, though it will doubly damn us if our negotiation should not please at home." (16)

On the 30th of April the negotiation terminated, and thirteen days afterwards, our ministers advised their government, that they had made a treaty with France "on the best terms they could obtain." "We found," they say, "M. Marbois was absolutely restricted to the disposition of the whole, (of Louisiana) that he would treat for no less portion, [17] and of course, that it was useless to urge it. On mature deliberation, therefore, we finally concluded a treaty for the whole." In a subsequent paragraph, we find the French negotiator equally restricted, or peremptory, on the question of price: "The first proposition he made to us was, that we should pay eighty millions, and from this quantum he never would depart."

While Mr. Monroe, was preparing this digest of the negotiation (which was ought to have been, a full and clear detail of all they did, and of their motives for doing it) his colleague was employed in presenting to the government a summary of the means adopted to ascertain, what part first mentioned money, and talked of buying New Orleans, the face and frame of the French veteran apparently suffered a violent spasm; he treated Mr. Livingston not to repeat the proposition; that it would be deemed affronting; that France was not needy, but that if she were, she certainly was not driven to the indecency of supplying her wants by selling her provinces. But when he finds Mr. L. sinking under this and similar repulses, he reinvigorates him by asking, "what will you give for the whole?" and on hearing his answer he replies, "your price is too low, reconsider the subject and remember, that in what I have said, I have not spoken Ex Cathedra."

(15) For evidence of the extent with which France received and held Louisiana under the treaty of St. Ildephonso, see Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. Livingston of the 30th Jan. 1804. (16) This might have been an oversight and not worth Mr. Livingston's attention, had not other things conspired to impress him with a belief, that there was a design on the part of government, not merely to exalt Mr. Monroe, but to do so at his expense. In a letter written to a friend after the treaty, he says "in the information sent me of our joint instructions, the sum to which I might go, was four millions of dollars less than I found in the instructions brought over by Mr. Monroe." (17) The commission was probably framed on a belief which Mr. Livingston had himself excited, "that France would obtain a cession of the Floridas," and on the prevailing sentiment of that day with regard to western extension: the wisdom of the nation then, was satisfied with the Mississippi as our ne plus ultra; the infatuation of the country now, would carry us to the Pacific ocean!

(17) "No less a part, than the whole" is somewhat Hibernian: even Homer nods.—This joint letter was a work of thirteen days!

(18) See Mr. Livingston's letter of the 12th of May, 1803. (19) Idem. "So ignorant were they (the French government) of the nature of their acquisition, that they never once suspected that the Floridas were not included in their treaty till they were convinced of the contrary by the inquiries they set on foot in consequence of my information: these, the Floridas, you know they endeavored to get in exchange for Parma."

(20) The declarations alluded to, are those made by Mr. Monroe to Mr. Cevallos in 1805; to Mr. Foster, 1811 and to Mr. d'Onis in 1816. In these the secretary stands committed on the following allegations: 1st That "in accepting the cession, and praying for the territory, the United States understood and believed, that they paid for the country as far as the Perdido, as part of Louisiana."

2d That "nothing in the negotiation France which preceded the treaty of 1803, the effect of detracting from the territory by him to the words of the treaty."

(21) We say that Louisiana in the hands of Spain, extended to the Perdido. Spain says that it is to be what it was when she was France in 1763-9. We say, boundary of Louisiana was the Province of Mexico was evidence.

(22) Of the

of the territory, desired by us, belonged to France, and what to Spain, and to induce the former of these powers to sell. Of these two dispatches, Mr. Livingston says, "they so fully explain this extraordinary business, as to make all further observations unnecessary." [18] Now, admitting the plenary character, thus given to them, our wonder is assuredly not diminished, by discovering in either of them, a shadow of evidence that Louisiana extended westwardly to the Rio Bravo, or eastwardly to the Perdido; nor a syllable, in exposition of the rights derived to us, as is now alleged, from the terms of the treaty of St. Ildephonso! on the contrary, we find in that of Mr. Livingston, a repetition of the old story (though in a new form) that the Floridas belong to Spain. [19] A silence so extraordinary, in the one case, & an assertion so incompatible with the solemn declarations of our agents at subsequent recent periods at the other, require examination. [20] Was it that the description used in this cession, was in itself so clear and well defined, as rendered unnecessary any additional explanation? This will not be pretended by those who recollect, that the description has in neither physical nor geometrical precision, and that it notoriously rests on disputed facts and doubtful constructions.

Was it that the limits of Louisiana originally, and when in the hands of France were well ascertained as left no room for difficulty or discussion? This will not be asserted by any one having a competent knowledge of the subject; the limits of the province never having been matter of treaty or convention, between France and any other power, and the only authority to be found in the archives of that country, having relation thereto, being the vague and undefined commercial grant to Crozat and the subsequent confirmation thereof to the company of the west. [22] Was it that the President and senate, who had to acquiesce ultimately in the case, and either ratify or reject the bargain, were thoroughly apprised of the interpretation now given to the terms employed in the treaty of St. Ildephonso, and of course that it would have been useless for the ministers to have told them, that Louisiana resumed its original limits and extended to the Perdido? This assertion will not be hazarded lightly as it is a well known fact, that the first suggestion of this kind, was made by Mr. Livingston, seven days after the date of the joint dispatch, and twenty days after the signing of the treaty! Can it be supposed that in a long, labored apology for buying Louisiana in violation of their instructions, all recollection of their having secured the greater part of West Florida (which they were authorized to purchase) had been obliterated by the unimportance of the acquisition? This will be quite incredible to those who know the value then set upon it by the government, who recollect the means taken to acquire it since, & who have not forgotten the interest, the ardor, the anxiety, which these very gentlemen put into the pursuit of their object, after they had been specially and successively illuminated with regard to it. If, then, their conduct be unaccountable on either of these suppositions, where are we to look for an explanation of it? Is it to the fact, that the whole of this pretension is an after-thought, as Talleyrand denominated it, and that neither during the negotiation nor at the time of signing the treaty, nor for some time after that transaction, had our ministers any belief that Louisiana, as purchased by them, extended eastwardly beyond a line drawn through the Mississippi, the Hervey and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the sea?

(18) See Mr. Livingston's letter of the 12th of May, 1803. (19) Idem. "So ignorant were they (the French government) of the nature of their acquisition, that they never once suspected that the Floridas were not included in their treaty till they were convinced of the contrary by the inquiries they set on foot in consequence of my information: these, the Floridas, you know they endeavored to get in exchange for Parma."

(20) The declarations alluded to, are those made by Mr. Monroe to Mr. Cevallos in 1805; to Mr. Foster, 1811 and to Mr. d'Onis in 1816. In these the secretary stands committed on the following allegations: 1st That "in accepting the cession, and praying for the territory, the United States understood and believed, that they paid for the country as far as the Perdido, as part of Louisiana."

2d That "nothing in the negotiation France which preceded the treaty of 1803, the effect of detracting from the territory by him to the words of the treaty."

(21) We say that Louisiana in the hands of Spain, extended to the Perdido. Spain says that it is to be what it was when she was France in 1763-9. We say, boundary of Louisiana was the Province of Mexico was evidence.

(22) Of the

(23) Of the

(24) Of the

of the territory, desired by us, belonged to France, and what to Spain, and to induce the former of these powers to sell. Of these two dispatches, Mr. Livingston says, "they so fully explain this extraordinary business, as to make all further observations unnecessary." [18] Now, admitting the plenary character, thus given to them, our wonder is assuredly not diminished, by discovering in either of them, a shadow of evidence that Louisiana extended westwardly to the Rio Bravo, or eastwardly to the Perdido; nor a syllable, in exposition of the rights derived to us, as is now alleged, from the terms of the treaty of St. Ildephonso! on the contrary, we find in that of Mr. Livingston, a repetition of the old story (though in a new form) that the Floridas belong to Spain. [19] A silence so extraordinary, in the one case, & an assertion so incompatible with the solemn declarations of our agents at subsequent recent periods at the other, require examination. [20] Was it that the description used in this cession, was in itself so clear and well defined, as rendered unnecessary any additional explanation? This will not be pretended by those who recollect, that the description has in neither physical nor geometrical precision, and that it notoriously rests on disputed facts and doubtful constructions.

Was it that the limits of Louisiana originally, and when in the hands of France were well ascertained as left no room for difficulty or discussion? This will not be asserted by any one having a competent knowledge of the subject; the limits of the province never having been matter of treaty or convention, between France and any other power, and the only authority to be found in the archives of that country, having relation thereto, being the vague and undefined commercial grant to Crozat and the subsequent confirmation thereof to the company of the west. [22] Was it that the President and senate, who had to acquiesce ultimately in the case, and either ratify or reject the bargain, were thoroughly apprised of the interpretation now given to the terms employed in the treaty of St. Ildephonso, and of course that it would have been useless for the ministers to have told them, that Louisiana resumed its original limits and extended to the Perdido? This assertion will not be hazarded lightly as it is a well known fact, that the first suggestion of this kind, was made by Mr. Livingston, seven days after the date of the joint dispatch, and twenty days after the signing of the treaty! Can it be supposed that in a long, labored apology for buying Louisiana in violation of their instructions, all recollection of their having secured the greater part of West Florida (which they were authorized to purchase) had been obliterated by the unimportance of the acquisition? This will be quite incredible to those who know the value then set upon it by the government, who recollect the means taken to acquire it since, & who have not forgotten the interest, the ardor, the anxiety, which these very gentlemen put into the pursuit of their object, after they had been specially and successively illuminated with regard to it. If, then, their conduct be unaccountable on either of these suppositions, where are we to look for an explanation of it? Is it to the fact, that the whole of this pretension is an after-thought, as Talleyrand denominated it, and that neither during the negotiation nor at the time of signing the treaty, nor for some time after that transaction, had our ministers any belief that Louisiana, as purchased by them, extended eastwardly beyond a line drawn through the Mississippi, the Hervey and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the sea?

(18) See Mr. Livingston's letter of the 12th of May, 1803. (19) Idem. "So ignorant were they (the French government) of the nature of their acquisition, that they never once suspected that the Floridas were not included in their treaty till they were convinced of the contrary by the inquiries they set on foot in consequence of my information: these, the Floridas, you know they endeavored to get in exchange for Parma."

(20) The declarations alluded to, are those made by Mr. Monroe to Mr. Cevallos in 1805; to Mr. Foster, 1811 and to Mr. d'Onis in 1816. In these the secretary stands committed on the following allegations: 1st That "in accepting the cession, and praying for the territory, the United States understood and believed, that they paid for the country as far as the Perdido, as part of Louisiana."

2d That "nothing in the negotiation France which preceded the treaty of 1803, the effect of detracting from the territory by him to the words of the treaty."

(21) We say that Louisiana in the hands of Spain, extended to the Perdido. Spain says that it is to be what it was when she was France in 1763-9. We say, boundary of Louisiana was the Province of Mexico was evidence.

(22) Of the

(23) Of the

(24) Of the



# CONGRESS.

## IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

The engrossed joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution so far as relates to the election of electors of President and Vice President, &c. was taken up, when

On motion of Mr. Burrill it was recommended to the committee which reported it for further consideration.

Mr. Dickerson, subsequently, reported the resolution from the select committee with an amendment striking out the following words, which had been heretofore added, as an amendment to the original resolution, viz. "and if the legislature of any state shall fail to provide for the election of representatives as hereby required, Congress shall have power to provide for the same, in the manner prescribed by this article."

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the commencement, prosecution and settlement of controversies between two or more states (by referring them to the investigation and decision of the Supreme Court.)

Sundry amendments were made to the bill; when

Mr. Epes moved so to amend the bill as to confine its operation to the controversy between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee; and offered sundry reasons in support of his motion.

Mr. Epes' motion was carried, 18 to 16.

Mr. Williams, of Tenn. moved to postpone the bill to the 5th of March next (re-ject it) which motion was agreed to and the bill rejected.

The Senate then took up for consideration the report made by the committee of finance on the 25th ult. against any legal provisions to prohibit the exportation of American coins, and agreed thereto; and

The Senate went into the consideration of executive business.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

The engrossed bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. States, was read the third time.

Mr. Goldsborough presented the memorial of the Columbian Institute, praying the use of a piece of the public reservation of ground in the city of Washington, whereon to construct buildings and lay off a Botanic garden, which was read and referred.

The bill to continue in force the act to regulate the currency of certain foreign coins, was taken up—and Mr. Epes having explained the motives for certain provisions of the bill (which limits the currency of foreign gold coins to the first of November next, and continuing the currency of certain foreign silver coins for two years longer,) it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill from the other house, to authorize the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Company to extend their road to the boundary of the city, was taken up and ordered to a third reading—and

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for sick and disabled seamen (constituting a general fund out of the monies which have been, or shall be collected under the several acts on this subject—and forming a board of commissioners of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, for its administration, &c.)

The bill provides, that from the 30th of Sept next, there shall be required of each seaman employed in the registered vessels of the U. S. the monthly contribution of cents per month for the general fund.

Mr. Sanford moved to fill this blank with forty.

The motion to fill the blank with forty cents was agreed to—and the other provisions of the bill having been gone through, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—and the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as respects the mode of electing electors of President, &c. was taken up; the amendment reported by the select committee agreed to, and the resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the act regulating the currency of certain foreign coins; and the engrossed bill for the relief of James H. Clark, were severally read the third time, passed and sent to the other house for concurrence.

A message in writing was received from the President of the U. S. by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his private Secretary, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 13th ult. a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the measures which have been taken to collect the balances stated to be due from the several supervisors & collectors of the old direct tax, of two millions, the balance due from the officers of the old internal revenue, a list of the persons who have been interested in a collection, the sums by them collected, &c. which message and documents were read.

From the committee on the lands to whom the subject was referred a bill to fix the salaries of the public land offices, which [The bill is reported in blank.] from the other house, to regulate the salaries & vessels, was taken up—and sundry amendments reported by the select committee, and the Senate, and reading.

was received

from the President of the U. States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his private Secretary, and read.

To the Senate of the United States.

I communicate to Congress copies of applications received from the Minister of Great Britain, in behalf of certain British subjects who have suffered in their property by proceedings to which the United States, by their military and judicial officers have been parties. These injuries have been sustained under circumstances which appear to recommend strongly to the attention of Congress the claim to indemnity for the losses occasioned by them, which the legislative authority is alone competent to provide.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 3.

## Amendment to the Constitution.

The engrossed joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, so far as to provide a uniform mode (by districts) of electing electors of President & Vice President of the United States, and Representatives to Congress, was read the third time.

Mr. Daggett stated briefly the reasons which would induce him to vote, as he had always voted, against the resolution; although now differently instructed on the subject by the legislature of Connecticut.

Mr. Forsyth moved that the resolution be recommitted, with instructions to strike out that part which prescribed the mode of electing Representatives to Congress, considering the two subjects entirely distinct, and, opposed as he was to the whole proposition, yet, divested of this feature, it would be to him less objectionable than with it.

This motion brought on some discussion not only of the proposed amendment but of the general merits of the resolution; in which Mr. Forsyth opposed it at some length, and Messrs. Dickerson, Macdon, and King supported it.

Mr. Forsyth's motion was negatived without a division; and

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote, and it was sent to the other House for concurrence.

Yeas 28—Nays 10.

The bill from the other House, to regulate passenger ships and vessels, was read the third time, as amended by the Senate passed and returned for concurrence in the amendments.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, it was Resolved, That the committee on the post Office be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post-master General to employ an armed guard for the protection of the mails of the United States, on such mail routes as he may deem necessary.

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. Wilson of N. Jersey, submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some further provision by law for ensuring annual and accurate returns of the militia of the several states and territories.

The resolution was agreed to.

The bill from the House of Representatives to incorporate the Benevolent association of Clerks in the city of Washington, was read the third time, as amended, passed and returned to the other House.

The engrossed bills authorizing a subscription to the 11th and 12th volumes Wait's edition of State Papers; and the engrossed bill to provide for sick and disabled seamen, were severally read the third time, passed and sent to the other House for concurrence therein.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee of the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of two fire engines, of the first class, proper suction pipes, and 60 feet of elastic web hose, for the protection of the public and other buildings in the city of Washington; which bill was read; and

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

### Bank of the United States.

Mr. Spencer presented for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all the public deposits in the bank of the United States and its several offices of discount and deposit, to be withdrawn on the first day of July next; that after the said day, the bills or notes of the said corporation shall no longer be receivable in any payments to the United States; and the Attorney General of the United States shall on that day, or as soon thereafter as may be, cause scire facias to be sued out in conformity to the provisions of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the U. States," calling upon the said corporation to show cause why its charter should not be declared forfeited; unless the said corporation shall, by a legal act to be delivered to, and approved by, the Attorney General, and to be by him transmitted to Congress at the next session thereof, declare its assent to the following propositions on or before the said first day of July next, viz.

1. That Congress may by law provide such means as may be necessary to enforce the first fundamental article of the said charter respecting the right of voting for directors, and particularly to provide that transfers of stock shall always be made to the real owners thereof, or to some person or persons in trust for the owners, who shall always be named in such transfer, that stock shall always be deemed to belong to the persons in whose name it may stand, or for whose use it may be declared in the certificate to be held, and that no evidence whatever shall be received in any court to contradict or explain the certificates of ownership.

2. That Congress may provide for the reduction of the capital stock of the bank, in a just and equal proportion, by the stockholders thereof, when convened in a general meeting.

3. That the power of removing any director for misconduct, may be vested in the President of the United States.

4. That the bank may purchase not exceeding five millions of dollars of the funded debt of the United States, and may hold the same

without being subject to redemption unless consented to by it until the time or times specified in the certificates thereof.

5. That no by-law of the corporation shall exclude the directors appointed by the government from a full knowledge of all the concerns of the bank, & of the account of every person dealing with it; & that the assent of at least one public director shall be necessary to allow any discount, and to render valid every act of the board of directors.

6. That the provision in the second fundamental article prohibiting any director from holding his office more than three years out of four in succession, may be modified or repealed by Congress.

7. No discount shall, in any case, be made by the bank at Philadelphia, or by any office, without the consent of at least four directors of the bank, or of the office, as the case may be.

8. Congress may authorize the bank to deal and trade in other things than those enumerated in the ninth fundamental article, so as to receive pledges of its own stock, and of the funded debt of the U. States, in security for loans, and to sell such pledges on a forfeiture thereof.

9. That persons holding stock, upon which any instalment shall have been paid by the proceeds of notes discounted, shall be compelled gradually, and as soon as circumstances will admit, to pay the full amount of such instalment in coin and funded debt, according to the provisions of the charter; and no dividend of profits shall be allowed to such stock, until the said payment is completed.

10. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be permitted at any time, either in person, or by agent to be appointed by him, to inspect all the books, papers correspondence, minutes, and proceedings of the board of directors of the bank, and of all its offices; and of all their officers.

11. That Congress may extend the time for the payment of the whole, or any part of the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, required to be paid by the 30th section of the charter.

12. That a scire facias may be issued out of any circuit court in the United States, in the case stated in the charter; and whenever it shall be issued out of any other court than the circuit court of Pennsylvania, sworn copies of the books and papers of the bank shall be received as evidence, instead of the originals.

The foregoing provisions, or any of them, may at any time be enacted into a law or laws, by Congress, and shall, thereafter, become a part of the charter of the bank.

The resolution having been read, and the question stated whether the house would now consider it.

Mr. Spencer, with a view of removing any objection which might be felt to the consideration of the motion, stated that it was not now his wish to go into a discussion of it, but only to be enabled to have it referred to the committee of the whole house, to which had been committed the report concerning the management of the Bank.

Mr. Tyler asked leave to make one remark. He hoped the House would agree to consider the resolution, that it might take the course suggested by the mover; and have a full and fair discussion. He wished that every member might have an opportunity of exhibiting his views, and that the House might make its final decision with all the lights to be derived from deliberate discussion and mature reflection; but he would here say, that whenever the question on the adoption of this motion should be presented to him, he should be obliged to vote for its rejection, under the hope that the house would, in preference, direct a scire facias to be forthwith issued.

The House having agreed to consider the resolution,

Mr. Spencer moved that it be committed to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, to which was referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the management of the Bank of the U. S.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, hoped the resolution would not be committed, but that it would be laid on the table. He hoped the question would be fully met; and it had been his intention, if no other member should do so, to move to instruct the committee on the judiciary to report a bill to repeal the charter of the Bank. The patient, Mr. J. said, was too far gone to be recovered; expedients were useless, as dissolution was inevitable, and it was better to meet the question at once. He, therefore, moved to lay this resolution on the table.

Mr. Spencer was as willing as any one to meet the question fully, and to give the subject a fair and ample discussion; and he thought the course he proposed to give the resolution, was the best way to afford it a full consideration, because the report was already committed, and by referring this resolution to the same committee, the whole subject would be presented for discussion, &c. He would, however, give way to the course moved by Mr. Johnson, and consent to laying the resolution for the present on the table. Mr. S. then withdrew his motion to commit the resolution, and

It was laid on the table.

On motion, the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Wm. Jackson.

## SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into committee of the whole on this subject, Mr. Bassett, in the chair.

Mr. Hugh Nelson resumed the remarks which he commenced on Saturday and spoke about two hours in opposition to the resolutions of censure.

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, next rose, and spoke about an hour in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Poindexter succeeded Mr. Tyler, taking the opposite side of the question, and opposing, in toto, the report of the military committee, and the amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Cobb. He had not proceeded far in his argument; when at near 4 o'clock,

The committee, rose, reported progress; and obtained leave to sit again;

And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of Robert Kid; and also a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a lot of ground at Bermuda Hundred, in Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was ordered that eleven hundred copies of the reports of Theodorick Bland and J. R. Poinsett, on the subject of South America, be printed, for the use of the House, & that forty copies thereof be presented to Mr. Bland and Mr. Poinsett, respectively.

## SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on this subject.

Mr. Poindexter resumed his speech against the report and resolutions of censure, and spoke near three hours in support of his opinions, and in reply to gentlemen on the other side of the question.

Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, rose in support of the report and resolutions, and spoke some time, but before he got through his remarks, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; when

The committee rose, reported progress; and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback or bounty on exportation.

## SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the subject of the Seminole War.

Mr. Fuller of Mass. occupied the floor nearly two hours in conclusion of the speech which he yesterday commenced, in support of the resolutions of censure.

Mr. Walker, of Ky. made a short speech in defence of the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, followed on the same side, and had spoken about an hour—when, having given way for the motion to that effect,

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, communicating some information touching the Chickasaw treaty, which it seems was requested by the house when in private session on Thursday last.

The message having been read, The galleries were cleared the doors closed, on motion of Mr. Smith of Md. and the house remained in private session until near 5 o'clock;

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

The house met this morning under closed doors, and continued in private session until near 4 o'clock, when the doors were opened, and the injunction of secrecy having been in part removed from the secret proceedings, it appeared that the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Military Appropriation bill, to carry into effect certain stipulations of the late treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, had been the object of the private deliberations of the house, which resulted in concurrence with the Senate's amendments. We were not able to procure, for this morning's paper, a more particular statement of the proceedings, nor is it very important, the votes and part of the proceedings being yet undisclosed, but we shall present tomorrow, all that the house may deem it proper to make public.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from Joseph Lancaster, expressive of the gratitude with which he is penetrated for the honor conferred on him in admitting him to a seat within the hall of the House of Representatives; which letter was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Garnett the committee on Post Offices were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the privilege of franking to agricultural societies, which are or may be hereafter incorporated in any of the U. States, through their Presidents or Secretaries, as may be most expedient, and of limiting the privilege to the correspondence of such societies with each other.

The engrossed bill providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback, &c. was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

## SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, on the subject of the Seminole War.

Mr. Harrison concluded the speech which he commenced on Thursday.

Mr. Baldwin, of Pa. followed in a decided speech of an hour, in defence of the conduct of Gen. Jackson, and against the resolutions.

Mr. Reed, of Maryland, commenced a speech in support of the report of the committee, and spoke a short time; when

The committee rose, reported progress; and the House adjourned.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 28.

SIR GREGOR M'GREGOR.—From the above gentleman, who was in Nassau about twelve days since, we learn that this officer had touched there, on his passage from London to Venezuela in a fine brig of 18 guns; and had sailed again to join Lord Cocoran's squadron, which consisted of 2 frigates, 2 sloops and 2 brigs of war, besides transports. The number of land forces said to have gone out in this expedition, amounted to between 3 and 4000. It was currently reported at Nassau, that Sir Francis Burtlett was also engaged in the emancipation of S. America.

Under this head the Charleston City Gazette of the 28th ult. publishes the following particulars relative to the Chilian armed schooner *Hornet*, furnished by one of her officers who arrived there in the brig General Ripley. The *Hornet*, our readers will recollect, is the same vessel which was runaway with her crew from this port, about six weeks ago—having on board Lieut. Marshall, first officer of the Revenue Cutter *Active*.—*Adver.*

CHARLESTON, JAN. 28, 1819.

"It appears that when the *Hornet* got under way to make her escape, Capt. Orne, and all the commissioned officers except one, (our informant) were on shore. That Capt. O. had no intention, in any shape, of eluding the regulations of the Custom House. That he had sent orders on board his vessel, to have her brought to anchor under the fort, until he should have completed his business at the Custom House; and that he had the vessel's commission and other papers about him. Instead of complying with those orders, it appears, James Beatty, a petty officer, harranged the crew and induced them to proceed to sea. Accordingly, after confining in irons the only officer on board, said B. was appointed commander, and the *Hornet* sailed on her piratical voyage.

Our informant was kept in irons 13 days by the mutineers, during which time they experienced a gale of wind, which so alarmed them, that they threw overboard whole armament, except one gun & twelve muskets. During this period, they plundered the brig—Capt. Greely, from St. Eustatia, of money and other valuables to a considerable amount; also a Hamburg ship from Hamburg, off the Hole in the Wall—out of the latter of which they took 4 guns, & other articles. When our informant left the pirate, she was at anchor off the west end of the Grand Bahama, & plundered every thing that came in her way. Whilst in irons on board, our informant was repeatedly threatened with death, and two or three times they had rope about his neck for that purpose.

A minority of the crew wished to stand by him, and obey his orders, but they were overwhelmed by the stronger party. They at last, however, agreed to let him go, & he was accordingly put on board the *General Ripley*, Captain Drew, who was passing at the time, from Rum Key for this port, where he arrived on Monday evening last. This officer further states, that it was his intention to have got the vessel in some port in the United States or Venezuela, to have the mutineers tried for their lives—but his efforts were unavailing.

He has applied we understand, to the Collector of the port, for assistance to endeavor to capture her.

The name of the officer who furnishes these particulars, as well as of her new appointed officers, are in our possession. The *Hornet* was a government vessel, and had every necessary document, previous to her departure from Norfolk. She has now no papers on board of any description whatever."

## CAPTURE OF GUIRA.

The Trinidad papers brought by the British Packet *Speedy*, from Falmouth, England, via Bermuda contain the particulars of the capture of Guira by Admiral Brion's squadron. The following is an extract:—The fleet of Brion anchored the offing before Guira, and soon after landing from his gun boats was effected. The Spaniards 550 in number, who attempted to oppose the landing were driven into the fort, which was stormed by land and sea, and carried, but not without bloodshed. The grape from the Victoria long Tom did great execution—30 were found in the redoubt, and many of the wounded who scrambled into the bushes were lanced by Jean Charles Brion, and brought in. The loss of Brion was one officer and six men in action, nine seamen killed by the accidental discharge of an 18 pounder. The Columbian brig of one long gun which had got becalmed near the coast of Guira, was boarded by three gun boats from Guira. The crew had previously left her in their boats, except the surgeon, who had gone below his post, and knew nothing of what happened. On discovering this man he dragged him by his hair upon deck, & to the taffrail where holding him up so to be seen by the Favorite, one of Brion's vessels, they buched him by nearly severing his head from his body, leaving hanging to the spine, and then inflicted innumerable stabs on the body, threw overboard.—*D. Adv.*

## From the Academician.

THE NEW SCHOOL; OR LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM.

The method, laid down by Mr. Lancaster for teaching Arithmetic, is as simple as it is efficacious; it consists in giving one pupil, who can read, a written printed particular (if we may so speak) the operation in cyphering which is to be performed, and making him dictate read over to any number of learners, furnished with slates, the words and figures given to them. Thus, the lesson is in addition.

234

567

801

And in order to teach this lesson thirty learners, one of whom can read the other twenty nine can write the figures, and understand notation, is given to the reader, consisting of following words: "First column, 7 are 11 set down 1 under the 7, and 1 to the next. Second column, 6 are 9, and 1 carried are 10 set down carry 1 to the next. Third column, 2 are 7 and 1 carried are 8.—Total



8,801.—Total in words, eight hundred  
one.—After each learner has written  
two lines, 234, and 567, one under the  
other, the reader takes the above key, and  
it audibly; while each of the twenty-  
three, by writing down as it directs.  
The learner also reads over the sum total,  
the reader has finished; and he then  
the slates, one after another.—  
whole are thus kept perpetually a-  
ke; and by repeated lessons of the  
kind, the rule required, is fixed in  
minds. It is manifest, that any rule  
of algebra may be communicated by the  
process, from the addition of two  
integers, to the methods of infinite se-  
ries and fluents. Every part of geomet-  
ry, from the first propositions in Eu-  
clid, to the sublime theorems of Newton  
and Laplace. It only requires that a form  
notation, borrowed from the alge-  
bra, should be agreed upon.  
In like manner, what ever branches  
of natural philosophy admit of a sym-  
bolical notation, as the whole of the  
mathematics, and, in general, the  
application of the sciences of number and  
quantity to experiment, are all capable of  
being communicated by one person, to as  
many others as can hear the sound of his  
voice at once. By a few simple additions to  
his machinery, the method may be made  
to embrace even other branches of knowl-  
edge; and, in short, we do not hesitate  
to assert, that it is applicable, or may  
be applied, to the whole circle of hu-  
man knowledge. Observe, too, that all this  
instruction costs but a trifling sum when  
compared to the old system. This method  
may, therefore, most truly be pro-  
nounced a capital discovery, in every point  
of view; and we have little doubt that it  
will speedily be extended from the sci-  
ences to the arts, which seem all to admit of  
being taught upon similar principles.  
The learners assemble round their read-  
ing or arithmetical cards, and take places  
in common schools. The one who is  
at the head of the class wears an insignia  
of merit, with some suitable inscription on  
it, which he yields to whoever can excel  
him. The desire of obtaining, and the  
fear of losing, this mark of distinction,  
creates, as may easily be conceived, no  
uncommon degree of enterprise and ex-  
ertion. When any pupil is promoted to a  
higher class for excelling in his exercises,  
he is rewarded and honored. Mr. Lan-  
caster has established a paper currency,  
which has a wonderful influence in stimu-  
lating to exertion. Places of honor are  
purchased by the learners, with the cur-  
rency they obtain for excelling each other.  
This, of all other systems of reward, is  
best calculated to fix a value on learning  
and good behaviour. Mr. Lancaster has  
also, another incentive, an order of mer-  
it. None are admitted to this order but  
those who distinguish themselves by atten-  
tion to their studies, and by their endeav-  
ors to set good examples and check vice.  
The distinguishing badge is either a gold  
or silver medal, retained during good be-  
haviour and superior improvement. The  
superior class has a fixed place in the  
school; any class that can excel it may  
eject them from this place and occupy it  
themselves. Every member, both of the  
attacking and defending classes, feels, of  
course, the most lively interest in the  
issue of the contest.  
In the New School, every learner is  
every moment employed. It is obvious,  
that in the class assembled round the sus-  
pended card for reading and spelling, the  
wand of the class leader pointing to the  
particular letter—the taking places—the  
hopes of obtaining a prize ticket—must  
keep every one on the alert. When they  
read, spell, and write, or when the leader  
of the class dictates sums in arithmetic,  
it is impossible for any individual to be in-  
attentive. In the old school, the scholar  
is set to learn his spelling, or cyphering  
by himself; and, after a certain time, the  
teacher hears him his lesson, & judges of  
his attention by his readiness in perform-  
ing it. The learning part of the busi-  
ness is left entirely to the learner himself,  
and his time after whiffled away in every  
species of idleness. The beauty of the  
new system is, that nothing is trusted to  
the learner himself; he does not only re-  
peat the lesson before a superior, but he  
learns it before a superior. When he lis-  
tens to the dictating process in arithmetic,  
and adds up as he is commanded, he does  
that under the eye and command of one  
better informed than himself, which in  
the old school, he would be trusted to do  
entirely by himself. In short in the new  
school, the appointed teacher sees, that  
the learner performs his exercises twenty  
times a day, who, by doing them often,  
cannot avoid doing them well.—In the  
old school, the teacher tells the learner it  
is to be done, & leaves him to practice by  
himself—which he does, of course, very  
unwillingly, and very imperfectly, if he  
does it at all. Such are the principles on  
which the new school is founded, and the  
improvements in education carried into  
execution with such success, that almost  
an indefinite number of children may be  
taught all the necessary branches of edu-  
cation, with much greater facility, and  
with less expense than by any other plan  
heretofore adopted. A more beautiful,  
a more orderly, and a more affecting scene,  
than one of the new schools under proper  
regulations, it is not possible to behold.  
The progress of the children is rapid be-  
yond all belief; and evinces in the most  
gratifying manner, the extraordinary ef-  
fects which are produced upon the hu-  
man mind by the arts of cultivation.  
P.  
Guards are ordered to go with the mail  
stage between Philadelphia & N. Y. says  
the Franklin Gazette, and arms will be  
furnished to the passengers requiring  
them.

**SPORTS OF THE WEST.**  
MIDDLETOWN, (Conn.) Feb. 4.  
Extract of a letter from a settler in New  
Connecticut, to his brother in this  
town  
"On the 24th December we had the  
greatest Hunt ever known in this part of  
the country. The party was composed of  
the inhabitants of Suffield, Randolph,  
Rootstown, Ravena, Charleston, Palmyra,  
Deerfield, Atwater, and other places. The  
hunters formed a vast hollow square, the  
line of which, beginning in Rootstown, ex-  
tending from thence east through "Hart &  
Mather," into Palmyra, thence south into  
Deerfield, thence west through Atwater  
into Randolph, thence north to Rootstown.  
In the centre of these lines a half mile  
square had been previously surveyed and  
a line cut and blazed" around it.—About  
9 A.M. the word "Are you ready?" started  
from the N. W. corner and went to the  
east. The word "March" was given im-  
mediately on the return of the first sig-  
nal, the interval between them I should  
think about ten minutes, and the distance  
communicated 25 miles. Not much was  
seen till we approached within half a mile  
of the centre square, when the guns be-  
gan to crack away pretty lively. The  
first shot I made was at a bear. When  
arrived at the market square, we were  
within about a rod of each other. It was  
then almost one continued firing. The  
Deer would run from one side to the other,  
and then run the gauntlet along the lines  
till brought down by our "running fire,"  
which was kept up with more spirit than  
at a training. After the game was killed  
we marched into the centre where the  
whole was to be brought and divided.—  
Here were slain in one pile 93 Deer, about  
50 Turkeys and 8 Bears. It is probable  
that several Wolves and more than half  
the Bears were not carried in. Our com-  
pany at their return found 13 Deer which  
had not been counted. The number of  
men returned from the several companies  
was between 5 and 600."  
\*A blaze, in the language of the West, sig-  
nifies a mark made upon a tree by scoring the  
bark with an axe. The woodmen will observe  
these marks at great distances, even when  
nearly obliterated by time.  
**Yellow Stone Expedition.**  
The project of establishing a fortress at  
the mouth of the Yellow Stone River by  
the United States' government, (1800  
miles west of the Mississippi) is stated in  
a St. Louis newspaper to be likely to pro-  
duce another Indian war.—Two causes  
are assigned for this probable war. 1st.  
The Indians are alarmed by this military  
establishment so far in the interior of their  
country, and 2dly, the British traders  
will likely excite the Indians to hostil-  
ities, as they will be jealous that it will in-  
terfere with their fur trade. Now, the  
first of these causes, would be deemed  
ample justification of war by any white  
nation who should be thus invaded, and  
no other would be supposed necessary to  
excite hostilities. Would not such an ex-  
pedition, to establish a fortress in Canada  
be deemed an act of war? What is the  
use—what the benefit of extending our  
military posts eighteen hundred miles  
west of the Mississippi? Is it for the ben-  
efit of the nation, or is it to subserve the  
views of a Company of Fur Traders? To  
the objection lately raised in the House of  
Representatives to the President's waging  
a war with the Seminoles, without first  
consulting Congress, it has been answer-  
ed, by the advocates of the Executive,  
that its views at least were made known  
to Congress, at the last session, and then  
was the time for that body to make its ob-  
jections. In case of a future war pro-  
duced by this Yellow Stone Expedition, the  
same excuse may be urged.—Trent. Fed.  
**Two of the Mail Robbers taken.**  
We are happy to state, that two men,  
answering the description of the mail rob-  
bers, were taken yesterday, forenoon in  
the upper part of the city, and brought to  
the Police Office by Messrs. Curtis and  
Bogert, police Marshals. After a long  
examination they were committed to pri-  
son under a full belief of their guilt. One  
of the prisoners is named Joseph Mauric,  
a Frenchman, about 31 years old, and  
nearly 6 feet in height he arrived in this  
city about two months ago, a passenger in  
the brig Rebecca Ann, from Carthage—  
the other is named Pierre Bertrand, is  
an Italian by birth, about 21 years old,  
has been employed the last 3 months in a  
leather factory in this city—both are sin-  
gle men, and are said to have been several  
years in the French Army.  
Mauric admits that they left this city on  
Sunday last in company with a third per-  
son; but neither of them has confessed any  
thing of the transactions relating to the  
robbery.  
All the money found upon them, am-  
ounts to one thousand and eighty dol-  
lars. Of this sum four bills of 100 dollars,  
each, and one of 50 dollars, are identi-  
fied as having been forwarded from Rich-  
mond, to Messrs. W. W. and T. L. Ches-  
ter, the numbers corresponding with the  
description in a letter of advice. It is  
said a bank note of 1000 dollars, & a draft  
for 3000 dollars were picked up yesterday  
near the spot where they were arrested,  
which it is presumed they dropped.  
**MAIL ROBBERS.**  
Police Office, city of New York, Feb. 5th.  
The following is an accurate description  
of the third Mail Robber not yet taken,  
known by the name of DREZEAN, at the  
house he boarded, No. 11, Vandewater  
st. in this city, and none other, unless  
the appellation in common of DOORON.—  
Between 28 and 30 years of age—5 feet  
11 inches high, straight and well made;  
moves quick, erect, and with a military  
gait—one hand commonly inside the breast

of his coat—stout frame but not fleshy—  
face rather oval—French complexion—  
light brown hair, which behind touches  
the cape of his coat, and turned up from  
the forehead in front—light blue eyes—  
good teeth—round chin—thin nose, the  
end of which is red—light brown whiskers  
of a circular shape—speaks broken En-  
glish—talks very quick—speaks French  
and Spanish—wore an old blue coat,  
waistcoat and pantaloons also blue—a  
pair of boots, tops cut off to appear like  
Wellington boots—old French shaped  
round hat, rim rather flat—dirty linen, and  
black silk neck handkerchief.  
The editors of papers throughout the  
United States will please publish the ab-  
ove a few times, and be careful that it  
shall be copied accurately.  
It is obvious that Drezeau will in all  
probability change his clothing.  
By order of the Police Magistrates.  
R. STEPHENS, Assistant Clk.  
**MAIL ROBBER.**  
We have every reason to believe that  
the third Mail Robber is caught. A per-  
son answering his description in every re-  
spect, has been lodged in jail in Lancas-  
ter, and from the account he has given of  
himself, he confirms the opinion that he is  
the man: Mr. Bailey and a gentleman who  
can identify him, have gone to Lancaster  
to ascertain whether he is the person, and  
bring him to this city.  
Franklin Gazette.  
New York, Feb. 5.  
A letter from Washington City of the  
1st inst. states that on the preceding night,  
the stage in which the writer arrived from  
this city was robbed of all its baggage, & it  
was only owing to the precaution of one of  
the passengers, a French gentleman, that  
it was not lost. Apprehending danger, he  
had fixed a string to one of the trunks, and  
tied the other end to his hand, which  
soon received such a jerk as caused him to  
cry out. This timely alarm enabled the  
passengers to pursue the robbers so closely  
that they were compelled to drop their  
booty and flee to the neighboring bushes.  
New York, Feb. 8.  
We understand, that BERTRAND, one  
of the persons arrested for the late robbery  
of the Mail, has confessed his guilt, and  
has stated that a part of the money stolen  
was buried near the spot where the Mail  
was robbed. On Saturday he was conveyed  
to the place, but whether any money or  
papers were found, we have not ascertained.—Com. Adv.  
**ACT OF DESPERATION.**  
Yesterday morning a person residing in  
the neighborhood of the New-Market,  
walked from the scuttle of a three story  
house down to the gutter, and having as  
it would seem, attentively considered his  
distance by remaining a few minutes, to  
view the spectators and to anticipate his  
destruction, threw himself on the pave-  
ment. He did not however effect his  
suicidal object, having only broken both  
legs.—Gazette.  
**EASTON, Md.**  
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15.  
In the first page of this week's Gazette, our  
readers are referred to a very important pub-  
lication of the secret history of our negotia-  
tions for the purchase of Louisiana, which resulted  
in the treaty of cession of 1803, & which we ex-  
tract from the Washington City Gazette, but  
how they obtained it we are at a loss to con-  
jecture.—It is a breach of faith somewhere among  
the democratic phalanx, and exhibits an awful  
picture of our country.  
We have been forced to omit (on account of  
the late hour at which the Western Mail arriv-  
ed) nearly all the proceedings of our State  
Legislature reported for this week's paper—  
they shall appear in our next. It is expected the  
Legislature will rise to-day or to-morrow.  
BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.  
SEMINOLE WAR.  
The proceedings in Congress on this impor-  
tant subject have at length terminated, in a  
manner highly honorable to Gen. Jackson, and  
to the Executive.—Amer.  
On Thursday last a bill passed the house of  
Representatives of Pennsylvania, supplement-  
ary to the Act regulating Banks. The bill  
provides, That from and after the 1st of  
August next, if any bank incorporated by the  
act of 21st March 1814, for regulating Banks,  
shall refuse to pay, in the legal coin of the U.  
States, any note issued by said bank, and made  
payable on demand, the charter of said bank  
shall be absolutely null and void, the bank,  
however, being still liable, in its corporate  
capacity for the fulfilment of all contracts and  
engagements previously made, and capable of  
compelling the fulfilments of any engagements  
made to it previous to the refusal of payment.  
The bill goes on to provide for the manner in  
which such refusal of payment shall be proved,  
and the consequent forfeiture of charter an-  
nounced, which is to be by a proclamation of  
the Governor, and to take effect from the date  
of the proclamation.  
Should the bill pass the senate and become  
a law, it shall be published in detail.—Union.  
The celebrated Mr. Gourlay of Upper Can-  
ada, was committed to the common jail, in  
Niagara, on the 5th ult. "where to remain with-  
out bail or mainprize." The Niagara Spectator,  
in announcing this fact, thus remarks, "The  
rights of British subjects seem now to be held  
pretty cheap on this side of the Atlantic. In  
Florida, they are put to death under the award  
of military despots, and here in Canada, they  
are imprisoned at the pleasure of Legislative  
councillors."  
Extract of a letter dated Zanesville, Ohio, 27th  
January, 1819.  
"David I. Marple, the absconding Cashier of  
the Muskingum Bank, was brought back last  
night, but unluckily with only 2000 dollars.  
It is confidently believed he carried away  
much more. His return is highly important to  
the character and interest of this place; but it  
will not do much towards re-establishing the  
credit of the bank paper."

**From our Correspondent at Annapolis.**  
**MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.**  
MONDAY, Feb. 8.  
On motion of Mr. Stephen, the resolution  
in favor of the heirs of Gen. Davidson, was  
read a second time.—The object of the re-  
solution was to refund to "the heirs of  
Gen. Davidson, a sum of money advanced  
on obtaining a proclamation warrant for  
certain lands in Alleghany, and upon  
which the General failed to pay the whole  
composition money. The resolution was  
supported by Mr. Stephen, and opposed by  
Mr. LeCompte, and decided in the ne-  
gative by a large majority.  
On motion of Mr. Maulsby, the bill em-  
powering the district attorneys to collect  
the public debts which passed the House  
of Delegates on Saturday last, was recon-  
sidered.—Mr. Saulsbury moved to refer  
the bill to the next General Assembly.  
Mr. Maulsby advocated the reference—  
he considered the bill unnecessary—that  
the provisions already made by law for the  
collection of the public debts, were am-  
ply sufficient; that the bill imposed an  
odious duty on the District Attorneys,  
and gave them a very inadequate compen-  
sation.  
Mr. C. Dorsey opposed the reference;  
he said it was evident the present system  
was not effectual for the recovery of the  
public debts; that the large balance now  
remaining unpaid proved its inefficiency;  
that he wished the public debts collected,  
and cared not for the mode; that he did  
not consider it at all improper to compel  
the attorneys, who received the public mo-  
ney, to give bond that they would pay the  
amount into the treasury—that if the com-  
pensation was inadequate, the House  
might increase it.  
Mr. Kell supported the reference for  
reasons similar to those of Mr. Maulsby  
—he said, to compel the attorneys to give  
bond, was an imputation on their charac-  
ter, and that it would expose them to the  
odium of their fellow-citizens, by making  
them the collectors of the public debts.  
The bill was referred.  
Mr. Kell submitted a resolution which  
was adopted, "directing the treasury im-  
mediately to take the most effectual steps  
for the recovery of the public debts."  
The report of the committee on the pe-  
tition of Ely Dorsey was read a second  
time; Ely Dorsey applied to be paid for  
services rendered during the revolutiona-  
ry war. The committee, of which Mr.  
Worthington was chairman, reported un-  
favorably—this report was supported by  
Mr. Worthington, & opposed by Messrs.  
Forrest, Kell, Dorsey and Brackettidge.  
The report was rejected, and the claim  
of Ely Dorsey admitted by a very large  
majority.  
TUESDAY, Feb. 9.  
The resolution to exempt the managers  
of the lottery of the Surgical Institution,  
from the payment of the five per cent. tax  
on prizes, was read a second time and as-  
sented to.  
The resolution in favor of Solomon  
Lowe of Talbot County, was read a second  
time and passed.  
The resolution granting to the widow  
of Thomas Thompson, an old soldier, late  
of Dorchester County deceased, the half  
pay of a private during life, in remunera-  
tion for the services of her husband, dur-  
ing the revolutionary war, was read a se-  
cond time and assented to.  
The bill "to extend the charter of the  
Elkton bank," was read a second time and  
passed. This bill originated in the Sen-  
ate.  
The bill to incorporate a company to  
build a bridge over the North West Fork  
river, in Dorchester county, to be called the  
"Rising Sun Bridge Company," was read  
a second time and passed.  
The resolution to refund to Thomas  
Fairfax of Virginia, the money advanced  
by him for the right to subscribe for  
four hundred shares of the Union bank  
stock, sold to him by the state, the bank  
having denied the right of the state, to  
make such sale—was read a second time  
and assented to.  
On motion of Mr. LeCompte, the fol-  
lowing resolution was adopted:  
Resolved, That Henry Hicks of Denwood, &  
Col. Thomas Ennals of Dorchester county, be  
and they are hereby appointed commissioners  
and authorized and directed, to inquire  
whether any of the Indians are now living to  
whom were reserved portions of the Choptank  
Indian lands, or to whose use, annuities, were  
granted, and to report their proceedings to  
the next General Assembly.  
ALEXANDRIA, D. C. Feb. 6.  
Melancholy Event.  
It has become our painful duty to an-  
nounce that general A. T. Mason, of Vir-  
ginia, is no more. He this morning fell in a  
duel with J. M. McCarty, esq. The parties  
met at Bladensburg, Maryland, at 10 A.  
M. with marine muskets, and fought at  
the distance of ten paces. General Mas-  
on received Mr. McCarty's fire in the  
heart, and instantly expired. The latter  
was wounded in the arm, but not severely  
arrived in town at 12 o'clock. The sen-  
sation produced among our citizens, at  
this truly heart-rending intelligence, has  
never been equalled; and among the vari-  
ety of rumors it is impossible to obtain all  
the circumstances correctly.  
The quarrel originated at the last elec-  
tion for congress in Loudoun county, Vir-  
ginia, when gen. Mason was the democra-  
tic candidate. A long controversy ensu-  
ed in the public prints, and it was believed  
that the interference of friends had amica-  
bly adjusted the difference. But the event  
has proved otherwise;—the arbitrary rules  
of honor have demanded that blood should  
be shed, and the life of general Mason has  
been the sacrifice. Both the parties were  
of high standing. The deceased was the  
late Senator in congress from Virginia, &  
the survivor elected last spring a member  
of the house of delegates.

**APPOINTMENTS.**  
By the Governor and Council of Maryland  
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.  
Orphan's Court.  
Tench Tilghman John Edmondson  
Ezekiel Forman  
Lory Court.  
Nathan Harrington Thomas Hayward  
Frederick Banning Samuel T. Kennard  
John Stevens, jun. Aednego Bodfield  
James Sethi  
Justices of the Peace.  
James Sethi Ignatius Rhodes  
Thomas Martin Henry Casson  
Samuel Roberts Royston A. Skihuer  
Robert Spedden James Ridgway  
John Stevens, jun. Robert Banning  
William Slaughter Benjamin Benny  
Richard Harwood Thomas Martin, jun.  
Arthur Holt William Berry  
Nathan Harrington Thomas Bruff  
Edward N. Hambleton William Thomas  
Richard Harrington Samuel Watts  
Joseph Bruff Wm. Harrison [of Jas.]  
Chas. Goldsborough Thomas Bullen Trappe  
Stewart Redman [B. Side.] William Berry.  
**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday, the 11th inst. by the Rev.  
Mr. Bayne, Greenbury G. Turbutt, Esq. to Miss  
Susan L. Cooke, both of this county.  
**A Ball,**  
Will be held at Mr. Rix's Hotel, in Easton,  
on Monday the 22d inst. in commemora-  
tion of the Birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON—  
Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties,  
are respectfully invited.  
JOHN L. KERR.  
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.  
WILLIAM HARRISON, Jr.  
SAMUEL T. KENNARD,  
GEORGE W. NABB.  
Easton, Feb. 15.  
**The Memorial Anniversary of**  
**WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-NIGHT.**  
Will be celebrated, by an Assembly, to be  
held on Monday evening the 22d inst. at the  
Cambridge Hotel, (Mr. Stewart's) to which,  
gentlemen of this, and other counties are invit-  
ed.  
JOHN C. HENRY.  
JOSEPH E. MUSE,  
JOSHUA COLSTON,  
C. S. LOCKERMAN.  
Feb. 15—  
**2000 Acres**  
**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**  
The Subscriber offers for sale, upwards of  
Two Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Que-  
bec County, and within three miles of Hills-  
borough—which will be sold together, or in  
Lots, to suit purchasers, with a sufficient quan-  
tity of fine Timbered Land to each Lot, & can  
be laid off, so as to make several excellent farms,  
possessing many natural advantages, with  
soil, originally good and capable of great im-  
provement, with little expense. Each of these  
lots will have a part of the buildings and other  
improvements, all of which are deemed to be  
objects worthy the attention of the practical  
farmer, and others wishing to realize their mo-  
ney satisfactorily.  
A small part of the purchase money will be  
required in hand, and the balance in five years.  
For approved notes, with interest thereon,  
good notes, legally assigned, and to a reasonable  
amount, will be received in part payment, and  
on the payment of the whole purchase-money  
with interest, a deed will be given.  
Persons wishing to view the land, and  
receive further information are requested to  
ply to  
JAMES G. SETH.  
Hillsborough, Feb. 15th, 1819.  
**THE CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.**  
Will be opened on Monday, March first.  
After the most diligent and unceasing ex-  
ertions, the Trustees have at length, been pec-  
uliarly fortunate, in contracting with a gen-  
tleman (Mr. George Parker) to fill the place of  
principal, whose literary acquirements, aided  
by the experience of twelve years' devotion,  
to the profession of classical, and mathemat-  
ical teacher, in private and public seminaries,  
and whose moral character, attested by un-  
doubted evidence, may justify the most san-  
guine anticipation of the future prosperity of  
the institution.  
The difficulty of obtaining such a character,  
is well known to the public, who will readily  
admit the force of the apology, for the long  
vacation. The trustees might with more con-  
venience and expedition, have supplied the  
vacancy, with an inexperienced young man,  
whose ultimate views in life, are adverse to the  
duties of an academic professor, and who, to  
acquire means, for the accomplishment of those  
views, might undertake to perform, for a  
twelve month, what would not occupy his  
mind, perhaps a single day; but experience has  
taught them the fallacy of relying upon such  
an instructor of youth, and the loss from the  
vacation of a few months, they hope will be am-  
ply compensated by the acquisition of the pro-  
fessor elect.  
The English department is also filled, by an  
experienced teacher, (Mr. McIntire) whose  
assiduous attention, and successful method, for  
several years in that place, have commanded  
the uniform approbation of his patrons.  
The terms of Tuition are thirty dollars per  
year, for the classical department, and eigh-  
teen for the English.  
By order, JOS E. MUSE, Prest.  
Cambridge, Feb. 15—3w.  
**For Sale,**  
The House and Lot, in the Town of Easton,  
on Washington Street, at present occupied by  
Mr. Richard Hopkins, Merchant. For terms,  
which will be liberal, inquire of the Subscriber,  
LAMBERT CLAYLAND.  
Easton, Feb. 15—3w.  
**EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.**  
THE SLOOP.  
**General Benson,**  
CLAYMENT VICKERS, Master.  
Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the  
22d day of February, (weather permitting) at  
10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore  
on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the  
same hour, and will continue to leave Easton-  
Point and Baltimore on the above named  
days during the season.  
The Sloop GENERAL BENSON  
order, and has excellent accom-  
modations for  
Passengers.  
All orders (accompanied  
with the Subscriber's  
office, at Easton-Point,  
to, and faithfully executed.  
The Public.  
N. B. The Sub-  
tend at the Easton-  
every Monday morn-  
o'clock, for the  
Easton, where  
to call.



## POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.  
TO MISS . . . OF . . . . .  
Deceitful girl, your wily art,  
Will ne'er again enslave my heart,  
Your stratagems are known to me,  
Then wherefore won't you let me be?

You've tried each subtle scheme in vain,  
My lost affections to regain,  
For those I find, who know you best,  
Are sure to like you much the least.

When first I saw your dimpled cheek,  
And eyes of blue, that volumes speak,  
I felt a thrilling in my breast,  
A charm that cannot be expressed.

But when acquainted with your heart,  
Those finer feelings did depart,  
And nought remains, but cold disdain,  
And pity for a girl so vain. O. P. Q.

### CHRISTALIZATION OF TIN.

This new art was we are informed, discovered accidentally about three years ago, in France, by a monsieur Bagot, who gave it the name of *Moria Metallique*, or Metallic Watering. Another Frenchman, near Brussels, however, contests the palm of originality; & in truth, the principle has long been one of the least secrets either in chemistry or metallurgy, though we believe its usual application entirely new. It depends simply upon the action of acids, whether pure or mixed, and in different degrees of solution, in alloys of tin. The common vitriolic acid, we believe, answers the purpose as fully as any other more expensive acid agent. The process we find described in the public prints as follows: 'Dissolve 4 ounces muriate of Soda in 8 ounces of water, & add 2 ounces of nitric acid—or 8 oz. water, 2 oz. nitric acid and 3 oz. muriatic acid—or 3 oz. water, 3 oz. muriatic acid, and 1 oz. sulphuric acid.—Either of these mixtures is to be poured warm upon a sheet of tinned iron, placed upon a vessel of stone ware; it is to be poured on it in separate portions, till the sheet is completely watered; it is then to be plunged into water, slightly acidulated and washed.' The operation is completed by drying.

The meanest tin pan in our kitchens, submitted to this easy process, instead of its pallid metallic surface, imitates mother of pearl in its tone of color, and shoots forth into an infinity of figures and reflections, equal to enamel, and full of rich variety in design. By subjecting the iron to different degrees of heat the variety of the forms is increased; some parts are granular; others are like architectural ruins, others grand natural phenomena of wood, and mountain, and cataract; others a silvery sunset darting rays along the expanse; others simple leaves and flowers; others cubes, cones, and all that variety embraces, in fine there is no shape which the imagination can conceive that accident may not produce in those exquisite sports of the chemical power.

A Quaker, residing at Paris, was waited on by four workmen usually employed by him, having for their object to make their compliments to him, and ask for their new year's gifts. "Well, my friends," said the Quaker, "here are your gifts—chase 15 fr. or the Bible." "I don't know how to read," said the first, "so I take the 15 fr." "I can read," said the second, "but I have pressing wants." He too took the 15 fr. The third also made the same choice. He now came to the fourth, a young lad about 15 or 14. The Quaker looked at him with an air of goodness. "Will you take these three pieces, which you may obtain at any time by your labor and industry?" As you say the book is so good, I shall take it, and read from it to my mother." He took the Bible, opened it, and found between the leaves a gold piece of 40 fr. The others hung down their heads, and the Quaker told them he was sorry they had not made a better choice.

### DERIVATIONS.

From the Catskill Recorder.

Copenhagen was originally called *Coop-in-Hogpen*, because an ancient Danish king caused the inhabitants to make their hen-coops in the inside of their hogpens, in order that the hens might feed on the grain which the hogs spilt out of their trough.

Madrid, (formerly Mad-ride,) obtained its name from the following circumstance: When the wall of the city was nearly finished, the chief inquisitor made a bet of a supper of oysters with the French ambassador, that he could gallop round the city in half an hour. In the attempt he broke his neck, and all the spectators exclaimed, "*A mad-ride!*" "*A mad-ride!*"

Some twenty years ago, a fat English lady, having visited Paris, obtained from a milliner a certain article of dress, much in vogue at present among belles and feminine beaux. On her return all the ladies of her acquaintance, were smitten with envy, to see her shape elegantly improved into that of an hourglass. She lost no time in exhibiting her exquisite person at a ball; but in the middle of a waltz swooned away. Her clothes were soon undressed and the cause of her fainting discovered. "O la!" exclaimed a dozen of her friends, "What is that you wear?" "It is a corset," replied she, and immediately she was fainted again. "I'll lay my life," said a fiddle, "that it was a corset, which so much improved her shape, and I'll have one made to order." The order of the day, the girl has since had a corset made to order, and she is now termed a corseted girl.

## DRAWING ANNOUNCED—OFFICIAL NOTICE.

### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

The drawing of this Scheme will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 24th of next month (February) and will be completed on the same day, under the superintendence of JAMES LLOYD, RICHARD K. HEATH & RICHARD FRISBY, Esqrs. Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, agreeably to the Act of Assembly.

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1819.

The drawing of the Maryland State Lottery having been officially announced to take place on WEDNESDAY the 24th of NEXT MONTH—and the number of Tickets on hand being reduced to very few, those not yet supplied should apply without delay to avoid disappointment.

Only 1350 Tickets in the whole Scheme.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE

20,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
10,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
5,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
5,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
5,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.  
Twenty of 1,000 dollars, &c.

NO STATIONARY PRIZES—ALL BEING FLOATING.

THE WHOLE TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY.

The Prizes ALL PAYABLE IN CASH, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. only.

Present price of Tickets and Shares.

Whole Tickets, \$100	Fifths, . . . \$20 00	Sixteenths, . . . \$6 25
Halves, . . . 50	Eighths, . . . 12 50	Twentieths, . . . 5 00
Quarters, . . . 25	Tenths, . . . 10 00	

TO BE HAD IN A VARIETY OF NUMBERS, AT

### COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 110, MARKET-STREET.

Where the Capitals of 50,000 and 20,000 dollars were sold in the last Lottery drawn in Baltimore, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America. Orders from any part of the Union, either for Whole Tickets or Shares, will meet the most prompt attention, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. 110, Market-st. Baltimore.

### Distant Adventurers

Are informed that in order to furnish them with information of the fate of their Tickets the Managers' Official List of Prizes will be published immediately after the drawing, in the principal Newspapers.—To give more immediate intelligence to Adventurers in this Section of the Union, the list of Prizes will be Published in the "Easton Gazette." Feb. 1—3w.

### For Sale,

A Farm on the Bay Side, adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Kemp, handsomely situated on the water. The land is good, and in a high state of cultivation—the improvements are good, and every building necessary on a farm, all of which are new; also a young thriving Apple Orchard of good fruit. It is presumed no person will purchase, without viewing the premises, which will be shown to any person by the subscriber, living on the same. Any person wishing to purchase, can have stock of every description, and immediate possession, or at the end of the year.

JAMES DAWSON.

Feb. 8—

### To the Public.

This will notify the public, officially, of my having withdrawn the action, which I brought at the last Fall Term of this County Court, against Mr. RICHARD COOKE TILGHMAN, for conspiracy, slander and defamation.—As my allegations were public, so shall my recantation of them be as notorious.

I tender to that gentleman the *amende honorable*—"I will render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

I plead not insanity; I disdain the subterfuge.—It was the result of an over-heated and misguided state of feeling, combined with a want of reflection, and entered into with no previous intention of wounding the feelings of Mr. Tilghman or his family. I feel no reluctance in acknowledging my error, but avow it with pleasure. I now throw myself on the mercy of a generous and liberal public, and sincerely crave their forgiveness, for having in a moment of forgetfulness agitated the quiet of society.

Respectfully, FRANCIS C. HALL.

Centreville, Feb. 8—3w.

### Notice.

The Public are cautioned not to employ Mat or Sam (slaves belonging to the incorporated R. C. Clergy, of Md.) who are not at liberty to hire themselves.

JAMES MOYNIHAN.

St. Joseph's, Talbot County, Feb. 8.—3w.

### For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.

The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale, By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acres lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS C. EARLE.  
THOMAS HEMSLEY.  
Queen Ann's county, May 4—tf

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,  
For Sale at this Office.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,  
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquire,  
Governor of Maryland.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by a considerable number of respectable persons, inhabitants of the neighborhood of Rock Hall, in Kent County, who in December last, formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of detecting, and bringing to punishment according to law negroes and other thieves, and the receivers of stolen goods; that in consequence of their exertions to carry the laws of the State against such offenders into effect, some of the members and principal officers of the Society, have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendiaries, that a Barn of Benjamin Hanson, and a Corn House of Richard Brice, have been burnt down, and a Stable belonging to William Crane, set on fire, and that there appears to be a systematic plan among the above described offenders to destroy by fire the houses and property of every member of the Society: Now in order that the perpetrators of the above crimes may be brought to punishment; and the repetition of similar outrages prevented, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover, apprehend and prosecute to conviction the offenders in each case hereinafter specified, or fifty dollars for each offender if more than one—and also offer a parol to any one of the persons implicated in the said offences, who shall discover, and bring to conviction the residue of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-eighth day of January eighteen hundred and nineteen.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation, be published for the space of four weeks, in the Easton Gazette and the Star.

Feb. 8—4

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,  
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq.  
Governor of Maryland.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said William Warrick was killed by a certain OBEDE GRIFITH; and, it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.  
By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Description of OBEDE GRIFITH.  
He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and Easton Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.

Nov 30—

### Dr. E. Spedden,

Having taken the Establishment, lately occupied by Dr. Martin, in Easton, offers his professional services to the public.

## NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome ASSORTMENT OF

### Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Shirts & Cambric  
Cassimeres, Muslins,  
Flannels, Lawns,  
Blankets, Linen Cambric,  
Bombazetts, Levantines,  
Bombazeens, Florences,  
Irish Linens, Satins, &c. &c.  
Long Cloth,

ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,  
Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.

Nov. 9—

### REMOVAL.

### Lott Warfield.

Has lately removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James B. Ringgold, and having just returned from Baltimore with

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

### GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

Which added to his former stock, he offers for sale, very low for Cash.

His Assortment consists in part of

Superfine and common Cloths	Bed Ticking
Cassimeres and Wellington Cord	German & Irish Linens
Swansdown Vesting	Domestic Plaid
Toilette do.	Linen & Cotton Check
Baizes & Flannels	Oil cloths & Looking Glasses
Manchester & Bedford Cords	Coffee Mills
Bombazetts, twill'd & plain	Curry Combs
Calicoes assorted	Knives and Forks
Furniture Chintz	Files, Screws, Hinges
Carriage Gingham	Tortoise Shell & common Combs
Cambric do.	Ribbons assorted
Steam Loom Muslin	Loaf, Lump & Brown Sugar
Cambric do.	Coffee, Candles, Soap
Jaconet and Mull do.	Copperas, Alum, Indigo
Figured & Book do.	Hyson
Leno and Cyprus Gauze	Young Hyson } TEAS
Canton and Italian Crapes	Spanish and common Segars
Canton and French Shawls	Powder, Shot & Flints
Cotton & Cashmere do.	Stationary China, Glass & Queens Ware
Hearth Rugs	Raisins, Almonds, &c.

Jan. 4.

### Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, Caroline County, for a number of years profitably occupied by the late proprietor John Eagle, deceased, and now under rent to Francis H. Hawley. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop, (wherein is fixed a large Marble Table,) a Beam House, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Vats, and is held to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$200. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.  
Centreville, Md. dec. 21—13t.

### Notice.

Was committed to Frederick County Goal, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself John William Oyston, aged about Thirty years, five feet five inches high; dark complexion; blind of the left eye, has a scar on the right cheek-bone and a scar on the right temple; his clothing, a dark brown cloth coat, drab pantaloons, striped vest and an old fur hat. The owner of the above Negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County.

Dec. 28—8w

### Female Academy at Centreville.

### Mrs. Quin,

Thankful for public patronage, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians, that she has moved to that large and commodious building, lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. Ware, which, for a pleasant and private situation, is the most eligible in Town.

In this Institution, are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes of the most modern Engraving, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

Solicited by a number of friends, aware of the moral and literary advantages obtained by Pupils under the immediate care of a Tutoress, she has made arrangements for the reception of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with beds, at one hundred Dollars per annum.

Particular attention will be paid to the morality of those, entrusted to her care.

Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Md. Feb. 1. tf.

### Notice,

Is hereby given, to the creditors of Charles Wer, James Mariner, Elisha Timmons, John Lockerman, Elijah Powell, Isaac Brumby, Levin Blake, Rounds Davis and John Riley, Petitioners for the benefit of an act, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and the supplements thereto, to appear before the Judges of Worcester County Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday in May next, to show cause why they should not have the benefit of said act & the supplements thereto. That day being appointed for a hearing of their respective petitions.

Feb. 8—4w.

### PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## \$200 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber on the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well has good teeth, and is rather a likely fellow. He walks generally with a quick and step, and when spoken to, is apt to be and stammer a little. He had on when he away, a dark country made kersey jacket, trousers, a good deal worn, an old black hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, much darned and patched, and a pair of shoes, made of very stout black leather, nailed. If the above described fellow is up in this county, or the adjoining ones, secured in any jail so that I get him brought home, I will give Fifty Dollars, either of the more remote counties, I will One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the above reward.

ROBT. L. L. TILGHMAN.

Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

### To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and where Captain And lives, at Easton. For terms apply to the Subscriber. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Easton, August 24, 1818. P. S. I have also a House and Lot, Woodenhawk's to rent.

### Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the Shop formerly occupied by Kendel F. Hohnes, rectly opposite the Court-House, and a door to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens's in Easton, intends carrying on a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and has now open and tends constantly keeping a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he will sell low for Cash.

CLEMENT BECKWITH.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes, the shortest notice.

Jan. 18.

### Notice.

The "Maryland Agricultural Society" meet on the second Tuesday in March next, at the Town of Easton.

E. FORMAN, Asst. Secy.

Jan. 18

Editors friendly to the Institution will please insert the above.

### THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published, every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains six pages octavo, in small but very legible type, makes two volumes in the year; and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic; the proceedings of Congress and authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, and transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

LAWRENCE, WILSON, & Co.

Jan. 25—6w.

Printers of Newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing advertisements.

### To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious house in Denton, formerly occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern. This house is well adapted for a Public House having every convenience attached to it, and may be obtained on liberal terms.

ALSO—A Store-House and Counting-Room adjoining, which will be rented with the establishment, or separately. For terms apply to the Store of Maj. John Young, in Denton, or to the Subscriber.

BENJAMIN DENNY, Sen.

Talbot County, Jan. 25—tf.

### MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit: William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence, within the state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said William Hopkins Smith, give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton before the first Saturday of the ensuing May Court, for the county aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, & of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

Feb. 1—3m.

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

### EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROOMS, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants, & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment.

The public's obedient servant,

JESSE SHEPHERD.

Dec. 15—tf



# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1819.

NO. 63.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY 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.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Observations on the best method of restoring worn-out soils, without manure.

The first thing necessary on such lands, immediately after harvest, to turn them with the plough, as deep as possible. In order to do this effectually, it will sometimes be needful, that a second ploughing should follow the first in the same furrow, which will throw the mould over, and bury the stubble and weeds. In this case, there will be a new soil uppermost, which being fresh to the air, will receive much greater and more lasting benefit from the rain, the rain and the frosts, than it otherwise could do; as thereby it will attract a greater quantity of the nutrition, which these afford. The stubble and weeds, being by this method of ploughing, buried deep, will much sooner rot, than when just covered. In this state, the ridges will be high; and if the land be wet, or of the brickarth kind, they will be full of clots or large lumps.

No time should now be lost, by delaying to render this newly turned up soil as fine as harrowing can make it. I know that in this particular, my judgment will be called in question by numbers. Common farmers will say, "To what purpose all this expense and labor, when, if the land be suffered to lie in its rough state through the winter, the frost and rains will do the work for you?" But this is the language of the indolent and inexperienced husbandman only.

I am convinced, by repeated experiments, close observations, and plain reasoning on known facts, that lands which are made fine before the sharp frosts & winter rains come on, will receive a much greater share of their influence, than any other.

If the land be left in a rough state, there is seldom time for the rains and frost to reach more than the outside of the large clods or lumps; the outside will indeed be pulverized; but the middle of the lumps, wherever they are large, will be found nearly in the same hard stiff state, as when turned up by the plough. Hence it must appear to every one, that in this case, the benefit of air, winter rains, and frost on lands, thus left, is partial; and the consequence is, that harrowing it in the spring when these are over, is too late for its receiving the benefit which would otherwise have accrued from them; and the power of vegetation is not so vigorous.

But to make winter fallows as fine as they can be in autumn, and then ridge them up in that pulverized state, is acting in a manner the most conformable to nature. The greatest possible quantity of surface is by this means exposed to the atmosphere; and the land is left in a state in which the rains and the frost are most easily admitted. They will then penetrate and enrich the whole mass to a greater depth.

If the frost penetrates a quantity of earth, formed into a large hard clod, partially on account of its bulk and hardness, (which is always found to be the case) it is evident that the said clod, broken into four parts, would be thereby penetrated four times as much, or in other words, four times the quantity of earth would be affected by it, and on a thaw be pulverized. For we find that after the breaking up of a severe frost, all the small clods crumble easily, into powder; while the larger ones are only made smaller by the crumbling of their surface to a certain depth.

By this deep ploughing, which I have recommended, the worn-out soil being turned in, the second stratum, or fresh earth, is now uppermost; and having been made as fine as it can be in autumn and thus exposed to the air, the rain and frost during winter, and cleansed of its impurities; it becomes a fresh, fertilized earth, in the best possible state for vigorous vegetation.

Many farmers will probably object to this method, on account of its being attended with a little extra expense. But I wish them to consider first, that this expense is more in appearance than reality; for less labor is requisite in the spring—and secondly, that it will be amply repaid by the goodness of the succeeding crops. About seven years since, I made a comparative experiment of this kind on a field of ten acres, the soil of which was as equal as possible in goodness. The one half of this field I left after ploughing, in its rough state, the surface being covered with large hard clods. The other half I made as fine as possible, by harrowing with ox harrows, and beating in pieces the largest and hardest clods, which the harrow would not break.

In the spring, the part which I had harrowed, was without any additional labor, much finer than I could render the other (which was left in its rough state) by repeated harrowing for the rain and the frost having not penetrated the middle of the

large clods, they had received no benefit from either; and were as hard as bricks; being only lessened in size.

I sowed the whole field with barley the last week in April, and threw nine pounds of broad clover in with it. On reaping it, I kept the crops separate; the part left rough produced twenty four bushels per acre; the other thirty one; the latter by much the finer sample. The crop of clover next year was equally in favor of the method I recommended, being heavier by near half a ton per acre.

The extra expense, on this part, was only about eight shillings per acre; the extra produce yielded an extra profit of more than twenty shillings per acre.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.  
NEGOTIATION WITH FRANCE, IN 1803.  
A view of the negotiation between the United States and France, which resulted in the treaty of cession of 1803, extracted from a manuscript work, entitled, "Sketches of a Diplomatic History." (Concluded)

Truth, on this occasion, as on most others, requires no ornaments and few words. At one of the triumphal dinners given in consequence of the treaty, and within a few days of its date, our ministers engaged an old French diplomatist (23) in a discussion of the very important purchase they had made. "Its importance to you, he said, will very much depend on the limits that have been given to it by the treaty; what are they?" "Those it had in the hands of Spain in 1800, and those it had when France possessed it," was the reply. "But this is vague," said he, "and determines nothing, because the province had different limits under each of these powers at different times." This remark, founded alike in truth and in wisdom, first awakened our ministers to the oversight they had committed, in not employing, in a great public transaction, a little of that circumspection and inquiry which, it may be presumed, neither of them would have entirely omitted in a business merely private and personal. To the fertile mind of Mr. Livingston two remedies suggested themselves, the one, an immediate application to the French government for an exposition post facto, of their understanding of what they had sold, the other, an invitation to his own government so to construe the terms of the treaty, as to extend the eastern limit of Louisiana to the Perdido, and to take possession accordingly. In prosecution of this plan, (in which his less prompt, or more prudent, colleague, declined taking part, until he had better considered the subject, (24) he, on the 20th of May, repaired to M. Marbois, for the purpose, generally, of further explanation, and particularly, to remind him that "he had once said, that Mobile made part of Louisiana." From Mr. Livingston's own statement of this interview; it does not appear, that the new explanations he sought were at all subservient to his purpose; the minister had "no precise idea on the subject," disclaimed all official character in what he had said, and even did not know under what instructions, with regard to limits Louisiana had been received by France.

From the treasury department Mr. Livingston hastened to the hotel of exterior relations, and wished to engage M. Talleyrand in a discussion, similar to that he had just terminated with M. Marbois; but the veteran was on his guard, "did not know how much we were entitled to, under the treaty, but supposed we had got the worth of our money." 25

Mr. Livingston's appeal to his own colleague and government, was more successful; the former could not long resist a creed likely to become popular 26, and the latter was easily persuaded to consider the territory they wanted, within the limits of that they had actually purchased. Their movements, in this direction, were, however, slowly and cautiously made, and resembled rather the tremulous and hesitating step of one whom conscience makes doubtful, than the direct and steady march, inspired by justice and courage. Seventeen days "thorough examination" were necessary to satisfy Mr. Monroe's doubts and remove his scruples, 27, and it was not till 1804 that the cabinet determined to make the

(23) Col. Ternant, ci-devant minister plenipotentiary from Louis XVI. to the U. States.

(24) See Mr. Livingston's letter of the 20th May, 1803. According to this, Mr. Monroe neither accompanied his colleague on his visit to Marbois nor on that to Talleyrand, nor did he join in holding out to this own government this new exposition of the treaty—and for what reason? because says Mr. Livingston, "it has not been fully considered by Mr. Monroe, and he thinks it best not to make it the subject of a joint letter till we have fully discussed it, which we propose to do to-morrow or next day." Seventeen days afterwards, we have evidence that he concurred "in L's opinion," and united with him in a letter expressive of it. But on this statement, what becomes of Mr. Monroe's declarations, made to Cevallos, to Foster, and to Onis? 25 To the brief memorial of this conversation, found in Mr. Livingston's letter, tradition has added, that when our minister came to explain his object, M. Talleyrand sneeringly asked, "how long he had held the opinion that a portion of West Florida belonged to Louisiana?" & then shuffled off to some other auditor.

26 The people are not over scrupulous moralists, & are generally willing to support a government, in any creed or conduct, that has in it the semblance of interest. How unlike the Roman, who remarked on a political project offered to his consideration, "this would indeed be useful, if it were not dishonest."

27 Mr. Monroe, as if to atone for this delay, was, at the end of his "thorough examination," prepared to give an opinion that Louisiana embraced not merely a part of West Florida, but the whole of that province! See the despatch to the Secretary of State of the 7th of June, 1803.

eastern limit of Louisiana the subject, of a new negotiation with France & Spain. 28.

Though satisfied, through their functionaries at New Orleans, that France had neither claimed nor received Louisiana with an eastern extension beyond the Mississippi and Iberville rivers 29; and though it was not even pretended that it was her intention to convey to us more than she had received from Spain, still, in the mutable condition of European power, it was thought prudent to keep alive our pretensions, and to rest them.

1st. On M. Marbois' declaration, that Louisiana extended to the Perdido.

2d. On Mr. Livingston's ability to keep the weight of the French government in our scale; and

3d. On the negotiations to be opened at Paris and Madrid by Mr. Monroe.

Of these, it is obvious that the first, to have any authority, must have been made during M. Marbois' connexion with the negotiation, and must also, in some measure or degree have influenced the conduct of our ministers; yet are both these circumstances wanting 30. The second ground selected, was, as we have seen, equally fallacious, nor was the third more sound, as Mr. Monroe's failure was even more signal than that of his colleague.

Under some new view of diplomatic decorum, this gentleman though not accredited to the French government, and in Paris only as a traveller, was charged to open anew the subject of limits, and endeavor to obtain from the Emperor of France, such interpretation of the treaty of St. Ildephons; as would best support that which we had given to it, and such interpretation also of his good offices with Spain, as would soonest have the effect of settling amicably & favorably all other points in controversy between her & the U. States.

In pursuance of these instructions, Mr. Monroe, in Nov. 1804, addressed to Mr. Talleyrand a letter, expressive of these ideas, and with it transmitted a memoir of the limits of Louisiana, in which he attempted to shew, that the eastern boundary of that province as ceded in 1800, extended to the Perdido 31. But in Imperial France, any innovation on established usage, carried with it certain disappointment & defeat; Napoleon, who, in the true spirit of domination, was himself lawless, exacted from others a severe observance, even of forms, & would have punished promptly and signally, any conviction of his minister at a departure from them; while Talleyrand, who never risked the displeasure of his master without a sufficient motive had in this case a strong disposition to give to an objection of mere ceremony, the character of personal indifference or dislike. To Mr. Monroe himself, less attention was paid, than was expected or proper; and of his letter no notice was taken so long as he remained in Paris, but the barrier was scarcely passed, when an answer was given to it, addressed to General Armstrong, who had arrived a few days before as successor to Mr. Livingston. In this answer, availing himself of a concession made by our agent, that in constructing treaties and other compacts, the intention of the contracting parties must govern, 32 the minister appears to have contented himself with demonstrating the intention of those engaged in the transfer of Louisiana, as well by the actual limits, with which that province had been delivered by Spain & received by France, as by the subsequent measures taken by the latter to obtain the Floridas by a new treaty. In the discussion which followed at Madrid, Mr. Cevallos did not fail to make a free and dangerous use of the fullness and frankness of this declaration, and rendered necessary, on our part, a correspondent exercise of another and very opposite quality. The rule of law so recently laid down by Mr. Monroe himself, was found to be incorrect; the intention of the parties must now be sought only in the instrument which bound them, and no evidence derived from contemporary or subsequent declarations or conduct (even at a period when France or Spain alone had any interest in the question) could be considered as outweighing that, derived from what we called a fair and logical construction of the terms of the treaty. Of the arguments to which this new doctrine gave rise, a brief review may be necessary 33, and for better illustration, we shall arrange them in opposite columns.

28 See Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. Livingston of the 31st Jan. 1804.

29 Idem. See Mr. Lausatt's declaration to Gov. Claiborne.

30 Mr. Livingston tells the Secretary of State, that he had "long since," advised him of this alleged declaration of M. Marbois; but M. Marbois' connection with the negotiation was recent, and began even after Mr. Monroe's arrival at Paris. Again—Mr. Livingston candidly admits, that far from being influenced by the information, he did not believe it. See Mr. Livingston's letter of the 20th of May 1803, marked private or public.

31 The curious in diplomatic logic, would do well to examine this document.

32 The Memoir to which we here allude, is principally borrowed from one written by Mr. Madison, and which served as a fund of argument, upon which all our ministers engaged in this discussion, directly or indirectly, were instructed to draw.

33 To give them in extenso, as a diplomatist

would say, would be too great a trial of patience for our readers or ourselves; besides, that they are not likely to suffer, either in their beauty or strength, by a little compression.

Statement on the part of the United States

1. "The intention of the parties is to govern in all treaties as in other contracts. To ascertain that intention in the present case, it is necessary to take into view the whole article; and construe it so as to give to each part its fair and obvious import. The article consists of three distinct parts or members the first stipulates that the cession shall comprise Louisiana in the same extent that it actually has in the hands of Spain, 2d. That it had when France possessed it. 3d. As it ought to be after the treaties subsequently passed between Spain and other powers. The import of the first member of the article seems to be clear and distinct, and to depend on a single fact, what Louisiana was in the hands of Spain at the time this treaty was made. To establish this fact it seems to be necessary only to ascertain what the limits of the province then were by the regulations of Spain respecting it, which it is presumed may be easily done. Has Spain considered West Florida since her treaty with Great Britain in 1763, as a part of Louisiana? What is the extent of the jurisdiction of the governor, established at N. Orleans? Does it go to the river Perdido, or is it confined to the island of Orleans, & western bank of the Mississippi? What is the extent of the jurisdiction of the Governor of St. Augustine? Does it comprise E. Florida or both the Floridas? We are informed by good authorities, that since the treaty of 1763, between Britain and Spain, by which the latter power became possessed of the whole of Louisiana, and also of East Florida, that she has governed it as it was governed by France, comprising West Florida as a part of Louisiana; or in other words, that the distinction between East and West Florida, which was created by and only known to the English, ceased." 34.

34 See Mr. Monroe's memoir addressed to M. Talleyrand 4th November, 1804.

Statement on the part of the U. States.

2. "The second provision is equally explicit that it had when France possessed it." It is "known that France had held the province to that extent before the treaties of 1763, by which she had ceded it to Spain and Great Britain, and by this stipulation it was ceded back to her in the same extent, so far as Spain could, do it." 35.

35 See Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Onis, June 1816.

Statement on the part of the U. States:

3d. "The third provision has an object equally distinct & is the more important, because by giving it its intended effect, the construction given to the others is fully confirmed. 'Such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain & other states.' By the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1763, and the free navigation of the Mississippi, are confirmed with the right of deposit at New Orleans. This provision applies to this treaty and likewise to the treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and Spain, by which West Florida was ceded to the latter, whereby she was enabled to restore it in the extent contended for, to France. In regard to its operation on the treaty of 1793, between the U. States and Spain, it was a provision which the U. States had a right to expect from the good faith of Spain."

"This view of the subject which was in substance, taken, by the ministers of the U. States in 1805 in a negotiation at Aranjuez appears to be conclusive."

With regard to the western boundary of Louisiana, the government of the U. States never doubted, since the "treaty of 1783 that it extended to the Rio Bravo. The discovery of the Mississippi as low down as the Arkansas in 1673, and to its mouth in 1680, and the establishment of settlers on that river and on the Bay of St. Bernard, on the western side of the Colorado in 1685, under the authority of France when the nearest settlement of Spain was in the Province of Panuca, are facts which place the claim of the U. S. on ground not to be shaken. It is known that nothing occurred afterwards on the part of France to weaken this claim. The difference which afterwards took place between France and Spain respecting the Spanish encroachments there, and the war which ensued, to which they contributed, tend to confirm it." 36.

36 See M. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807. "For more than eighty years no controversy had existed between France and Spain, with regard to the limits of Louisiana."

Statement on the part of Spain.

1. "On the 1st of Oct. 1800 (the date of the treaty of St. Ildephons) Spain was in full and legal possession of the country between the rivers Mississippi & Iberville and the river Perdido. This acquisition had been made, not from France, not through her agency; but by the valor of her own arms, from Great Britain who had constituted it with some adjacent territory, a separate Province; bestowed upon it the name of West Florida, and as such ceded it to his Christian Majesty. In the subsequent and municipal arrangements of Spain, this new condition was recognised and confirmed, and consequently, in yielding Louisiana with the limits it then had in her hands she neither nominally nor virtually ceded any portion of West Florida."

"In combating this conclusion, it was necessary on the part of the United States to have shown, that West Florida, after the year 1763, lost the specific name and separate character bestowed upon it by Great Britain; or in their own language, that 'the distinction between West & East Florida had then ceased.' Until they do this, their argument is but the petty principle of the schools, the mere talking for granted the very point in controversy."

Statement on the part of Spain.

2. It is a fact not disputed, that in the hands of France, Louisiana has had different limits; that before the year 1763 it extended to the Perdido, but that in 1763-3 all that part of it lying eastward of the river Mississippi and island of Orleans, was ceded by France to Great Britain; that from that period until 1768, the western section remained in the hands of France with the name of Louisiana; and with the Mississippi and Iberville rivers as its eastern boundary; and that with this new boundary France yielded possession of it to Spain. When therefore the treaty calls for Louisiana, as it was when France possessed it, can it advert to any other period of French possession, than that at which the province passed from her to Spain? or will it be reasonable, in a mere compact of retrocession, to regard Spain as obliged to give more than she received?

Statement on the part of Spain.

3. The third clause, like the second, qualifies the first. According to this, Louisiana must be, as to extent, not merely "what it was in the hands of Spain," or "when France possessed it; but such as it ought to be under the treaties subsequently made by Spain with other powers." What are the treaties here alluded to? Those of 1763, of 1783 and of 1795. By the first, Spain became a party to the dismemberment of Louisiana and to the cession of the eastern section thereof to Great Britain. By the second, she receded this eastern section under the name of West Florida, to Great Britain with the limits it had as a British province and of course with the Mississippi and Iberville rivers as its western boundary; which, in effect, was declaring anew, that these rivers form the eastern boundary of Louisiana. By the third, was vested in the U. States a right of deposit in her, principal port of New Orleans and to keep good her faith on this head, this provision became necessary.

On the subject of western boundary, we but remark, that the pretended rights of France to the Bay of St. Bernard did not survive the treaty of 1719, between France and Spain; that from that period to 1762 (more than forty years) 37, while Louisiana remained in the hands of the former, the authority of the latter was constantly and openly exercised, without question or controversy; from the momentas to the Bravo; that this long quiet possession, undisturbed by and acquiesced in by all the world, as it ought to be; a sure title to it, not to be shaken by obsolete and unfounded on mistake and error, long since abandoned by the world, made them 38.

Our confidence in the construction

37 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

38 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

39 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

40 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

41 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

42 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

43 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

44 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

45 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

46 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

47 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

48 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

49 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

50 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

51 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

52 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

53 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

54 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

55 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.

56 See Mr. Talleyrand's letter to gen. Armstrong of the 13th July, 1807.



treaty of St. Ildefonso, is not ours alone, but that also of the power to which Spain had made the cession: that this power when standing in the place now occupied by the United States (with all the interest they at present have in the question and with means infinitely varied and powerful to enforce their pretensions) neither demanded nor received from Spain any territory westward of the Sabine, nor eastward of the Mississippi and Ibberville rivers.

While this verbal controversy was going on the temporary extinction of the old dynasty of Spain & the embarrassments of the new, could not escape the notice of an administration, equally vigilant and intelligent, and sufficiently indicated the moment, when to a war of words, they might safely superadd a little physical force. The page of revolutionary Europe was also open before them, and abundantly showed the facility and convenience of finding, or of making a state of things, within the colony or dependence of a neighboring and exhausted power, which should give, to an act of the most direct hostility, the air only of cautionary or defensive policy. Two men of the name of Kemper, were the first to raise the standard of revolt among the Spanish colonists; outrages were multiplied; insurrections existed; conventions held; a constitution of government, independent of Spain agreed upon and declared, and a Presidential protegee elected Governor; but here the pantomime ended, the new Republic vanished like a dream, and the U. States were found in quiet possession of the greater and better part of West Florida.

Of the errors of great men, it has been said, that they are twice mischievous; first by their necessary and direct operation, and again by the herd of imitators who follow them. In the hands of Jefferson this miserable policy would form an isolated case, and be restricted to its least possible sphere of mischief; but under successors of less capacity who might even mistake it for a stroke of great political genius—its injuries would be incalculable; and history seizes the occasion to admonish rulers, that perfidy is not policy; that justice and wisdom are sufficient for their own legitimate purposes; and that the magistrate or nation that creeps and crawls to an object by false pretences and vile instruments, is both wicked and contemptible." 39.

39 This inflexible nosterium for territorial enlargement was again employed in 1812-13, under Gov. Matthews, of Virginia, in an attempt on East Florida, but without success. We have since seen McGregor's capture of Amelia Island, his retreat from it, and its subsequent occupation by the arms of the United States. Were not Matthews and McGregor the Kemper and Skippers of a later period? And would it be either extravagant or uncharitable to suppose that the French establishment at the mouth of the Trinity, was an impulse and objects not dissimilar from those we have mentioned.

While the ink is actually flowing from our pen we find it announced, in a southern paper, that "General Ripley was in march to dispossess the French pirates, and seize on the whole province of Texas." We do not ask, under whose authority Lallemand went to the Trinity, because we know, that when a commission was demanded it was refused; but may we not ask, at whose solicitation he made this establishment and whether, in making it, the support and protection of the U. States were not pledged? If he has acted without the privilege & connivance of government, why has he been so long tolerated? Why was not Commodore Patterson's proposition (to break up the establishment immediately) accepted? To have willed its suppression then, was alone necessary to have effected it. The answer is obvious; it was imprudent to undertake this new battery on Spain until we were assured that the plunder of that unfortunate nation no longer excited either sympathy or support.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Mr. Burdell, from the judiciary committee, reported some amendments to the bill to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. States.

Mr. Ruggles, from the committee of claims, reported a bill for the relief of John Anderson; which was read.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Morrill, to request the President to dismiss certain officers from service; it was after some discussion withdrawn by the mover, who substituted the following, which was agreed to—

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of all persons concerned in duelling within the district of Columbia.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Morris, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill, providing for the correction of errors in making entries of lands; which was read.

### STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the erection of an equestrian statue of General Washington, in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress of 1783.

Considerable discussion took place on this subject, in the course of which Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the bill to the 5th of March, to reject it with a view of then moving estimates of expense, &c. to be reported to the House at the next session; which motion was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

The postponement 18  
The bill to be equally divided on the yeas and nays 18  
The yeas and nays were equally divided on the yeas and nays, the casting vote being given by Mr. Wilson in favor of the bill, and the motion postponed.

On this question Mr. Anderson of Penn. did not vote; Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Ogden voted in the affirmative; Mr. Gale & Mr. Harrison voted in the negative as did Mr. Nesbit who had not before voted.

The senate then went into the consideration of the executive business, which occupied it until it adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

The Senate Transacted a good deal of business to-day, which will be fully stated in our next paper.—The most interesting decision of the day, was ordering to a third reading the bill brought in by Mr. King to amend the laws respecting the coasting trade.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Mr. Robert Minor offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe—shares in the stock of the Road laid out from Pittsburg, in the county of Alleghany, to Waterford, in the county of Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania.

The motion was agreed to.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the report of the military committee, on the subject of the Seminole War.

Mr. Reed, of Md. in a speech of two hours, concluded his observations, in favor of the report.

Mr. Williams, of Conn. followed, in a speech of an hour, on the same side.

Mr. Depla delivered his sentiments, in decided opposition to the report.

Mr. Clay then took the floor in defence of the ground he had already occupied, and had spoken but a short time, when, at a late hour, a motion to adjourn the debate was made, and carried by a small majority—And the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill in addition to, and alteration of, an act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, &c. which was twice read and committed.

### SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on this subject.

Mr. Clay resumed the floor, and concluded the reply which he commenced on Saturday.

Mr. Floyd, of Va. and Mr. Ervin, of S. C. spoke against the report of the committee.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the following resolution, reported by the committee on military affairs:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States disapproves the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbutnot and Robert C. Ambrister—And decided in the negative—yeas 54, noes 90.

The question was then put on agreeing to the first resolution proposed by Mr. Cobb, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this House, prohibiting in time of peace or in time of war, with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive, taken by the army of the United States, without the approval of such execution by the President.—And decided in the negative—yeas 57, noes 98.

The question was next taken on the second resolution offered by Mr. Cobb, which he modified to read as follows:

Resolved, That the late seizure of the Spanish posts of Pensacola and St. Carlos de Barrancas, in West Florida, by the army of the United States, was contrary to the constitution of the United States.

And decided in the negative—yeas 65, noes 91.

The question was then taken on the third and last resolution proposed by Mr. Cobb, as follows:

Resolved, That the same committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the United States or any corps thereof, into any foreign territory without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in case of fresh pursuit of a defeated enemy of the U. States, taking refuge within such foreign territory.—And decided in the negative—yeas 42.

The committee of the whole then rose and reported their proceedings to the House, and the question being stated on concurring with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the resolution reported by the military committee—

[A motion for indefinite postponement being made withdrawn, renewed and debated was superseded by a call for the previous question.]

The House agreed to take the previous question yeas 95, and

The question being propounded from the chair, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Mr. Spencer, upon this question, called for the yeas and nays, which were refused; and

The House having agreed to take the main question, (of concurring with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the resolution reported by the military committee.)

Mr. Harrison called for a division of the question; conceiving the cases of Arbutnot and Ambrister to be very distinct, and marked by circumstances so different, as to permit the approval of one and censure of the other.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the first branch of the resolution; viz: "That this House disapproves of the trial and execution of Alexander Arbutnot and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—yeas 107, noes 63.

For concurring 108.—Against concurring with the committee 62.

The question was taken on concurring with the committee of the whole, in its disagreement to the second part of the resolution, viz: "That this House disapproves of the trial and execution of Robert C. Ambrister." and decided also in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—yeas 107, noes 63.

[On this question Mr. Anderson of Penn. did not vote; Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Ogden voted in the affirmative; Mr. Gale & Mr. Harrison voted in the negative as did Mr. Nesbit who had not before voted.]

The House then went into the consideration of the executive business, which occupied it until it adjourned.

—(the other votes were the same as on the first branch of the resolution.)

So the House concurred with the committee of the whole in rejecting the resolution of censure reported by the military committee.

Mr. Cobb then moved the adoption of the second resolution offered by him in committee of the whole, as modified, in the following words:

Resolved, That the late seizure of the Spanish posts of Pensacola and St. Carlos de Barrancas, in West Florida, by the army of the U. States, was contrary to the constitution of the United States.

After a motion to amend which was withdrawn and an unsuccessful one for indefinite postponement.

The question was then taken on the resolution proposed by Mr. Cobb, and decided in the negative as follows:

Yeas 70.—Nays 100.

And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

Amongst the petitions presented this morning, was one by Mr. Mason, from sundry inhabitants of Boston, and its vicinity, stockholders of the Bank of the U. S. upon the subject of the concerns of the Bank; praying that the management thereof, if improper, may be rectified and any evils corrected; but deprecating the prostration of the institution, &c. The petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the post master general, transmitting a statement of the names of clerks employed in the department in the year 1818, with the salary paid to each.

On motion of Mr. H. Nelson, it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for vesting in the president of the U. States a power to demand from the executives of the several states fugitives, who, having committed offences against society within the District of Columbia, or other territory subject to the jurisdiction of the U. States, may have sought an asylum in any of the states of this union; as, also, power and authority to comply with the demand made by any of the executives of the U. States for the delivery of fugitives who, having committed offences against the laws of such states, may have sought an asylum in the District of Columbia, or in any other territory over which the jurisdiction of the U. States may extend.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. the house then took up and proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by him on the 10th December, 1818, instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of reducing the army.

The said resolution being read, was agreed to.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Johnson, of Va. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States," passed April 10th, 1816.

The resolution was agreed to, and referred to the committee of the whole, on the Bank report, as were also those of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Trimble, on their respective motions.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the general appropriation bill for 1819.

The appropriation contained in the bill of 250,000 dollars for the payment of monies due and becoming due on existing contracts for completing the road from Cumberland, in Maryland, to the state of Ohio, with the amendment of Mr. Clay to add an appropriation of 285,000 dollars for the completion of said road, gave rise to much debate.

Mr. Clay moved to insert an additional appropriation of 285,000 dollars for the completion of the road; which was agreed to by the following vote:

For the additional appropriation 66

Against it 61

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the senate, referred to the same committee, to increase the salaries of certain officers of the government (to give the heads of departments salaries of 6,000 dollars each, the postmaster-general 4,000, and the attorney-general 3,500 dollars).

Mr. Hopkinson moved to amend this bill so as to give to the chief justice of the United States 5000 dollars per annum, and to the circuit judges 4,500 dollars per annum.

After debate the motion was agreed to.

When the committee was about to rise—

Mr. Clay rose and said, that it had been his settled intention to renew, pending this bill, the proposition which he had had the honor of submitting at the last session, having for its object the recognition of the independence of the United Provinces of South America. He was restrained from executing that intention by two considerations: one was his personal indisposition, but another and more important one was, the small portion of the session yet remaining to transact the public business.—Whilst he was up, he would say, that so far from his opinions, expressed on the former occasion, having undergone any change, they had been strengthened and confirmed by all the occurrences which had subsequently taken place he had been anxious, if time had permitted, to examine what appeared to him very exceptional reasons assigned, for declining to recognise our Sister Republic, in a paper entitled to the most profound respect, the message of the President at the opening of the Congress. He was desirous also of noticing the still more exceptional grounds taken in a paper recently transmitted to the House from the Department of State, (it ought to be laid upon our table; why it was not he did not know—he hoped our worthy Clerk would in his future contract for the public printing guard against the delay to which we have been so often subjected.) From that paper it appeared that even a Consul could not be received from the southern republic; because the grant of an exequatur implied recognition! We receive her flag; admit her commerce, & yet refuse the Consular protection which that flag and commerce necessarily drew with them! But, to submit his proposition would be to occasion perhaps a protracted debate. And, considering the few days yet left us, the pressing and

urgent, though not more important, business yet to be done, he should hold himself inexcusable to the House & to the country after having himself so materially contributed to the consumption of time in debate, if he were even the unintentional instrument of preventing the passage of what might be thought essential laws. He would like exceedingly to contrast the objections urged against the reception of the Venezuelan Minister with the more forcible and stronger personal ones that lay to the reception of the present Spanish Minister.—But, deep as was the interest which he heretofore had felt, and still felt, in the success of the great struggle to the south, he must, for the reasons assigned, forbear to press any proposition upon the House at present.—Should it be necessary at another session, and should he have the honor of a seat on this floor then, he pledged himself to bring up the subject, unless adverse causes should render it highly inexpedient.

The committee then rose, and reported the two bills it had had under consideration; & after a sitting of nearly six hours the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

The House took up and proceeded to consider the amendments reported by the committee of the whole House, to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819.

The first question was on concurring in the amendment which proposed to insert the following item: "For completing the United States' road from Cumberland in Maryland, to the Ohio river, 285,000 dollars."

Mr. Taylor, after supporting his motion by several arguments, proposed to add the following amendment:

"To be repaid out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads, to the State of Ohio, by virtue of the act, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes.'"

The amendment was fully agreed to—and the question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee of the whole, as amended and decided in the affirmative.

Yeas 82.—Nays 71

Mr. Taylor then moved the same amendment to come in after the appropriation of \$250,000 for discharging claims due and becoming due under existing contracts for making said road, which was agreed to nem. con.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, moved to reduce the contingent appropriation for defraying the expenses attending intercourse with foreign nations (generally called the secret service fund) from 50,000 to 30,000 dollars—which motion Mr. J. supported at some length, and replied to by Messrs. Smith of Md. and Lowndes, and finally agreed to—Yeas 70.—Nays 54.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—and

The house proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to increase the salaries of certain officers of the government, viz: to increase also the compensation of the chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court.

The amendment was finally concurred in by a large majority.

Mr. Strother then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion he supported in a speech of considerable length, against the bill; and was replied to briefly by Mr. Johnson of Ky.—when

The question was taken on postponing the bill indefinitely, and decided in the negative—yeas 50, nays 93.

Mr. Whitman then renewed the motion which he had made in committee of the whole, to increase the salaries of the Assistant Post Masters General to 2500 dollars, and supported his motion by reference to sundry facts, to prove its necessity. The motion was agreed to; and

The bill was ordered to be engrossed; And the house adjourned.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

SAYANNAH, FEB. 4.

By the arrival last evening of the fine fast sailing ship Athens, capt. Lee, in 37 days from Liverpool, the editor of the Savannah Republican has received Liverpool papers to the 24th of December, & London to the 25th of the same month.—He has also been politely furnished by several mercantile houses, with Liverpool letters and prices current to the 27th Dec. which will be found interesting to the commercial part of the community. We have made as many extracts from the papers as time and our limits will permit.—They shall be continued to-morrow. On a hasty perusal of them, however, we find nothing very interesting.

The Paris Monitor mentions that there had been a great commotion at Lyons, alarming in its nature.

Lord Ellenborough, chief justice of England, died on the 13th Dec.

The Courier says, there is no foundation for the reported changes in the ministry, with the exception of the retirement of lord Mulgrave, from the master generalship of the ordinance which is to be filled by lord Wellington.

A rumor was very prevalent in London, that the King of Spain had absconded from Madrid. By letters received it is stated that he had destroyed himself, and by others, that he had been murdered.—The Times observes, that the aspect of affairs in Spain, was such as made it but too probable some crisis was at hand.—Certainly something serious has occurred in Spain.

Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of Junius, departed this life on the 22d of Dec. last, in the 79th year of his age. Papers and documents are said to have been found, which conclusively prove that sir Philip Francis was the author of Junius.

The London Courier is very loud against Mr. Monroe when commenting on his message to Congress. The case of

Arbutnot and Ambrister is adverted to—and many petty anathemas pronounced against the government.—The Courier also indulges in the old slang of a division of the states—that we cannot remain long a federate union under our general government.

### EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23.

His Excellency CHARLES GOLDENROVER, governor of Maryland, arrived in this town yesterday morning.

The Legislature of this state adjourned Saturday last, after a session of ten weeks during which they passed upwards of 100 laws—the following relate principally to this county. In our next we shall publish them entire.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Darden, Talbot county.

An Act authorizing John Stevens, the elder, and Nicholas Martin, administrators of James Clayland, late sheriff of Talbot county, to complete the collections of the said Clayland.

An Act supplementary 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.

An Act for the relief of Samuel Stevens and Eliza his wife, of Talbot county.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of debts due from the several banks in this state, and compel the said banks to pay specie for the notes or forfeit their charters.

An Act to repeal all such parts of the laws of this state, as authorize the courts of law to sentence negro or mulatto slaves, or free negroes or mulattoes to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary.

An Act to prevent the running at large of swine at Easton Point, in Talbot county.

An Act authorizing the judges of the Orphans' Court, to bind out the children of free negroes and mulattoes.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this county, dated 2d month, 10th, 1819.

"Thomas Moore is now here. He says his business in which he was engaged last summer progresses rapidly, and that in his opinion, there is no place which presents so many favorable circumstances, for uniting the waters of the Atlantic and western states; and he presses a confidence, that it is quite practicable, and will be effected in a short time, if the government of Virginia are liberal in their appropriations. The New York canal is in great forwardness, considering the time since commencement. Hence it appears to me that if Philadelphia and Baltimore, do not remove the obstructions in their waters, and unite them with the waters of the west, that the trade will inevitably be carried in another direction."

\* It is believed that he was employed as chief engineer, to improve the navigation of some part of James river.

George W. Wheeler, Esq. has resigned his seat in the Senate of this state.

A letter from Alexandria states, that John M. McCarty, who killed Gen. Mason in the late duel, has left the country for England.

Edward Johnson, was on the 16th inst. elected Mayor of the city of Baltimore, vice George Stiles, resigned.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON and Col. Butler, Dr. Bronaugh, capt. Young, capt. Call, capt. Easton, gen. Owens, gen. Bryan, Perrault and Col. Mason, arrived in this city, Williamson's Fountain Inn, last evening (the Philadelphia papers announce the arrival of Gen. Jackson in that city on the 15th inst.)

FLOUR.

We hear that superfine family flour has been offered at Alexandria, on a credit, at \$8 per barrel.—Wash. City Gazette.

A letter from Havana of the 9th ult. quotes flour \$18 per barrel, and there were 20,000 barrels afloat—daily consumption of the city 300.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, late Chief Justice of England, whose death is announced by the arrival at Savannah, was the elder brother of Thomas Law, Esq. of this city.—Nat. Int.

It is stated by the arrival of the Cherub, Boston, in 72 hours from Halifax, that the Fort Frigate was to sail from Halifax about the end of February for Bermuda, and that it is understood, she is to proceed to N. York and receive on board the Hon. Mr. BACOT, British minister, and convey him to England.

M. F. Gazette.

THE MAIL ROBBERS.

Confession.—Mauric, one of the mail robbers taken in New York, and now in confinement at the evening Post, has made a full disclosure in his own hand-writing of all the persons concerned, and the circumstances attending the transaction. It is written in French, a translation of which we have seen, and makes eight folio pages. Judging from the hand writing and the correct manner in which the details given, we are inclined to think, he has been well educated, and seen better days.

The Robber Mauric, who had made a confession, was taken from prison on Saturday carried into New Jersey, to point out the place where they had concealed a part of their booty. When conveyed to where the robbery took place, he appeared a total stranger, and could give no satisfactory information having had no knowledge of that part of the country before he committed the crime. He was brought back to this city and imprisoned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.

The third and last of the Mail Robbers, is supposed, was yesterday afternoon seized lodged in the prison of this city.

Mr. Bailey, the vigilant and enterprising agent of the general Post Office. The unfortunate offender, as we learn from Mr. Bailey, a very young man, not more than 22 years of age, a native of France, of a timid disposition, & exceedingly penitent. He has made a full and free confession, acknowledging his guilt and the justice of the fate which he believed to await him. He appears to have shared an inconsiderable portion of the plunder, and to have refused to receive some large notes which he might have had.—He declares that in the act of perpetrating the robbery his fear and trepidation were such, that his slightest resistance, even an attempt to hold on him, would have induced him to surrender.—Union.

from our

MARY

The report of the county, was sent to—

Mr. Forrester, the general agent of the bank to pass in the

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The bill for the relief of the orphan children of the county, was passed.

The



from our Correspondent at Annapolis.  
MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

The report of the committee on the petition of Abraham Ross, of Dorchester county, was read a second time and assented to. The committee reported favorably.

Mr. Forrest submitted a resolution, directing the executive "to order the attorney general, to take such legal steps against the Union Bank, as shall compel the bank to secure the state, against any loss in the sale of the stock to Fairfax."

The bill to authorize the levy court of Dorchester county, to levy a sum of money on the assessable property of said county, to construct a draw to the little black water river bridge, was read a second time and passed.

The bill for the benefit of the wife and infant children, of Jos. Enalls, of Dorchester county, was read a second time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

The bill to prohibit the sending of the agrants of Baltimore, to the penitentiary, was read a second time. It was opposed by Mr. Kell, and supported by Mr. Dorsey, who introduced the bill. It was carried in the affirmative. It is confidently expected this single reform will produce a reduction in the annual expense of that establishment of at least five thousand dollars.

The bill to prohibit the sentencing of free negroes or slaves, "to the penitentiary," was read a second time and passed.

The punishment substituted is whipping and banishment. By the operation of this measure, the expenses of the penitentiary will be greatly diminished—and the punishment of that description of persons, rendered much more effectual and exemplary. It is well known, that the name of the penitentiary, has no horrors to a free negro, or a slave—they are there well clothed, well fed, and well lodged—subjected to no oppressive tasks, and associated with gentlemen. It will also prevent the necessity of increasing the buildings of the penitentiary, which a continuation of the existing laws, would render indispensable. The penitentiary is already so crowded, that the sentences of the law, can only be imperfectly executed.

On motion of Mr. Murray, the bill to incorporate a company, to make a bridge over Nanticoke river, was read a second time and passed.

The bill "to permit, Thomas & Charles Johnson, of Cecil county, to vote at elections," was read a second time. They are naturalized East Indians.

It was supported by Mr. Mulsby, and opposed by Messrs. Worthington & Forrest.—It was determined in the negative.

The right of suffrage is a constitutional right, and can neither be given or taken away by a mere act of the general assembly. The following persons were elected bank directors, on behalf of the state—for the Union bank, George Taylor & Charles A. Warfield—for the Commercial and Farmers' bank, Stephen H. Ford—for the Mechanics' bank, Jonathan Meredith and James Harwood—for the Farmers' bank of Maryland, Thomas H. Bowie and Daniel Murray—for the Eastern bank, James Price and Tench Tilghman—for the Elkton bank, William Alexander—for the Hagers-Town bank, George C. Smoot and John Harry.

The bill to establish a Bank at Old Town, Alleghany county, was read a second time and passed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. Eccleston from the committee, submitted a resolution granting a donation to the New Market Academy, in Dorchester county.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill "to impose a tax on sales at auction." Mr. Kell moved to refer it to the next general assembly of Maryland.

Mr. C. Dorsey, said, he was well convinced that the motion of Mr. Kell would prevail. This subject had already been arranged, but still he felt it his duty to explain to the house, the reasons why this bill should be acted on, at the present session. Mr. D. then went into a full view of the embarrassed state of the treasury, and said that if some measures were not adopted to replenish it—the capital of our state, the accumulation of the wisdom and care of our forefathers, must be consumed. That although we had heard much out of doors, about the exhausted state of the treasury, yet the majority of this house, had not yet suggested a single measure to replenish it.

He had brought forward this measure—He knew of no better source of revenue. One that would be more productive, or less burdensome to the people. That as a source of revenue it had been resorted to, by the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.—That New York, during the past year, received on account of this tax, from the city of New York, upwards of 170,000 dollars. That Pennsylvania, received upwards of 100,000, from the same source from the city of Philadelphia. That he thought the present a favorable opportunity, to resume that source of revenue. The U. S. had repealed the tax on sales at auction, and that the city of Baltimore ought not to complain; she had had this source of revenue, from the year 1796, and had received since the year 1800, upwards of 500,000 dollars from it. It was time the state should resume it. She has permitted Baltimore to enjoy it, till she wanted it herself. Mr. D. said he thought the present bill, particularly favorable to the city of Baltimore.—That it held out to her better terms, than would be hereafter granted, when the people better understood this subject. That it was only in contemplation to take one per cent, on sales, and to leave Baltimore in the

full enjoyment of the right, she now exercised to tax sales at auction.

Mr. Kell, complained of the heavy debts which the city of Baltimore had incurred. That the tax on sales at auction, was her principal reliance for relief from those debts.—That Baltimore paid much into the public treasury. That to increase the tax, on sales at auction one per cent, would have the effect to prevent altogether, or so much lessen such sales, as to render the revenue trifling, or of little value either to the state, or Baltimore.

Messrs. Brackenridge and Mulsby, followed on the same side, and used much the same arguments. The latter gentleman said, whenever Baltimore should be relieved from debt, he would cheerfully consent to take a portion of the tax on sales at auction, for the use of the state.

Mr. C. Dorsey replied—that to wait until Baltimore was out of debt, before we resume this source of revenue, would be to make a perpetual grant of it. She would forever be in debt—that this alone would be a sufficient inducement for her to continue so.—But how was Baltimore in debt? In making improvements, to embellish the city, and to enhance the value of property, and the health of the place, and should the people of the state pay for this?—He trusted not. That as to the money, she at this time paid into the public treasury, it was only proportionate to her population, wealth and business. That no exclusive tax was laid upon her—she paid more for retailers licences, and ordinary keepers licences, only because there was more of that description of persons collected there, &c.—That with respect to this increase of the tax, operating to prevent sales at auction, he was satisfied that the anticipations of the gentlemen from the city of Baltimore were unfounded. That the conclusions of experience, forbid such an anticipation. That by the bill under consideration it was proposed to increase the auction tax one per cent.—That the existing tax, now laid by the city of Baltimore, was one and a half per cent. So that the whole tax, should this bill pass, will be two and a half per cent.

That the tax on sales at auction, in Pennsylvania, was two and a half per cent—and the tax in New York, was three per cent. yet these taxes have never operated to prevent such sales.

That during the late war, the United States, laid a tax of two per cent on sales at auction. Baltimore continued her tax of one and a half per cent—yet sales at auction were never interrupted and never so large. That the city of Baltimore received from this source of revenue during the year 1815, upwards of 46,000 dollars and that the United States received from the same source, during the same, from the city of Baltimore upwards of 90,000 dollars. With a full knowledge of these facts, he must be permitted to say, that the gentleman's anticipations, are wholly groundless.

But Mr. D. also remarked, that he should feel the less reluctance to abandon this source of revenue if gentlemen would only suggest any other—that the treasury needed replenishing all admitted.—He again repeated, that no one of the majority, had made the slightest move towards, the relief of the public necessities.

It is impossible to do any thing like justice to Mr. D's speech within the limits prescribed to these sketches. It was certainly profitable and conclusive. The majority felt its force—and the reluctance with which many of them rose in support of the motion of reference evidenced their conviction of the impropriety of the course they were about to pursue.

The question was decided in caucus on Monday evening last. The question of reference was decided: 35 in the affirmative, & 29 negative. Mr. Quinton, of Worcester, was the only democrat who voted against the reference. He afterwards made an apology to Mr. Kell. He said, "he was sorry he could not vote with him, but really his conscience would not let him."

It is here proper to remark that Mr. Kell, nor any other of the advocates of the reference, attempted any reply to Mr. D's statement, or reasoning, although the evidently dissatisfied countenances, of many of their friends seemed strongly to ask and expect it.

Mr. Blackiston, submitted an order directing the committee of claims to allow Mr. Prior of Kent, his per diem during the late adjournment. He said the committee of claims, had refused to make this allowance because Mr. Prior had left Annapolis before the day on which the adjournment had taken place. That the house had a few days past made a similar allowance to Mr. Jennifer, and he trusted the same justice would be extended to Mr. Prior.

Mr. LeCompte remarked, that every public body charged with the performance of important duties, must have some established rules to regulate their conduct. That it was an established rule with the committee of claims, to allow no member during an adjournment, unless he was present on the day, the adjournment took place. That if he was present on that day, he was deemed present until the expiration of the period of such adjournment. Such was the established usage of all past committees of claims—and it was under the operation of this rule, the claim of Mr. Prior, for per diem had been rejected, and in his opinion correctly so. He said he trusted that this long established usage would not be impaired, or altered in favor of Mr. Prior, or of any other person—that he had no recollection of such an order having passed in favor of Mr. Jennifer. Had he been present he most certainly would have objected to it—but he hoped one error would not be made the foundation of another—we ought to retrace our steps, as soon as we discover our wrong.

Mr. E. S. Thomas, a member of the committee of claims, vindicated the conduct of the committee upon the grounds taken by Mr. LeCompte. The order was rejected.

Mr. Prior, has returned home several days ago. It is said he left Annapolis in a great pet, in consequence of the refusal of the committee of claims to make him the allowance.

On motion of Mr. Hayward, the bill for the relief of Samuel Stevens, Jr. of Talbot county, was read a second time, and passed.

The bill to prevent swine from going at large at Easton point, was read, passed and sent to the Senate.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

The House proceeded to the second reading of the bill, to regulate appeals from the Orphans' Court, was read a second time and passed.

This bill allows an appeal from an appeal to the court of Chancery.

On motion the bill to direct the clerks to make alphabets of deeds, &c. "noticing the names of the lands conveyed," was referred to the next general assembly of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. LeCompte, the house proceeded to the second reading of the bill, to tax retailers of dry goods, and to increase the tax on the licences to retailers of liquors and ordinary keepers, and for other purposes.

This bill provided that every retailer of foreign merchandize—should pay from 8 to 10 dollars for a license—that a retailer of liquors should pay ten dollars instead of eight, which they now pay—but it also provided that in case a person obtained a license to retail liquors, he should be also authorized to retail foreign merchandize. This bill also imposed an additional tax of twenty four dollars on licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars.

The committee who reported this bill, was composed of Messrs. LeCompte, Forrest, Kell, Kent and Kennedy.

Mr. Kell, was in favor of the bill reported except the part which imposed a tax on licences to retailers of foreign merchandize.

Mr. Kennedy, wished the tax on retailers and ordinary keepers, to be increased from 50 to 100 per cent.—They were overruled by the rest of the committee who reported the bill, with the provisions above-mentioned.

So soon as the bill was taken up, Mr. Kell moved to refer it to the next General Assembly. He said from the best examination he could give the subject—there was no necessity for such a bill to pass.—That the revenues of the State, together with the forty thousand dollars received from the general government, would be amply sufficient to meet all demands on the treasury for the ensuing year.—He made a detailed statement of the probable receipts and expenditures, which he said completely sustained his position.

Mr. LeCompte, said he entirely differed with the gentleman in his statement with respect to the very prosperous condition of the treasury. He could very readily show that he was mistaken in his calculations of receipts and money in the treasury, by upwards of 50,000 dollars. That by reference to the report of the committee of Ways and Means, it appears there will be a small surplus in the treasury at the end of the current year, provided all the money due from the tax, or lottery prizes, should be paid into it—and provided also no extraordinary appropriations were made during the present session.—That we had already during the present session appropriated, and otherwise reduced the probable receipts of the ensuing year, upwards of 40,000 dollars. That we had also received from the general government the sum of 40,000 dollars, so that should the money from the tax on lottery prizes be paid, it was not likely the treasury would be greatly embarrassed during the current year—but gentlemen should recollect that at the end of it, we shall have exhausted forty thousand dollars of our capital. That he did not look to the bill under consideration, as a very efficient means of relieving any embarrassment of the treasury—that it was only calculated to yield 9,000 dollars. That the important and efficient measure to relieve the public necessities had already been disposed of. He said, he alluded to the bill "to tax sales at auction," but he considered the present bill to the extent, that it goes as correct and proper a mode of raising a revenue, as any that had occurred to his own mind, or been suggested by any other person. That it was only one link in a chain of measures, calculated to produce a revenue competent to all the purposes of government.—That if we went on in our present course of annually consuming our capital, it would soon be exhausted. We should then be compelled to resort to direct taxation, or to other means burdensome and oppressive to the people, in order to maintain the civil government of the state. With our present revenues, derived from our capital stock, a very moderate increase of existing taxes, or creation of new ones, will produce a revenue commensurate with the public expenditures. It is the duty of every good government, equally with that of every good father of a family, to limit the annual expenditures, by the annual income.

Mr. L. said the bill under consideration, would have but a very limited effect, in creating a revenue, but he considered its provisions, proper and reasonable, and he should vote for them. In the first place it provided that retailer dealers in foreign merchandize, should pay for a license, at the rate of 8 or 10 dollars per year. They at present paid nothing, and he saw no reason why this discrimination should be made in their favor.

Their business was as important, and as wealthy persons were engaged in it as

were the retailers of liquors—yet the latter were compelled to pay for a license, whilst the former were not, and did not pay one cent.—That the bill also provided that two dollars per year, should be added to the present tax on licenses to retailers of liquors. It was but a very moderate increase, and he was satisfied that they never would complain of it. That it did not require the retailer of liquors, provided he also sold foreign merchandize, to pay for two licenses—but permitted him on obtaining a license to retail liquors, to also retail foreign merchandize.

That the bill proposed to increase the tax on licenses to ordinary keepers four dollars per year—a sum which that class of people can scarcely feel. That the bill also proposed to add twenty four dollars to the present license money paid by Hawkers and Pedlars. He did not think any body could object to this increase of tax. That should it have the effect to lessen the number of that class of persons or even to banish them altogether from the state, the people would be benefited by the operation—they would be saved from much fraud and imposition. But should they continue to trade in our country, the public treasury would be increased by the revenue.

Mr. L. said he had no wish to consume the time of the House. It was now late in the session. The bill had been for some time before the house, and no doubt gentlemen had made up their minds how to act. His anxiety to see a permanent revenue created commensurate with the annual permanent expenditures had alone induced him to say thus much.

Mr. Kell replied—and repeated his former statements. He said, he admitted we should consume forty thousand dollars of the States, capital during the present year—but he saw no impropriety in that. It was in the treasury, and it might as well be used; to be sure we might invest it in stock, but he thought it was much better to use it, in paying the current demands on the treasury, than lay any description of taxes whatever.

The bill was referred to the next General Assembly. Every democrat except Messrs. Becket and Moffit, voting in favor of the reference.

This bill was referred agreeably to the arrangement in caucus, on last Monday evening. Heretofore parties have only held private meetings for the purpose of procuring unanimity in the choice of officers, and other appointments. This session almost every subject of general interest has been arranged and settled in caucus. From the year of 1812 to the present time the federalists have never resorted to such a course of conduct. It was once attempted—the attempt was indignantly scouted, every man was left to pursue the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. And not compelled to yield up the rights of private judgment, to the authority of a caucus.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

The House proceeded to the second reading of the bill "to provide for the registration of the free negroes."

After various modifications of the bill, and considerable discussion between Messrs. C. Dorsey, Wilson, Brackenridge and Forrest, it passed.

This bill compels every free negro to cause his name, &c. to be registered, and to carry with him a certificate of such registration—and subjects to a penalty any person who employs a free negro that shall not have with him such certificate.

The resolution in favor of the penitentiary was read a second time and assented to.

The bill to authorize the judges of the Orphans' Court, to bind out the children of free negroes or mulattoes—was read a second time and passed.—This bill in the discretion of the court, authorizes the dispensing with of education. And extends the period of female servitude, to eighteen years.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the house proceeded to the second reading of the resolution in favor of John L. Kerr, Esq. agent for the State, in the settlement of the claim against the General Government.

Mr. Harrison, moved to fill up the blank with 1500 dollars. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Worthington and Mulsby; they contended that the legislature, at the last session, had given Mr. Kerr, but 800 dollars; that at that time, Mr. K. had recovered 40,000 dollars of our claim; that now he had recovered 40,000 dollars more, and they were willing to make him a similar allowance; and that they would at all times hereafter, allow him two per cent, on all monies that he shall from time to time actually cause to be received into the treasury of the State.

Messrs. Harrison, C. Dorsey, Jennifer and Forrest, on the contrary contended; that we ought at this time to make a liberal allowance to the agent; that the government had assumed the principle, upon which our claim rested; that the remaining duty was merely to examine the vouchers, &c. That we should stimulate the agent, to increased activity and exertion, by liberally rewarding him; not to damp his efforts at this period, by niggardly treatment. All admitted the zeal and ability, with which the agent had discharged his duties. The most laborious and important part of his task, was now completed. The motion of Mr. H. was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Wm. R. Stewart, the blank was filled with 1200 dollars and the resolution was assented to.

The bill to prohibit the "setting of gill and float nets, in the river Potomac," was read a second time.

Mr. LeCompte, moved to refer it to the next General Assembly. It was determined in the negative.

On the question being put shall the bill

pass? It was supported by Messrs. Forrest, Summervell, Jennifer, Dorsey and Kell—and opposed by Messrs. Blackiston and LeCompte. Determined in the negative.

The amendments proposed by the Senate, to the bill which originated in the House, for the coercion of specie payments, from the banks, &c. were read a second time.

The amendments were supported by Messrs. Wilson and Kell, and opposed by Mr. C. Dorsey. They were adopted and the bill passed into a law. Whether it be a good or bad law, time will determine. At this time strong fears are entertained by many very judicious men, that the law will operate the most mischievous and ruinous effects. It is no doubt well intended, and may possibly be productive of good.

On motion of Mr. Eccleston, the house proceeded to the second reading of the resolution in favor of the New Market Academy. It was negatived.

The resolution granting to Solomon Frazier, of Dorchester county, the half pay of a captain during life, for his services during the Revolutionary War—was read a second time and passed.

Captain Spohler, of the Bremen brig Anna, writes to his friend in this city, that he sailed from Bremen with a valuable cargo of Linens &c. bound to Havana, and off the island of St. Domingo, was boarded by an hermaphrodite brig; under American colours, manned with 3 men, who robbed them of all the dry goods, leaving none of the cargo except 2000 cases gin. They also plundered the cabin of every thing valuable they could lay their hands on.—The greater part of the crew of the pirate spoke English.—M. F. Paper.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, John L. Elbert, Esq. of the army, to Miss HARRIOT TROTCH, of this county.

A Ball,

Will be held at Mr. Rix's Hotel, in Easton, on Monday the 22d inst. in commemoration of the Birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON. Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited:

JOHN L. KERR,  
SAMUEL STEVENS, JR.,  
WILLIAM HARRISON, JR.,  
SAMUEL T. KENNARD,  
GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, Feb. 15.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet on Tuesday, the second day of March, next, for the purpose of Electing Constables—And also on the sixth day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in Talbot County.

By order of the Levy Court  
J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

Feb. 22—3w

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE BLOOP  
Edward Lloyd

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A.M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

Young Arabian.

The Young Arabian will be let to mares this season, at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance, and seven dollars to insure a colt—twenty-five cents in each case to the groom.

YOUNG ARABIAN

Is four years old this spring, fifteen hands and one inch high, remarkably well set, and handsomely formed. As to the pedigree of Young Arabian, it is hardly worth saying any thing about, as his strain is so well known to be the most servicable breed of horses on the Eastern Shore. His stands will be at the subscriber's stable, near the Chapel, and probably one near Wye Mill, and at other places, as occasion may require.

SAMUEL BARROTT.

Feb. 22—3w

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

9th day of Feb. A. D. 1819.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. Administrator of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county aforesaid, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Baltimore newspapers, and in both of the papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JA. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased, having claims against the same, hereby warned to exhibit vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February, next, at the subscriber's office, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Test,

JA. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased, having claims against the same, hereby warned to exhibit vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February, next, at the subscriber's office, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Test,

JA. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased, having claims against the same, hereby warned to exhibit vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February, next, at the subscriber's office, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Test,

JA. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased, having claims against the same, hereby warned to exhibit vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February, next, at the subscriber's office, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Test,

JA. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased, having claims against the same, hereby warned to exhibit vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February, next, at the subscriber's office, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Test,

JA. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.



## POETRY.

From the Boston Repository.  
WOMEN.

Ye are stars of the night, ye are gems of the morn,  
Ye are dew drops whose lustre illumines the thorn,  
And rayless that night is, that morning unblest—  
Where no beam in your eye lights up peace in the breast,  
And the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,  
Till the sweet lip of woman assuages the smart:  
Tis her o'er the couch of misfortune to bend,  
In kindness a lover, in firmness a friend,  
And prosperity's hour, be it ever confest,  
From woman receives both refinement & zest;  
And adorned by the bays, or encircled with the willow,  
Her smile is our meed, and her bosom our pillow.

## SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Every man in the community complains of the scarcity of money—the slackness of all kinds of business; the measures of the government, and the publication of newspapers, generally alike tend to confound the honest, and expose the inexperienced to uncertainty and apprehension. Every one appears eager to discover the causes, but as Dr. Franklin said of a domestic who was very slow of apprehension—“even by one appears to look for the wig any where but in the wig box.”

On Wednesday, the 13th of January, 1819, there arrived from Pittsburgh a wagon loaded with twenty barrels of flour, which was sold in Market street at \$8 75 cents the barrel, the day after its arrival, the following is a statement of the transactions:

20 barrels of superfine flour at \$8 75 per bbl.	\$175 00
Charges of manufacture and transportation—	
Cooper and miller per barrel 75 cents,	
for 20 barrels	15 00
Carriage from Pittsburgh per bbl. \$2	100 00
	115 00
	\$60 00

Leaving to pay the cultivator, \$3 per barrel—after transporting 300 miles; the barrel of flour requires five bushels of wheat to make it; this brings the price of the wheat to 60 cents the bushel; a sum less than is necessary to pay the expense of cultivation and seed without allowing a single cent for the land.

The farmers of the United States, are flattered into the persuasion that they are not only the wisest and happiest, but the richest people in the world; and that the government takes the greatest care of the agricultural interests. We have here an example which will tell us more important truth, than a fortnight's oratory in Congress—and more to the concern of the public.

But let us carry the process of society in the exchange of produce through its ordinary channels; and into those channels in which it is the policy of the government to lead it.

This wheat which pays sixty cents a bushel to the cultivator, without paying him a cent for his land, is exported to some foreign country. What does it bring back in return? Money! No! What then? Why it brings back foreign manufactures wrought and finished by machinery; or it brings articles of fashion, luxury, and ornament; on which ten cents worth of human labor and ingenuity, enters into the sale price of every sixty; or of which the whole labor and value of the production is only one fourth of the price which we pay for it.

Let us then apply this example to the case of the Pittsburgh flour above referred to. The farmer who sent his flour to Philadelphia wants a coat—this coat will cost him at Pittsburgh \$40, and there must be pantaloons, waistcoat, and hat to correspond; but say that he gets the whole for \$40 by sending to the Cheap Tailors in Philadelphia.

It is just such a calculation as any considerate man would make, upon purchasing a coat, how many bushels of wheat does this coat, &c. cost? For as the farmer is supposed to live by his farm, the product of the cultivation is his only source of expenditure. Upon comparing the neat proceeds of his sales of flour, after all expenses of seed, ploughing, harrowing, manuring, planting, reaping, threshing, cleaning, and sending to the mill, &c. he pays sixty two bushels of wheat and two thirds of a bushel; or the average product of three acres of good land.—Phila. Aurora.

## FARRIERY.

Wednesday an operation in the veterinary art was performed at Glasgow, which did great credit to the operator, & promises to be of considerable benefit to the public. Horses in general, but especially hunters and roadsters are liable to a disease, called in technical language, an inflammation of the inferior surface of the navicular bone, which produces lameness, & is usually treated by the application of blisters, &c. but lately, the seat of this disease was considered by most practitioners to be in the bone, & was generally treated accordingly.

It was known that a few months ago, when Mr. [Name] professor at the veterinary school, discovered one, & since proved to be the same consists in cutting out the two main trunks of the bone, & the horse is completely cured.

horse, when brought out of the stable, was quite lame, and had been so for months past, but immediately after undergoing this operation, he walked trotted, and galloped perfectly sound and well. Mr. Archibald Sinclair, Veterinary Surgeon, performed the operation, which did not occupy more than fifteen minutes, in the neatest manner, in the presence of a number of gentlemen who were highly gratified at witnessing it—and, we understand, this is the 10th case in which Mr. Sinclair has operated in the same way, in all of which he has been successful.

[London Paper.]

Some time before the breaking up of the British head quarters at Cambray, an Irish soldier, a private in the 23d regiment of Foot, was convicted of shooting at, and robbing a French peasant, and was in consequence sentenced to be hanged. On arriving at the place of execution, he addressed the spectators in a stentorian voice as follows:—“Bad luck to the Duke of Wellington! he's no Irishman's friend any way; I have killed many a score Frenchmen by his orders, and when I just took it in my head to kill only upon my own account, by the powers he has tucked me up for it.”

## For Sale,

### A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.

The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale, By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS C. EARLE.  
THOMAS HENSLEY.  
Queen Ann's county, May 4—1819

## 2000 Acres

### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, upwards of Two Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Queen Ann's County, and within three miles of Hillsborough—which will be sold together, or in Lots, to suit purchasers; with a sufficient quantity of fine Timbered Land to each Lot, &c. can be laid off, so as to make several excellent farms; possessing many natural advantages, with a soil, originally good and capable of great improvement, with little expense. Each of those lots will have a part of the buildings and other improvements, all of which are deemed to be objects worthy the attention of the practical farmer, and others wishing to realize their money satisfactorily.

A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in five years. For approved notes, with interest thereon, good notes, legally assigned, and to a reasonable amount, will be received in part payment, and on the payment of the whole purchase-money, with interest, a deed will be given.

Persons wishing to view the land, and receive further information are requested to apply to JAMES G. SETH.  
Hillsborough, Feb. 15th, 1819.

## For Sale,

The House and Lot, in the Town of Easton, on Washington Street, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Hopkins, Merchant. For terms, which will be liberal, inquire of the Subscriber, LAMBERT CLAYLAND.  
Easton, Feb. 15—3w.

## Notice,

Is hereby given, to the creditors of Charles Wer, James Mariner, Elisha Timmons, John Lockerman, Elijah Powell, Isaac Brunbly, Levin Blake, Rounds Davis and John Riley, petitioners for the benefit of an act, entitled “An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,” passed at November session 1803, and the supplements thereto, to appear before the Judges of Worcester County Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday in May next, to show cause why they should not have the benefit of said act & the supplements thereto. That day being appointed for a hearing of their respective petitions.  
Feb. 8—4w.

### EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

#### THE SLOOP

### General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master, Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the 22d day of February, (weather permitting) at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the same hour, and will continue to leave Easton Point and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

All orders (accompanied with the cash) left with the Subscriber, or in his absence, at his office, at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by The Public's obedient servant,  
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. The Subscriber or his Clerk will attend at the Drug-Store of William F. Moore, every Monday morning, until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.  
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

### MAGISTRATES BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquire,  
Governor of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by a considerable number of respectable persons, inhabitants of the neighborhood of Rock Hall, in Kent County, who in December last, formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of detecting, and bringing to punishment according to law negroes and other thieves, and the receivers of stolen goods; that in consequence of their exertions to carry the laws of the State against such offenders into effect, some of the members and principal officers of the Society, have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendiaries, that a Barn of Benjamin Hanson, and a Corn House of Richard Brice, have been burnt down, and a Stable belonging to William Crane, set on fire, and that there appears to be a systematic plan among the above described offenders to destroy by fire the houses and property of every member of the Society: Now in order that the perpetrators of the above crimes may be brought to punishment; and the repetition of similar outrages prevented, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover, apprehend and prosecute to conviction the offenders in each case hereinafter specified, or fifty dollars for each offender if more than one—and also offer a pardon to any one of the persons implicated in the said offences, who shall discover, and bring to conviction the residue of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-eighth day of January eighteen hundred and nineteen.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINCKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation, be published for the space of four weeks, in the Easton Gazette and the Star.  
Feb. 8—4

## BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq.,  
Governor of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain William Warwick, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said William Warwick was killed by a certain OBEDE GRIFITH, and it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINCKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

Description of OBEDE GRIFITH.  
He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and Easton Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.  
Nov. 30—

## Dr. E. Spedden,

Having taken the Establishment, lately occupied by Dr. Martin, in Easton, offers his professional services to the public.  
Dec. 28—1f.

## For Sale,

A Farm on the Bay Side, adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Kemp, handsomely situated on the water. The land is good, and in a high state of cultivation—the improvements are good, and every building necessary on a farm, all of which are new; also a young thriving Apple Orchard of good fruit. It is presumed no person will purchase, without viewing the premises, which will be shown to any person by the subscriber, living on the same. Any person wishing to purchase, can have stock of every description, and immediate possession, or at the end of the year.

JAMES DAWSON.

Feb. 8—

## To the Public.

This will notify the public, officially, of my having withdrawn the action, which I brought at the last Fall Term of this County Court, against Mr. RICHARD COOPER TILGHMAN, for conspiracy, slander and defamation—As my allegations were public, so shall my recantation of them be as notorious.

I tender to that gentleman the *amende honorable*—“I will render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.”

I plead not insanity; I disclaim the subterfuge—it was the result of an over-heated and misguided state of feeling, combined with a want of reflection, and entered into with no previous intention of wounding the feelings of Mr. Tilghman or his family. I feel no reluctance in acknowledging my error, but avow it with pleasure. I now throw myself on the mercy of a generous and liberal public, and sincerely crave their forgiveness, for having in a moment of forgetfulness agitated the quiet of society.

Respectfully,  
FRANCIS C. HALL.

Centreville, Feb. 8—3w.

## Notice.

The Public are cautioned not to employ Mat or Sam (slaves belonging to the incorporated R. C. Clergy, of Md.) who are not at liberty to hire themselves.

JAMES MOYNIHAN.

St. Joseph's, Talbot County.

Feb. 8—3w.

## PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome ASSORTMENT OF

## Seasonable Goods;

### CONSISTING OF

Shirting & Cambric  
Muslins,  
Lawn,  
Linen Cambric,  
Levantines,  
Florentines,  
Sattins, &c. &c.

### ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugar-garns, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,

Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.  
Nov. 9—

### REMOVAL.

## Lott Warfield,

Has lately removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James B. Ringgold, and having just returned from Baltimore with

### AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## GOODS,

### SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON;

Which added to his former stock, he offers for sale, very low for Cash.

### His Assortment consists in part of

Superfine and common Cloths	Bed Ticking
Cassimeres and Wellington Cords	German & Irish Linens
Swansdown Vesting	Domestic Plaid
Tailor's do.	Linen & Cotton Check
Baizes & Flannels	Oil cloths & Looking Glasses
Manchester & Bedford Cords	Coffee Mills
Bombazetts, twill'd & plain	Curry Combs
Calicoes assorted	Knives and Forks
Furniture Chintz	Files, Screws, Hinges
Carriage Gingham	Tortoise Shell & common Combs
Cambric do.	Ribbons assorted
Steam Loom Muslin	Loaf, Lump & Brown Sugar
Cambric do.	Coffee, Candles, Soap
Jaconet and Mull do.	Copperas, Alum, Indigo
Figured & Book do.	Young Hyson } TEAS
Leno and Cyprus	and Imperial
Gauze	Spanish and common Segars
Canton and Italian	Powder, Shot & Flints
Crape	Stationary
Canton and French	China, Glass & Queens Ware
Shawls	Raisins, Almonds, &c.
Cotton & Cashmere do.	
Hearth Rugs	
Jan. 4.	

## Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, Caroline County, for a number of years profitably occupied by the late proprietor John Eagle, deceased, and now under rent to Francis H. Hawley. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop, (wherein is fixed a large Marble Table,) a Beam House, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Vats, and is held to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$200. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Centreville, Md. Dec. 21—13t.

### Female Academy at Centreville.

## Mrs. Quin,

Thankful for public patronage, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians, that she has moved to that large and commodious building, lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. Waxe, which, for a pleasant and private situation, is the most eligible in Town.

In this Institution, are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

Solicited by a number of friends, aware of the moral and literary advantages obtained by Pupils under the immediate care of a Tutoress, she has made arrangements for the reception of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with beds, at one hundred Dollars per annum.

Particular attention will be paid to the morality of those, entrusted to her care.  
Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Md. Feb. 1. 1f.

### THE CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY,

#### Will be opened on Monday, March first.

After the most diligent and unceasing exertions, the Trustees have at length, been peculiarly fortunate, in contracting with a gentleman (Mr. George Parker) to fill the place of principal, whose literary acquirements, aided by the experience of twelve years' devotion, to the profession, of classical, and mathematical teacher, in private and public seminaries, and whose moral character, attested by undoubted evidence, may justify the most sanguine anticipation of the future prosperity of the institution.

The difficulty of obtaining such a character, is well known to the public, who will readily admit the force of the apology, for the long vacancy. The trustees might with more convenience and expedition, have supplied the vacancy, with an inexperienced young man, whose ultimate views in life, are adverse to the duties of an academic professor, and who, to acquire means, for the accomplishment of those views, might undertake to perform, for a twelve month, what would not occupy his mind, perhaps a single day; but experience has taught them the fallacy, of relying upon such an instructor of youth; and the loss from the vacation of a few months, they hope will be amply compensated by the acquisition of the professor elect.

The English department is also filled, by an experienced teacher, (Mr. McIntire) whose assiduous attention, and successful method, for several years in that place, have commanded the uniform approbation of his patrons.

The terms of Tuition are thirty dollars per year, for the classical department, and eighteen for the English.

By order, JOS. E. MUSE, Prest.

Cambridge, Feb. 15—3w.

## \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on Monday the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made, has good teeth, and is, rather a likely fellow. He walks generally with a quick and step, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate and stammer a little. He had on when he ran away, a dark country made kersey jacket & trousers, a good deal worn, an old black hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, much darned and patched, and a pair of shoes, made of very stout black leather, nailed. If the above described fellow is taken up in this county, or the adjoining ones, & secured in any jail so that I get him again, brought home, I will give Fifty Dollars, either of the more remote counties, I will give One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State the above reward.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN

Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

## To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and Lot where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH

Easton, August 28, 1818.

P. S. I have also a House and Lot, on Woodhawk's to rent.

## Boot and Shoe

### MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the Store formerly occupied by Kendel F. Holmes, & directly opposite the Court-House, and near door to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens's store in Easton, intends carrying on a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and has now open and tends constantly keeping a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he will sell very low for Cash.

CLEMENT BECKWITH  
N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes, the shortest notice.  
Jan. 18.

## Notice.

The “Maryland Agricultural Society” will meet on the second Tuesday in March next, at the Town of Easton.

E. FORMAN, Asst. Secy.

Jan. 18

Editors friendly to the Institution will please insert the above.

### THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published, every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but very legible type, makes two volumes in the year; and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic; the proceedings of Congress, and authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, and transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

LAWRENCE, WILSON, & Co.

Jan. 25—6w.  
Printers of Newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing advertisements.

## To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious house in Denton, formerly occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern. This house is well adapted for a Public House having every convenience attached to it, and may be obtained on liberal terms.

ALSO—A Store-House and Counting-House adjoining, which will be rented with the establishment, or separately. For terms apply to the Store of Maj. John Young, in Denton, or the Subscriber.

BENJAMIN DENNY, Senr.

Talbot County, Jan. 25—1f.

### MARYLAND,

#### Talbot County, to wit:

William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence, within the state, during the period required by law together with a schedule of property and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged.

And I do thereupon direct that the said William Hopkins Smith, give notice to the creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton before the first Saturday of the ensuing May Court, for the county aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on the day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, & of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

Feb. 1—3m.

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE

#### OLD STAND.

## EASTON HOTEL

The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected, Mr. SAMUEL GROOMS, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town.

Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICE LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants, & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment, is a very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best of entertainment.

The public's obedient servant,

JESSE SHEPHERD.

Dec. 15—1f.