JANUARY

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

ON LONG OR SHORT DUNG.

The discordance in practice, as well as in opinion, prevailing on this question, induced some scientific men to institute a series of experiments, having for object a full and regular solution of it With this view, parcels of dung(long and short,) were take from the same stables, on the same day, and applied to crops of the same kind, growing on the same fields. The result was perfectly conformable to theory, and similar in all the experiments. Those parts of the field to which the short dung was applied, gave the best crops the *first* year, but those on which the long dung had been laid, gave the best crops the *second* and *third years*; a fact which authorises the conclusion, that if we wish to obtain one great crop, the rotted dung is best; but when we look to more permanent improvement, the long is to be preferred.

[*Treat on Agr. by a Prac. Farmer, Albany.*

ON THE APPLICATION OF ANIMAL MANURES: SEASON AND MODE.

Much depends upon the climate. What is found beneficial in warm climates, will not answer in a cold one. Besides, in wet soils and cold climates, when the dung is bestowed only in small quantities, so little of it is kept together, that fermentation in the ground is retarded, until it is too late to be of any material use to the crop sown with it.

The advantages of using fresh dung, must also depend upon the soil. Practical farmers are in general of opinion, that long dung is more applicable to strong than to light land; and as it has a tendency, by its fermentation, to divide and to loosen the constituent parts of the soil, and furnishes matter which prevents the particles of clay from coming into contact and adhering together, it must necessarily have a much more desirable effect on soils too compact, than on those already too light and open.

[*Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.*

Dung should be defended from the action of the sun. It should be ploughed in immediately after having been hauled out. What would be thought of the housewife who should expose her tea to the effects of the sun, rain, and wind, before its essence was to be extracted for her purposes!

The farmer should ascertain the constituent parts of his soil, in order that he may supply its deficiencies and remedy its defects. Most soils are deficient in animal matter, as it is difficult of acquisition, and not less difficult of retention. He who should recommend the same manure for all soils, would be scarcely less absurd than the quack who prescribes the same nostrum for all diseases. If it be deficient in calcareous matter, let that be supplied; if it be too tenacious, or surcharged with inert vegetable matter, let the calcareous matter be applied in its caustic state, as quick-lime: if sand be at hand, let it be used in the sheep-folds and barn-yards thus keeping the animals dry and finally assisting, as burned clay in mechanically separating the particles of the soil.

JOHN H. POWEL.

FROM THE FARMER.

AMERICAN STUD BOOK.

The particular attention of our readers is invited to the following. The utility and value of such a work are too obvious to need any illustration:

This work has engaged much attention for several years—considerable matter has been collected, and it is now advancing to maturity. That it may be as full and perfect as possible, all persons who have any fondness for horses, and are disposed to contribute to the useful; who have been, or are now engaged in breeding the blooded horse, are earnestly solicited to forward, as soon as possible, by the form below, an account of their stock of horses, at present or at any former time owned; and they who feel any interest in its speedy completion, are importuned to stimulate their less zealous friends. It is to be hoped that no delay will attend a compliance with this request, as it is too true to be doubted, that a publication like this will greatly enhance the value of any man's stock of horses.

It is expected that all communications will be made as soon as practicable, and none delayed, which are intended, beyond the 1st of July, 1826, a space it is believed, more than sufficient for all communications; as it is intended by that time to comence the arrangement, and as soon after as possible to put the work to press, not doubting that the subscription will be sufficiently full to justify the publication.

Communications will be addressed to the Secretary of the New Market Jockey Club, Petersburg, Va.

The form for a brood mare and her progeny:

(*Her name, if any.*)

A——, *foaled in* ——, *bred by* ——, *sold to* ——, (if any,) *was got by* ——, *her dam* (name, if any,) by ——; and continue the pedigree in full.

In the first blank insert colour, as *black, brown, chestnut, sorrel*, or *grey*—in the second blank the year foaled—in the third, by whom bred—4th, to whom sold (if any sale)—5th, sire, and give a full pedigree; with remarks, if she is distinguished in any way. Example:

(CASTIANIRA,)

A brown mare, foaled 1776, bred by John Tayloe, Esq. of ——— county, Virginia, imported 1799, got by Rockingham, he by Highflyer, dam Tabitha, by Trentham—Bosphorus, &c.

1805, b. c. *Sir Archy*, by Diomed.
1807, s. c. *Hephestion*, by Buzzard.
1808, br. f. *Castania*, by Arch Duke.
1809 missed, to ———

Stating the horses to which she may have missed.

For a stallion—Example;

(GREY DIOMED,)

A grey horse, foaled 1786, bred by Richard Brooke, Esq. of ———, sold to John Tayloe, who sold him to Maj. James Blick, of Brunswick county, Va. He was got by Medley, his dam by Sloe, Vampire, &c. with remarks, if he be distinguished particularly in any thing. *If imported, when and by whom.*

The remote or recent records of any Jockey Club now in existence, will be thankfully received on loan, and shall be safely returned. That this valuable collection may be continued hereafter, *it is earnestly recommended*, that all who stand horses should exert themselves to obtain, annually, the pedigrees of all mares sent to them, and after the produce is known, to forward the pedigree and result to the Secretary of New Market, Petersburg.

The publication of a *Calender of Races past and to come*, is in contemplation. To effect that object, which is thought desirable and important, all Secretaries of Jockey Clubs are requested to forward annually, by the 31st of December, a transcript of all their races; and each Club will be furnished with a copy, gratis.

MARYLAND.

THE LEGISLATURE

Of this state met on Monday the 26th ultimo, at 11 o'clock, and the roll being called only 33 members appeared. A motion was immediately made to adjourn, which was carried—In the Senate eight members were in attendance, forming a quorum. The clerks and officers of the last session were reappointed, and a committee appointed to wait upon Dr Rafferty to request his attendance as Chaplain.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.—In the House of Delegates Benedict I. Semmes, esq. of Prince George's county was elected Speaker.

John Brewer was elected, by ballot, Chief Clerk; Gideon Pearce, Assistant Clerk; G. I. Grammer, Sergeant at Arms; and John Quynn, Doorkeeper.

Isaac Hines, Wm. H. Emory, Alex'r M'Ilhenny, and James M. Baden, were elected Committee Clerks.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, Ordered, that the members of this house, in respect to the memory of the late Levin R. King, esq. deceased, a delegate elect and returned for Somerset county, wear a scarf on their left arm for thirty days.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, that the speaker be requested to issue a warrant for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Levin Rufus King, esq. a delegate returned for Somerset county.

Yesterday in the House of Delegates, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Ridout, and made the order of the day for Friday next:

Whereas, the 37th article of the Constitution of Maryland ordains that no Senator, Delegate of the Assembly or member of the Council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected; and that the station of Governor is considered by this General Assembly an office of profit within the meaning of the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That no Senator Delegate of the Assembly, or member of the Council, after having qualified as such, is in the opinion of this General Assembly eligible as Governor, until after the expiration of the term for which he was elected Senator, Delegate, or member of the Council.

A correspondent writes thus—"at this moment a resolution is reading, offered by Mr. Williams of Harford, to dispose of the Government House and furniture—things look squally at Annapolis."—*Pat.*

The following is a list of the members of the Legislature of Maryland:

SENATORS.

Wm. R. Stewart, Pres't, Joshua Cockey, Robert W. Bowie, Frisby Tilghman, Reverdy Johnson, John Scott, James Thomas, Daniel Kent, Dennis Claude, Joseph Brownley, Robert Orrell, Ezekiel F. Chambers, William Quinton, Solomon Dickinson, Wm. C. Miller.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

City of Annapolis—Addison Ridout, Joseph J. Speed.

Anne Arundel county—Christopher L. Gantt, Virgil Maxcy, Abner Linthicum, sen. Rezin Estep.

City of Baltimore—Benjamin C. Howard, John S. Tyson.

Baltimore county—J. T. H. Worthington, James Turner, James W. M'Culloh, Adam Showers.

Harford county—James Montgomery, James W. Williams, Charles S. Sewall, Henry Hall.

Alleghany county—Roger Perry, Wm. Reid, Thomas Blair, Robert Armstrong.

Washington county—Joseph I. Merrick, Andrew Kershner, Lancelot Jacques, Jr. Thomas Kennedy.

Frederick county—John C. Cockey, Samel Barnes, Thomas Sappington, Wm. P. Farquahar

Montgomery county—John W. Lansdale, Archibald Lee, Edward Hughes, Otho Wilson.

Prince George's county—Wm. D. Beall Edmund Duvall, Benedict I. Semmes, James D. Barrette.

Calvert county—James A. D. Dalrymple, John Beckett, Mordecai Smith, John J. Brook.

Charles county—John G. Chapman, Robert Garner, Thomas Rogerson, John Edelin.

St. Mary's county—John L. Millard, John T. Hawkins, Stephen H. Gough, Alex. Kilgour.

Cecil county—John W. Thomas, Alex. E. Grubb, Joseph Gilpin, Joseph V. Harlen.

Kent county—William Welch, James Boon, William H. Wickes, James Harris.

Queen Anne's county—Richard Ridgaway, Thomas W. Hooper, Robert Stevens, Thomas E. Sudler.

Talbot county—R. H. Goldsborough, Robert Banning, Richard Spencer, Levin Millis.

Caroline county—William Potter, Robt. T. Keene, Thomas Saulsbury, Richard Hughlett.

Dorchester county—Joseph Ennalls, John Brohawn, John Douglass, Thos. H. Eccleston.

Somerset county—Levin R. King, [deceased] Arnold E. Jones, Littleton D Teackle, Benjamin I. Jones.

Worcester county—Samuel R. Smith, Charles Parker, Thomas Hooper, John Mitchell,

Receipts and Expenditures of the Western Shore during the year ending on 1st December, 1825.

RECEIPTS.

Direct taxes,	$40,786 90
Interest account,	991 21
Money loaned to Charlotte Hall School,	160 00
Stock loaned to Potomac Company,	1,800 00
Monies refunded,	266 97
Amerciaments,	1,443 44
Fines and Forfeitures,	2,640 87
Marriage licenses,	7,805 88
Ordinary & retailers' licenses,	29,751 17
Retailers' licenses,	5,419 42
Licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors at horse races,	34 81
Hawkers' and Pedlars' licenses,	621 26
Licenses to retailers of dry goods	6,516 93
Licenses to vend merchandise by wholesale,	94 00
Licenses to dealers in lottery tickets,	3,200 00
Taxes on proceedings in chancery,	1,050 94
Taxes on billiard tables,	138 00
Taxes on certain officers,	1,136 45
Dividends on bank stock,	25,931 00
Dividends on road stock,	590 00
Dividends on U. States stock,	12,058 84
Composition on escheats and vacant lands,	1,317 67
Receipts from the Medical University,	1,500 00
Ditto from the Penitentiary,	1,397 36
State Lotteries,	20,753 27
Duties on inspected tobacco,	28,653 39
From the U. States—reimbursement of exchange 6 per cent. stock of 1812,	133,717 83
From the E. shore Treasury,	39,459 64
Balance in the Western Shore Treasury, 1st Dec. 1824,	71,688 01
Over-payments on sundry accounts viz.	
For marriage licenses, $15	
Ordinary licenses, 4 25	
Retailers licenses, 5 69	
	$441,083 97

EXPENDITURES.

Colleges, Academies and Schools	$10,599 98
Land Office Department,	30 00
Legislative Department,	642 00
Miscellaneous,	14,841 49
Civil List,	10,619 84
Judiciary Department,	34,364 50
Half pay to officers & soldiers,	15,436 36
The Hospital,	5,900 00
Indian annuities,	146 66
The Penitentiary,	7,999 60
Commission account,	104 50
Thomas Kennedy, agent,	450 00
Richard Harwood, of Thomas,	375 00
Expense of State warehouses,	9,850 00
The Washington Monument,	17,753 27
Interest on 5 per cent. stock of 1822,	2,166 67
Interest on University 5 per cent. stock of 1822,	1,500 00
Interest on Penitentiary 5 per cent. stock of 1822	1,397 20
Journal of accounts,	42,617 82
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for so much 5 per cent. stock of 1822, cancelled,	80,000 00
Bank of Baltimore, so much invested in stock of said Bank,	67,800 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal for so much invested in said company,	10,000 00
Balance in the Western Shore Treasury, 1st Dec. 1825.	106,459 07
	$441,083 97

From Niles' Register.

THE AGRICULTURALIST.—It is always with a degree of regret which amounts to something like horror, that we see attempts made to introduce banking institutions into a society that is purely or mainly *agricultural*. These establishments are useful to merchants and dealers, often convenient to manufacturers and merchants, but always destructive to farmers and planters. We speak generally. But the exceptions, as to the latter, are very few indeed. Instance, the littering of banks in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, and the experience of the bank of Darien, in Georgia, and others, perhaps, in different states, not just now recollected. The wide-spread ruin through the first three states named—the reduction of thousands of those who had been substantial and prosperous farmers into ruined men, and, in some cases, paupers, because that they had yielded to the temptations held out by the banks of getting money easily—*only by signing their names*; ought to furnish a lesson which no agricultural people should ever forget. And so it is, and ever will be, when farmers and planters, instead of attending to the business of their farms and plantations, are to be found in the neighboring villages hunting endorsers and waiting the motions of the directors of banks. There is no class of persons more entitled, perhaps we may say so well entitled, to *accommodations*, as the cultivators of the soil, but they ought not to need them—and if they should, those rendered by banks are wholly unfitted for them. Merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, if pressed by the banks (and banks like individuals must sometimes press their customers), have a thousand facilities to meet their engagements which agriculturalists have not. To the latter, there is only one season of the year in which they have commodities that will command money, and even at that, if forced to sell, because the forcing is general, there is frequently a great reduction in the price of their articles to be added to the interest paid and time wasted by getting into bank. And if their crop should fail—what is to become of them, having anticipated its proceeds? They must be harrassed during a whole year, and become dependents—humble dependents, or make some sacrifices of property out of their usual way of business, greatly disadvantageous to them, as interfering with their future profits. But with dealers the case is entirely different. Their capital is not meant to be stationary, like lands; it is kept perpetually turning and is daily changing hands—they have always something to dispose of that will bring the cash, if prudent, persons or possess an ability to make new loans to meet old engagements, with very little comparative trouble and waste of time.

There is one effect produced by village banks that is very remarkable, and exceedingly injurious. Before their establishment, if a careful and industrious farmer wanted to borrow a few hundred dollars to pay of an instalment for lands purchased, he could always find some neighbour who was willing to lend it, for a year or two, on payment of the interest. But this sort of accomodation totally disappears from a neighbourhood in which a bank is located, and the people all seem to be turned into borrowers. This is readily accounted for—money easily taken up at the bank, has been wasted in superfluities, or at least expended for things which might have been done without until the cash was earned to pay for them.

Abstract of receipts at Post-Offices in the several States and Teritories, for the year ending March, 1825.

New York	182,223 56
Maine	20,032 8
New Hamshire	10,033 26
Vermont	11,311 32
Massachusetts	83,201 60
Connecticut	25,563 90
Rhode Island	11,256 12
New Jersey	14,796 96
Pennsylvania	110,547 01
Delaware	4,604 54
Maryland	60,830 10
Virginia	61,751 52
North Carolina	22,487 03
South Carolina	40,614 44
Georgia	36,462 42
Tennessee	13,416 53
Kentucky	21,501 50
Ohio	24,900 14
Indiana	4,701 84
Missisippi	8,587 01
Missouri	5,173 81
Louisiana	22,443 66
Illinois	2,459 04
Alabama	15,331 21
Arkansas	782 05
Michigan	1,345 19
Florida	1,093 53
Dist. of Colombia	9,504 58
	817,023 00

List of Vessels of the United States' Navy in commission, and their stations.

NAMES.	RATES.	STATIONS.
North Carolina,	74	Mediterranean.
Brandywine,	44	Mediterranean.
Coustitution,	44	Mediterranean.
United States,	44	Pacific.
Constellation,	36	West Indies.
Cyane,	24	Coast of Brazil.
John Adams,	24	West Indies.
Erie,	18	Mediterranean.
Ontario,	18	Mediterranean.
Peacok,	18	Pacific.
Hornet,	18	West Indies.
Boston,	18	will be put in commission in 1826.
Spark, brig,	12	West Indies.
Porpoise, (schooners)	12	Mediterranean.
Grampus, (schooners)	12	West Indies.
Spark, (schooners)	12	West Indies.
Dolphin, (schooners)	12	Pacific.
Fox, (schooners)	3	
Decoy, storeship,	6	West Indies.
Barges,		

FRANFORT, KY. DEC. 14.

Another Calamity.—While the House of Representatives was in session on Monday evening last, the spacious Building occupied by them was discovered to be on fire. It was near the comb of the roof and in a few seconds the roof was in a blaze. All attempts to arrest it, were from the first moment perfectly [illegible]. Most of the papers and furniture, and Fayette's portrait, were saved; but [illegible] pid were the flames, that the whole interior of the building was, in a few minutes like a blazing oven. The wind drove the flames directly towards the town, and some other buildings were several times on fire. The Auditor and Treasurer's offices were saved, after the former had been cleared of its contents. There is no doubt the fire was accidental. It was but an hour or two before, that the session of the two Houses were broke up by a fire in the Mansion House, which was extinguished without much damage.

Ill-fated Frankfort. Twice has she witnessed the burning of a Capitol, now a large church built at her cost, as was the last State House in a great degree, is in ruins; and the Legislature threatens to consummate her ruin by removing the seat of government!

For the remainder of the session, the House of Representatives will sit in the Methodist Church. *Argus.*

WILMINGTON, DEL. DEC. 30.

Execution.—Two black men, named Marshall Elliott, and Dick Fitchett, were executed at Georgetown, in this state, on the 13th inst. the first for an offence, which with us will be nameless, and the latter for the murder of his master in July last.

ENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Office of the National Advocate,
Sunday, January 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Don Quixote, Capt. Clark, the Editor of the National Advocate, has received his Paris papers to the 13th November.

The extracts which will be found below from Greece and Turkey are important. The Reschid Pacha, has been defeated and obliged to raise the siege of Missolonghi, notwithstanding the orders of the Grand Seignor of *'Missolonghi or thy head.'*—Great alarm exists at Constantinople, and the Porte has rejected all intervention of foreign powers, and has determined to try a sixth campaign.

Extract of a private letter of Sept. 30, from Zante, 'Reschid Pacha, not being discouraged by the fruitless assaults which he had made upon Missolonghi, and stimulated by the orders of the Grand Seignor, who said, 'Missolonghi or thy head,' commenced a terrible attack upon that place about eight days ago. A breach was opened in the fortress, troops rushed in and made themselves masters of two bastions, when the Greeks threw aside their muskets, and falling sword in hand upon the assailants routed and put them to flight. The Pacha, after this defeat, caused a fortification to be raised in earth and upon it he established five pieces of cannon of heavy caliber, with which he battered the interior of the fortress.—The christians being unable to silence their fire conceived the project of burying the Turks in their batteries. They contrived a mine, and the works were so skilfully conducted that not one of the barbarians escaped the explosion. This disaster determined Reschid Pacha to retreat to Hypochori, upon the Evenus.

Ibrahim Pacha, after having left a garrison at Tripolitza, marched upon Mistra, where he burnt two houses and some churches. Proceeding afterwards upon Bardonnica, he was stopped by the Greeks, who were entrenched in some towers with a draw bridge. He was making preparations for a siege, when the Hellenist army, under Colocotroni and other Capts. came up and attacked him. The action was brisk, and the Pacha, being unable to make either his cavalry or his troops of the line manœuvre in the crags of the woody mountains, was compelled to retreat, after having lost 1200 men. He retired into a country adjacent to Monembasia, called Pente Alonia, where he is closely pressed by the Greeks. M. Regnault de St. dean d'Angeley son of the Minister of state under the Empire,) continues at Napoli the organization of a corps of cavalry—Colonel Fabvier is training the troops *a l'Europeenne*; artillery officers teach the Greek cannonists to manœuvre; and every thing is in preparation for a sixth campaign.'

Extract of a private letter of the 1st Dec. from Vienna.

"We have letters from Constantinople to October 10

The following is the substance of their contents:

Towards the end of September the Divan held several assemblies, which were remarkably stormy. Some of the members who did not coincide in opinion with the majority, were upbraided by their colleagues as partizans of the Greeks. In fine, it was decided that the Porte, formerly rejecting all intervention of foreign powers, would use the utmost efforts to enter upon a sixth compaign, in order to bring the Greek rebels into subjection. Tartars, were, in consequence, dispatched to all the Turkish commanders in the Peloponesus, as well as to Ibrahim Pacha to make known to them the resolutions of the Divan, and enjoin them to push their operations with the greatest energy, notwithstanding the season was so far advanced. It was even in contemplation to try a winter campaign, a thing unexampled in the annals of the Ottoman empire; but the execution of such a project seems impossible, as none of the firmans of the Grand Seignior would be able to keep the soldiers under their colors, to [illegible] once the winter had commenced. [illegible] the Captain Pacha, after having As [illegible] some time at Alexandria, he has returned with his squadron to Boudrun, where he is waiting for the sailing of the new Egyptian expedition. This officer is not without apprehension, as the Greeks are hovering about him; and it is believed that he will take the first opportunity of making the best of his way to the Dardanelles to pass the winter quietly.'

Extract of a private letter of 10th ult. from Zante:—'The fifth campaign of the Turks against the Greeks may be considered as terminated, and Ibrahim Pacha has not been fortunate enough to regain the point for which he set out in April last. When the snow begins to fall in the mountains of Arcadis, his situation will be most deplorable, as he is short of provision, and all communications have been cut off. The Austrian engineers attached to the army of Reschid Pacha are roughly treated by his forces, who attribute to them the delay in the surrender of Missolonghi. The Hellenist government having learned that the Viceroy of Egypt proposed to dispatch a corvette with specie to pay his son's troops, sent out a division to meet it. The Greeks, finding they could not capture this vessel, determined to sink it, which they effected in the beginning of October, off the Isle of Crete.'

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Intelligence from Gibraltar to the 20th November was received at New York by the brig Phebe-Ann.—The Brandywine frigate, Lieutenant Gregory, arrived at Gibraltar November 11th from Cowes; and with the North Carolina, Constellation, and Erie, sailed for Port Mahon on the 16th.

The Columbian armed schooner *General Soublette*, Captain Cunningham, which had been cruizing sometime in the Straits, got under way on the 19th of November, and stood out of the harbor of Gibralter for the purpose of intercepting some Spanish vessels then in sight. When off Alreto Point she was attacked by four Spanish brigs, two schooners and one gun boat, making in all seven vessels; and, notwithstanding this tremendous disparity of force, the General Soublette maintained the action for two hours, which was distinctly viewed from the rock of Gibraltar. A scene like this as may justly be anticipated, excited very considerable anxiety for the fate of those who so gallantly contended against such fearful odds, and the gratification felt next day on the return of the Soublette to her anchorage, apparently not much injured, may well be imagined.—The particulars of this truly gallant affair had not transpired, and the only unpleasant circumstance was the loss of an arm by Captain Cunningham during the action. No mention is made of the *squadron* which so heroically attacked the Soublette, having returned to port, and it seems uncertain what became of it after the action.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

FROM RIO DE JANERIO.—Capt. Smith who left Rio 14th Nov. and whose arrival we announced yesterday, reports that a war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil was daily expected to take place—and preparations were making at Rio accordingly. The vessels of war were all ordered to be ready for sea by the 14th. Some disturbences had taken place at Pernambuco, between a german regiment and the Pernambucans—the latter it is added, were *much cut up*—the two colonels of the regiment had been sent to Rio for trial. A report prevailed currently that Lord Cochrane was to return from England in the frigate Piranga, when she was refitted. The intelligence published last week, of the defeat of the Brazilian troops by the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, had reached Rio, and it was added that the Brazilian soldiers had gone over to the side of the patriots.

Extract from a letter, dated

"Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29, 1825.

"War with the Brazils may be considered as certain, as this government has openly declared its determination to support the Patriots in the Banda Oriental, or Province of Montevideo. We are in daily expectation of this port's being declared in a state of blockade, by the Brazilian squadron, now in sight, and which brought to a few days since, a brig from Salem, captain Witridge, stove in her water casks, broke away her stanchions, beat the crew, almost killed the cook, and then permitted her to proceed."

From the Upland Union, Dec.

A MELANCHOLY EVENT.

On Thursday morning the 22d inst. a person by the name of Richard Hart, shot himself at the dwelling house of John D. Carter, Esq. in Middletown township, Delaware county. What led to the cause of this rash deed, is not known. The following are a few of the particulars which have been stated to us. It appears that Mr. H. previous to taking his life, stated to the family that he was going to Baltimore, and between the hours of eight & 9 o'clock a servant girl heard the report of a pistol, she went up stairs and found Mr. Hart sitting on a chair and his clother on fire, she asked him what was the matter, when he gave a groan and expired; she immediately went for Mr. Carter, and upon examination it was discovered thar he had shot himself, the ball passing through his breast.

Mr. Hart had no family; he was engaged in the Cotton Spinning business and become very much in debt.

New Haven, Con, Dec. 27,

Distressing.—On Sunday the 4th inst, a son of Nathaniel Swift, of Warren, in this state, in a fit of insanity struck his father with a weapon which fractured his skull, and caused his intsant death.—Verdict of the jury—'he came to his end by a blow from his son, an insane person.'

At Providence, for robbing Capt. Starbuck, &c. James White has been sentenced to pay a fine of $535, to pay to Capt. S. $7297, be publicly whipped 35 stripes, and be imprisoned 2½ months.—Jesse Wright was sentenced to pay a fine of $400, to pay Capt. S. &c. same sums as White, be imprisoned 15 months, and whipped 30 stripes. James L. Gardner was sentenced to pay a fine of $300, to pay to Capt. S. &c. as the others, to be whipped 25 stripes, and imprisoned one year. He appealed.

Kentucky.—Among the items of the expenses attending the reception of Gen. La Fayette last spring we observe the following—'Paid John Cummins $35 for his great coat, taken off by mistake with Gen. La Fayette's baggage.'

CONGRESS.

Dec 21.—The Senate did not sit today.

In the House of Representatives a petition was presented by Mrs. Decatur, on behalf of herself and the officers and crew who had been associated in the destruction of the Frigate Philadelphia, at Tripoli, praying recompense. A resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to suggest some mode of making the House of Representatives better calculated for the pposes of a deliberative assembly; and a resolution was also adopted, appointing a Committee to consider what measures ought to be adopted to preserve the Capitol, Capitol Square and public ground in this city. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio calling for information on the subject of desertions from the Army; and, on motion of Mr. Iamilton the bill on that subject was recommitted to the Military Committee, with a view to its modification. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Dwight, inquiring if any losses in the collection of the custom duties had recently taken place, and, if so, to obtain the particulars. Mr. Owen offered a resolution calling for information relative to the Treaty with the Creek Indians negociated by Generals Jackson and Pinkney, at Fort Jackson. The bill making appropriations for Fortifications for the next year was reported and read twice. It asks $795,000 for the service of the year. The bill relative to the sale of school lands in Ohio caused some discussion, but was finally ordered to a third reading; as also was the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary pensioners. A bill was introduced from the Committee of Ways and Means, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to send the annual estimates to the House within a week after the meeting of Congress, in order to expedite the passing of the appropriation bills.

Dec 22.—The resolutions offered by Mr. Van Buren in the Senate, on Tuesday, in relation to the power of Congress to make Roads and Canals, were laid on the table, at his suggestion, to be acted upon at some future day.

Dec. 23.—The subject on the claims of the Ex-President, was, after some discussion, referred to a select aommittee; and a resolution calling for information on the subject, was introduced by Mr. Stoors, and laid on the table.

Dec. 26—A report was received in the Senate, from the Secretary of the Navy, together with a printed volume, containing the proceedings of the Court Martial and Court of Inquiry, relating to Commodore Porter, pursuant to the call of the Senate. Mr. Van Dyke presented the petition of the surviving officers of the Delaware line, praying indemnification for the loss sustained by depreciation of currency, and the petition was referred to a select committee appointed on such claims.

Dec. 27—A letter was yesterday communicated to the Senate, by the Vice-President, from Com. Porter, asking for the expression of an opinion by that body, on the charges and censures contained in the communications of Messrs. Thomas Randall and John Mountain, made at the last session. Notice was given by Mr. Robbins, of Rhode Island, of his intention to bring in a bill "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between states.—A similar bill was introduced in 1822 by Mr. Dickerson of New-Jersey.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Mercer, a select committee was appointed to consider so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the suppression of the slave-trade. Mr. Test, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which lies on the table for further consideration, in relation to the expediency of establishing a general system of internal improvement with a fund to be raised from the sale of public lands. Several messages were received from the President, one in answer to the resolution of Mr. Owen, relative to the instructions given to Generals Pinckney and Jackson, as to the treaties with the Creek Indians at Fort Jackson; another with portions of the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the slave-trade, called for by Mr. Forsyth; and the third communicating the secret message of Mr. Jefferson, called for by Mr. Trimble. The last message, being confidential, was deliberated on with closed doors.

Dec. 28—In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a report on the subject of light houses, from which it appears that 99 light houses and ten floating beacons have been established along our coast. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Van Rensselaer, was agreed to, directing the Committee on the Library to investigate the causes of the late fire in the Library, and to report whether it originated in any negligence on the part of any person in the employ of the government.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Messages were interchanged between the Senate and House, apprising each other of their having organized.

Upon balloting for the fifth committee clerk, Walter H. Mitchell was elected.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On motion by Mr. Maxcy, the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland. That for the purpose of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, the constitution ought to be so amended, that an uniform system of voting by districts shall be established in all the states; and that the people in those districts shall have the right of voting directly for those officers.

Resolved, That the constitution ought to be further amended, in such a manner, as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving upon the respective houses of Congress.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this state in Congress, be requested to use their exertions for obtaining the amendments of the constitution proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of the senators and representatives of the state, in Congress.

Ordered, That they have a second reading on Wednesday next.

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

Whereas, The interest and dignity of the state of Maryland do not require that the costly establishment commonly called the "Government House," situate at the city of Annapolis, should any longer be set apart and kept up for the residence and accommodation of the governor, for the time being, at the public charge; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to advertise and offer for sale, the House and Lot, Furniture and all the appertenances belonging to the said establishment commonly called "The Government House," and to sell the same for the highest price, that can be obtained there-for, not less than $ for the whole property; and untill such sale can be effected, to let the premises for a term not to exceed one year, from the last day of December, 1825, and at a rate not less than $ per annum.

A debate of some length arose upon the manner of wording an order for apprising the Governor that the Legislature was in session, and prepared to receive any communication he might have to make. The question made was whether he was the *Governor* or *Ex-Governor*, and involved the constitutionality of a law of the last session, requiring the executive to continue their functions for the *interregnum* occasioned by the change of the constitution, as to the time of the meeting of the legislature and choosing the Governor and Council.

Mr. Millard, Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Edelen, were of opinion that he could not properly be styled Governor. Mr. Semmes, (speaker) Mr. Sudler, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Merrick maintained that it was not necessary to deviate from the usual form. The question was determined by a close vote 35 to 34 in favor of the latter position.

The same constitutional question was again agitated upon a resolution offered by Mr. Kennedy to direct the payment to the governor and members of the executive council of the proportion of salary which would be due to them for the period of the interregnum.

Mr. Perry offered an order calling upon the Clerk of the Council for the record of their proceedings, to shew what they had done. The call was opposed by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Duvall and Mr. Merrick.—The latter had no objection to a call provided it was not designed to influence the decision of this particular question.

It was admitted to be a usual and useful proceeding to investigate those proceedings, but it was resisted that the record whatever it might show, should have a bearing upon the question of compensating those gentlemen for services which the legislature by law had called upon them to perform, and which it was known they were then in attendance in the act of performing. Mr. Perry's motion was negatived and the resolution for payment passed.

Messages proposing and acceeding to an interchange of services between the chaplains of thetwo houses were exchanged.

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

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be required forthwith to appropriate so much of the unexpended fund remaining in the treasury, to the reimbursment and final discharge of the balance of twenty thousand dollars, and interest thereon, if any due to the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, by virtue of the act of December session, 1821, entitled "an act to authorise a loan of one hundred thousand dollars," as will reimburse, and finally extinguish the said debt.

Mr Kennedy obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise a subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—Ordered, That Messrs. Kennedy, Merrick, Lee, Goldsborough, Howard, Farquhar, and Eccleston report the same.

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

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DEC. 28.

Gentlemen of the Senate, conceiving that the transaction of business will be much facilitated by the printing of the daily Journal for the Legislature, we propose with your concurrence to raise a Joint Committee for the purpose and with the power to contract, on the best terms, for the execution of that work and for all other printing required by the Legislature during the present session; as well as for the printing of the Laws and the votes and proceedings for distribution. We propose that the joint committee consist of eight members, five on the part of the House, & three on the part of the Senate, and we have named Messrs. Millard, Eccleston, Lee, Barnes, and Estep, to meet such gentlemen as may be appointed by your honorable body.

On motion by Mr. Millard, ordered that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to propose suitable rules and regulations for the government of this house.

The chair appointed Messrs. Millard, Kennedy, and Tyson. Mr. Kilgour obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state and for other purposes.

On motion by Mr. Ridout, the following resolution was read and ordered to have a second reading on Friday next.

Whereas the Thirty-seventh Article of the Constitution of Maryland ordains that no Senator, Delegate of the assembly, or Member of the Council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected; and the station of Governor is considered by this General Assembly an office of profit within the meaning of the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That no Senator, Delegate of the Assembly, or Member of the Council, after having qualified as such, is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, eligible as Governor, until after the expiration of the term for which he was elected Senator, Delegate or member of the Council.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

The speaker announced the following standing Committees.

Committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. Maxcy, Kennedy, Worthington, Howard, Goldsborough, Teakle, and Williams.

Committee of Claims.

Messrs Estep, Edelen, Stevens, Dalrymple, Saulsbury, Barnes, and Douglass.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Messrs. Merrick, Tyson Speed, Ridout, McCulloch, Perry, and Ridgaway.

Committee of Elections and Privileges.

Messrs. Gantt, Garner, Lee, Kershner, Boon, Lansdale, and Benj. I. Jones.

Committee on Special Acts of Insolvency.

Messrs. Chapman, Eccleston, Brooke, Montgomery, Hooper, Gough, and Mitchell.

Committee on the Militia.

Messrs. Duvall, Beal, Cockey, Beckett, Hall, Sudler, and Gilpin.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Messrs. Potter, Rogerson, Farquhar, Hughes, Wickes, Hawkins, and Armstrong.

Committee on Divorces.

Messrs. Millard, Banning. Spencer, Harlan, Sappington, Hopper, and Thomas.

On motion by Mr Lee, the following resolutions were read.

Whereas internal communications by means of Roads and Canals are objects of primary importance to the prosperity of the state, by affording the best channels of transportation for the productions of its soil and its manufactures, stimulating its inhabitants to enterprize, concentrating its resources, and adding to the ties of good fellowship, the advantages of wealth and condensed population. And whereas, the state of Maryland, viewing the city of Baltimore as the emporium of its commerce, must be immediately benefitted by encouraging her growth and prosperity. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the senate and house of delegates, That the governor and council are hereby authorised and empowered to appoint forthwith, three discreet and intelligent commissioners, whose duty it shall be to employ some competent civil engineer and such other assistants as may in their judgement be deemed necessary, and to survey and locate a route for a lateral canal from the city of Baltimore, to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at the nearest and most eligible point within the state of Maryland, if such route be practicable; and in the event that in their opinion such route be deemed impracticable, then it shall be the duty of said commissioners to survey and locate a route for a lateral canal from the city of Baltimore to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at the nearest and most eligible point within the District of Columbia, agreeably to the provisions of the act incorporating a company to cut the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal as confirmed by the act of Congress at the last session.

And be it further resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore is hereby authorised and empowered to pay to the order of the governor and council, such sum or sums of money, as in their judgement may be requisite to defray the expenses of said committee, provided such sum or sums shall not exceed in amount the sum of two thousand dollars.

Mail Robbery.—On Saturday night, 17th ultimo, the great Eastern Mail bag, on the line between Buffalo and Albany, N. Y. and which left the former place about 9 o'clock, was missed from the stage on its arrival at Ransom Grove, about 10 miles from Buffalo. No trace of the mail or the robbers had been discovered on the 20th.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1826.

Aminidab, in reply to Philanthropos, is received, and shall appear in our next.

We last week received, from Centreville, an article under the signature of "A member of the Colonization and Protection Society," purporting to be a reply to one, before published in our paper, signed "A Slaveholder." After reading the piece with some attention, we were convinced that the intemperate spirit of some of its remarks, would tend to irritate the "Slaveholder" and those who think with him, and would have provoked an acrimonious controversy, in which we have no wish that our paper should be engaged, nor shall it ever be the case, We would not be considered as taking any part in discussions generally than to have them conducted upon fair and honourable principles, and our columns are open now, as in the beginning, to such only, as *"keep themselves within the bounds of temperance and moderation"*.* Upon this principle we took the liberty of returning the piece "to the author for revision and modification" The author seems however, from his printed circular, to have supposed we *rejected* his piece, which we assure him was very far from our intention to do. We only wanted him to revise the irritating language, which he had, as we thought, unnecessarily indulged, and which would have injured his argument in the estimation of our readers.

It will no doubt be said, that we should, in like manner, and for the same purpose, have returned to the "Slaveholder" his article, as being scarcely less objectionable in its spirit than that of the "member of the Colonization Society." We confess it would have been better: but this article was published by us without a previous reading, the author having assured us, that it had been read over by several gentlemen of high respectability, who concurred with him in the opinion, that it contained nothing in any degree calculated to give offence.

*Vide. *Prospectus of Telegraph.*

We learn by last night's mail that Mr. Merick commenced the debate in the house of delegates in favor of Mr. Ridout's resolution on the 2d inst. He was followed by Mr. Howard and Sudler, who were replied to by Mr. Maxey—Mr. Tyson closed the debate, when the question was taken and decided in favor of the resolutions —forty-seven to twenty-six.

By the same we are informed that Dr. JOSEPH KENT is elected Governor of Maryland by a majority of 29 votes over his antagonist Dr. W. TYLER, the former having 59 and the latter 30; they were the only persons in nomination. It is said that there are many candidates for the Council, but it is impossible to tell who will be successful.

By an extract of a letter dated Havanna Dec. 20, it appears that the long expected Spanish expedition has arrived, consisting of three frigates and a brig, having under convoy nine transports, with 1500 troops on board. This arrival is said to have inspired the government of Havanna with considerable confidence.

An unfortunate occident took place last week near Georgetown ✕ Roads, in this county. A boy in the act of shooting a rabbit accidentally shot four boys who were seated on the ground at some distance from, and unperceived by him.—Amongst the number were two black boys, one of whom died soon after, having received thirty shot in his person—One of the white boys is also very much injured.

A young man was robbed on the 29th ult. three miles and a half from Philadelphia, on the Second-street road, of a silver Watch bearing the initials K. T. on the back. This, says the Freeman's Journal, is the *ninth* highway robbery which has occurred, near that city, in the last three weeks!

Our limits will not permit us to publish the whole of the very luminous Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, Mr. Rush, the following synopsis, from the Delaware Gazette, must therefore suffice:—

It appears that the receipts into the Treasury, during the present year, are estimated at $26,781,444 56, which, with the balance remaining on hand, on the first of Jan. 1825, of $1,940,597 13, make an aggregate of $28,728,041 69; and the expenditures during the year are estimated at $23,443,979 91, leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1826, of $5,284,061 78. Of the above amount of receipts $5,000,000 were on a loan at 4 1-2 per cent interest; and of the expenditures nearly $8,000,000 were in payment of the principal of the public debt bearing an interest of 6 per cent.

The present amount of the public debt, is a little rising of $31,000,000; and it is estimated that after the year 1830, it will not exceed $10,000,000, no portion of which will be at an interest exceeding five per cent. and the principal part of it at a rate still lower; whilst the government holds stock in the bank of the United States to the amount of $7,000,000.

When it is it considered that the public debt, on the first of January, 1817, amounted to $123,491,965 16, of which $115,257,806 49 was funded, bearing an average interest of 56,6 1-2 per centum per annum the exhibit which is given of the present state of the national finances, must be highly gratifing.

M. Mitchell,

Will you please to publish, in the next paper, the following question for solution? If it would suit you I will hereafter furnish one question a week for your ingenius correspondents.

ALIQUIS.

A, B and C set out on a journey—A finds three loaves of bread, B five loaves; and C, instead of bread, pays eight shillings for his share of the provisions. Required, the manner of dividing this money between A and B?

☞Should answers be received to the proposed questions, they will be published one fortnight after their proposal, in order to give time for their solution.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor—In the last number of the United States Literary Gazette, I observe in the list of new publications the following.

'ASTRONOMY; an Essay on Planetary Motion." By James Sims. 8vo. pp. 8. Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Newtonian system supposes that the planets are kept from falling to the sun, and made to revolve in their orbits by a projectile force. The existence of this projectile force, Mr. James Sims, (we suppose he is some nephew or cousin of the celebrated John Cleves Symmes) shows to be absurd. He then explains his own hypothesis, which accounts as well for the diurnal as the annual motion of the earth, the former of which Newton never could account for.

He says that modern chemistry demonstrates that all substances are capable of existing in three different states, solid, fluid and gaseous. He says, also, that none are so ignorant as not to know, that it is the nature of vapour and gas to fly away from the heat which produces them. He then supposes "the earth to be placed in a situation naturally resulting from heat," and to be approaching the sun by his attraction. When it comes within the influence of his heat, a part of the earth's substance would be changed into vapour and gas. "This is primitive motion."—This vapour constitutes the atmosphere, and having a tendency to fly away from the heat which produces it, it moves in a tangent to the earth's surface, and carries the earth with it, and thus makes it revolve upon its axis. This motion, once begun, must be continually kept up; for new vapours being continually formed, are forced into the atmosphere, (the atmosphere resisting them by its weight, not causing them to rise by its greater specific gravity,) keeps it in motion. And the motion is from west to east, because the parts most heated are about 45 deg. east of the vertical sun. He does not explain why it took its present direction rather than the other in the first instance.

The planets, by this theory, are kept from approaching nearer to the sun, by the same cause, viz. the tendency of vapour to fly from the heat which produces it. And the other takes the opportunity to laugh at "the folly of the calculations of the old school on the hypothesis of the earth's falling to the sun"—"which," he says, "would be just as natural as for the smoke to fall back int the fire which produces it." To account for the movement which produces the seasons, he finds a very simple method on the same principles, to make the earth vibrate back and forth, so as to present the poles alternately to the sun. He is able also to apply his theory very happily to the movement of the secondary planets, by assuming, as an axiom, that secondary planets must be a ted upon by secondary causes.

This mode of moving the world, if not the true one, is certainly a very good one. We think, however, there is one other mode still better; and if that awkward machine had been made in modern days, the method would doubtless have been adopted—that is, to move it by *steam*. Indeed we are not quite sure but this is the case, and wonder that it did not occur to Mr. Sims, for the hollow in the earth, discovered by his uncle, would make an excellent boiler; and the mode of getting in the light, would answer as well to convey the heat, which might be made intense by a proper disposition of the reflectors.—This, by the way, is an excellent hint to geologists, and will enable them to explain earthquakes, volcanoes, boiling springs, and various other phenomena, as easily as the blowing up of steam-boats. R.

Kent co. Dec. 1825.

MISSION TO PANAMA.

The Intlligencer of this morning says—It is understood that the President has nominated to the Senate, as Commissioners on the part of this Government to the Assembly of American nations at Panama, Richard C. Anderson of Kentucky, at present minister to the Republic of Colombia, and John Sergeant of Philadelphia. William B. Rochester of New-York, is nominated as Secretary to the Commission." *Balt. Patriot.*

From Carthagena and Bogota.—The schr. Trimmer, arrived at New-York on Sunday, brought us files of Bogota papers to the 25th of Nov. and letters from Carthagena to the 8th of December. On the 21st of November, a ship of the line, mounting 74 guns, arrived at Carthagena from Sweden, for the Colombian Government, and on the same day Commodore Daniels and Gen. B. Mendez, late minister of war and marine, arrived in the Eagle brig of war—the first on his way to Bogota, being sent for by government, the latter on his way to Panama, there, with Senor Gaul, to represent Colombia in the General Congress of all the new states—a gun boat had also arrived at Carthagena from the windward station, and the squadron in the harbour, as our correspondent predicted it would, was becoming every day more and more formidable. The brig William Bayard (No. 2) and several other vessels were taken up by the government, to bring to Carthagena the troops from Peru, now at Panama—they were to embark at Porto Bello and Chagres. *Balt. Gazette.*

BANK DEFAULTER—Letters were received in Mobile about the 27 ult. announcing the suspension of the cashier of the Branch of the United States Bank, at New Orleans, and that on investigation, he was found to be a defarlter for $24,000, which was immediately paid by his securities. "Some days subsequently, says the Mobile Register of the 6th inst. letters said a farther deficiency was discovered of $20,000, and that the Cashier could not be found. The last intelligence is that a still farther deficiency is discovered—and confirming the flight of the Cashier. It is said that the Cashier had speculated largely in Cotton the last season."

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 10th Dec. confirms the above with the remark, that there is little else than truth in the statement.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—We understand from a gentleman arrived here from Philadelphia, that the passengers in the mail stage which left here on Saturday for Philadelphia met with a serious accident on that night, about two miles east of Bush. In descending a hill, the stage upset, when the horses took fright, ran off and broke the stage to pieces. It was full of passengers, all of whom were more or less injured. One of the gentlemen was lying ill at Charlestown.

On Sunday night, the boat crossing the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace with the mail and a number of passengers, was carried down by the ice which had just given way above—and after ineffectual efforts for two or three hours to cross the river, it was compelled to return.—*American.*

General Wilkinson is not dead, as was reported. He was in good health, in the province of Texas, about the 1st of November.

The whole number of deaf and dumb in the State of Ohio, has been ascertained by the census to be four hundred and twenty-eight.

It is said that upwards of 20,000 barrels of flour are stored in the warehouses of Cincinnatti, waiting for the rise of the Ohio

Census of Boston.—From the official returns it appears the whole number of inhabitants is *Fifty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy seven.*

A boy by the name of Finn, who had on conviction for Larceny, been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, was on Saturday last, his time having expired, liberated from prison. Yesterday, Tuesday the same boy was found guilty, in the Mayor's Court on three several Indictments and sentenced to seven years imprisonment, at hard labor, &c.

A fellow who had been liberated from the Penitentiary, but 10 days, was yesterday again, on conviction for Larceny remanded to his old quarters for one year.

Two of the Gang of Robbers, that for some time, have been prowling about this city, are said to be in custody.

Demo Press.

VILLAINY.

A most flagrant and villanous attempt has lately been made to extort a sum of money from a respectable citizen, residing at Paradise, Lancaster county. An anonymous letter was received by that gentleman, on the 13th instant, having the post mark of being mailed at Lancaster the day previous, threatening destruction to his life and property, if the sum of $200, in the United States Bank money, should not be deposited by him at a given time, in a small bottle placed behind the 48th mile stone, on the Philadelphia turnpike; the bottle was found at the place designated.

Both the letter and bottle are left with the Mayor of this city for inspection, and any information to that magistrate which may lead to the detection of the villain or villains concerned in this vile attempt, will be suitably rewarded.

[*Lancaster Intel.*

The London Courier of the 8th of November, remarks that the first measure taken by the new Spanish ministry, was to demand the immediate evacuation of the kingdom by the French troops. If such is the fact, the French ministry will find themselves in a very embarrassing situation. The Paris Journal des Debats declares that Spain has the privilege of making that demand, by the terms of their treaty; but the editors inquire, with as much justice as solicitude, where can France look for the security of her debts? Perhaps a fortress might be retained; but in that case the evacuation will not be complete; and besides, 'will Europe, and especially England, have nothing to say to these arrangements?' Other very sage questions are also started by the editors, as what would be the fate of Spain, the government of which proves itself more incompetent to preserve order in these unhappy regions.

The French ministry, it is apparent, must consider themselves in a most distressing dilemma Their interference in the affairs of their neighbourhood has produced not one of the effects they proposed and promised, but has involved the nation in a heavy and hopeless debt. The London Courier remarks, with regard to a prolonged occupation of Spain, that Mr. Canning expressed to the House of Commons his confidence in the good intentions of France, which is nearly tantamount to a declaration that England will not permit it.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening last, in this town, by the Rev. Dr. Clowes, Mr. ISAAC BULL, of Baltimore, to Mrs. ANN W. CHEW, of Kent County.

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Thomas Smith, Mr. JOHN H. KENNARD to Miss MARIA HARRIS, daughter of Mr. William Harris—all of this town.

Last evening by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. GEORGE VICKERS, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. James Mansfield, all of this place.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

At her late residence, in Kent County, on the 23d Dec. last, Mrs. SARAH GRIFFITH, consort of Col. Samuel Griffith, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. In the death of this lady society has lost one of its most useful members and although life has been apparently extinguishing for many years, yet she bore her long affliction with christian fortitude, and with a hope full of immortality resigned her soul into the hands of its creator, without a groan. She has left a husband and three children to mourn their irreparable loss. E. B.

MARYLAND:

Kent County, to wit.

This is to certify, that on the 26th day of December, 1825, James Salisbury, Jr. brought before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, a small bay Mare, in foal, which he alleged had been taken up by him, in the act of trespassing on his enclosure. The natural and artificial marks of said mare are as follows—Shod before with steel-toed shoes, about 14 1-2 hands high, her left hind foot white, a white spot on each shoulder near the withers, and several white spots on her back; she racks, trots and canters. Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of December, 1825.

Wm. F. GLEAVES.

Jan. 6.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a vend. exps. issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed at the suit of Rebecca Skirven, use of James Eagle, against Philip Kennard, will be offered for public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning, one negro man called Aaron, one dark bay stud Horse, one yoke of Oxen and Cart, one bay Mare, one grey ditto, one sorrel ditto, and one bay Horse—seized and taken as the property of the said Philip Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of vend. exps.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 6, 1826

Communities. It is stated that about 200 families of the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania and Delaware, have associated under the title of "the friendly association for mutual interest," and purchased the *Valley Forge* works, with large tracts of land adjacent, for immediate occupancy and improvement. On the 22d ult. 15 of the members met on the location, and subscribed 28,000 dollars to make the establishment.—*Niles' Reg.*

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Chestertown, on the 1st day of Jan. 1826.

Ally William	Morriss Harry
Ashley M. Mrs.	Patterson Alex.
Armstrong Wm.	Pierce S. G. Miss
Barger Rebec. Mrs.	Patrick Eveline Miss
Carville Mary Mrs.	Ringgold Maria Mrs.
Dashiell Robert	Reed Amos
Everitt B. Wm.	Scott Solomon 2
Forman Mark	Simmonds Joseph
Gould Sanuel	Simpson Thomas
Huff John	Sluby Nicholas,
Holliday Mrs.	Smith Jane R. Mrs.
Hyland S. W. Mrs.	Smith Ann Mrs.
Harris James 2	Shamer Mary Mrs.
Hall James	Thomas John
Jones Owen C.	Thomas Lambert S.
Jones James E.	Tilghman Wm. H.
Little William	Thomas James,
Massy Isaac	Vaunort James,
Maslin Mary	Wallis Philip
Melton James	Wall Ann S. Mrs.
Maxwell Alex.	Wright William

JOSEPH REDUE, *P. M.*

Jan. 6.

TO RENT,



A House and Lot in the neighborhood of Goose Hill.—The house is new and in good order, and well calculated for a shoemaker's shop, grocery store or any other mechanic—a shoemaker is wanted in the neighborhood. The property will be let on good terms: apply to

JAMES W. GILCRIST or
Mr. WILLIAM FOREMAN.

January 6, 1826. 3t.

Postponed Sale.

The Sale of John Ferguson's property which was to have taken place on Wednesday the 21st instant, at the Market House in Chestertown, is postponed until Wednesday the 11th of January next, at three o'clock, P. M. to take place on the farm where the said John Ferguson now resides.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.

Dec. 23.

Tickets only Twelve Dollars!

IN THE GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore on the 15th of February next, and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 Dollars!

the immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the tickets, have caused a most unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce. Distant Adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
15 prizes of	1,000	is	15,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
50 prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 prizes of	50	is	5,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
500 prizes of	12	is	6,000
10,500 prizes of	10	is	105,000
11,260 prizes amounting to			$308,000

The whole payable in CASH and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Tickets, -	$12 00	Quarters, -	$3 00
Halves, - -	6 00	Eighths, - -	1 50

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE,
Where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

*** Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞ Distant Adventurerers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to *COHEN'S OFFICE*, for if their orders should arrive too late, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme then on hand

Baltimore, Dec. 20—(30)



POETICAL.

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL,

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Why do I weep?—to leave the vine,
Whose clusters o'er me bend?
The myrtle—yet, oh! call it mine!
The flowers I lov'd to tend?
—A thousand thoughts of all things dear,
Like shadows o'er me weep,
I leave my sunny childhood here,
—Oh! therefore let me weep!

I leave thee, sister!—we have play'd
Through many a joyous hour,
where the silvery green of the olive shade
Hung dim o'er the fount and bower!
Yes! thou and I, by stream, by shore,
In song, in prayer, in sleep,
Have been as we may be no more—
—Kind sister! let me weep!

I leave thee, father!—Eve's bright moon
Must now light other feet,
With the gather'd grapes & the lyre in tune
Thy homeward steps to greet!
Thou in whose voice to bless thy child,
Lay tones of love so deep,
Whose eye o'er all my youth hath smil'd—
I leave thee! let me weep!

Mother! I leave thee!—on thy breast
Pouring out joy and wo,
I have found that holy place of rest
Still changeless—yet I go!
Lips that have lulled me with your strain,
Eyes that have watch'd my sleep!
Will earth give love like yours again?
—Sweet mother! let me weep!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE FARMER.

A WHISPER TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

Previous to a perusal, a mutual promise should be made, that if the husband reads with attention the whisper addressed to HIM, the wife will read, with equal attention, the whisper addressed to HER. And each should remember, that of all the pleasures that endear human life, none are more worthy the pursuit of a rational creature than those which flow from mutual returns of conjugal love. A happy marriage comprehends all the pleasures of friendship, all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and all the sweets of life. "To live without feeling or exciting sympathy," says Dr. Johnson; "to be fortunate without adding to the felicity of others, or afflicted without tasting the balm of pity; is a state more gloomy than solitude: it is not retreat, but exclusion from mankind."

A WHISPER TO THE HUSBAND.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

"Art thou my wife?—is this kind Heaven's decree?
Then let me prize what Heaven design'd for me!"

One of the most brillient traits that can adorn the character of man, is the quality which composes a good husband: and he who deserves a contrary appellation, proclaims, in the strongest terms, his want of religion, his want of feeling, and his want of understanding. He cannot be a *good* man; because he violates one of the most sacred commands of God. He cannot be a *brave* man, because a brave man scorns to use with tyranny the power with which he is invested. And he cannot be a *feeling* man: Oh, no! a man of feeling will never draw tears from those eyes which look to him for comfort, or voluntarily pain a heart that has given up so much for his sake!

Remember, your wife has left her home, her parents and her friends, to follow you and your fortunes through the world.—She has unreservedly committed her happiness to your keeping; and in your hands has she placed her future comfort. Prize the sacred trust; and never give her cause to repent the confidence she has reposed in you.

In contemplating her character, recollect the materials human nature is composed of, and do not expect perfection.—Do justice to her merits, and point out her faults, for I do not ask you to treat her *errors* with indulgence: *by no means!* but then endeavor to amend them with wisdom, with gentleness, and with love.

Allow me here to introduce a few lines taken from an admired little book, The Economy of Human Life:—"Take unto thyself a wife, but examine with care, and fix not suddenly on thy present choice depends the future happiness of thee and thy posterity. If much of her time is destroyed in dress and adornments; if she is enamoured with her own beauty, and delighted with her own praise; if she laugheth much, and talketh loud; if her foot abideth not in her father's house, and her eyes with boldness rove on the faces of men; though her beauty were as the sun in the firmament of heaven, turn thy face from her charms, turn thy feet from her paths, and suffer not thy soul to be ensnared by the allurements of thy imagination."—"But when thou findest sensibility of heart joined with softness of manners, an accomplished mind with a form agreeable to thy fancy; take her home to thy house, she is worthy to be thy friend and companion." "Reprove her faults with gentleness, exact not her obedience with rigour; trust thy secrets in her heart, her counsels are sincere, thou shalt not be deceived." She is the wife of thy bosom, treat her with love; she is the mistress of thy house, treat her with respect; she is the mother of thy children, be faithful to her bed."

(To be continued.)

The following copy of a receipt for a most useful pickle, was handed to us by a gentleman of respectability, in whose recommendation every confidence can be placed.—*N.Y. Gaz.*

Receipt for pickling Pork for family use.—The following receipt having been used in my family for several years, and the same having been so frequently approved, that I have been applied to for, and have furnished nearly an hundred copies for families in this city, I have determined to offer the receipt to you for publication, for the benefit of young housekeepers, and not without a hope that the city butchers, grocers, and others who prepare pickled pork and beef for the city use, will find it to their interest to give it a trial. The experiment being made, I am confident of its being approved, and have not the least doubt that pork or beef known to be prepared according to the following receipt, will command a preference, if not a higher price, wherever offered for sale. To this pickle I have given the name of "Knickerbocker's Pickle," it having been first used by several old Dutch families in this city.

Take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, half coarse and half fine, three pounds of coarse brown sugar, one quart of molasses, three ounces of salt-petre, and one ounce of pearlash.

These ingredients form the pickle, which must be well boiled, and carefully skimmed, and when quite cold, poured over the beef or pork previously placed in the tub or barrel; then cover your barrel closely to keep out all dust. The pickle should be sufficient to cover the beef or pork. The above ingredients will make sufficient pickle for one hundred pounds of pork. M.

Reasons why Medical Students study three years.

The first year a student of medicine possesses great knowledge. He will converse most scientifically on all branches of the art, take up an artery, reduce a luxation; give you a lecture on the pathology, and most effectual treatment, of yellow fever, and shew you by the most conclusive argument, that old masters are fools in the science. Our sage aunts and grandmothers listen to his disquisitions on the nature, preventatives and cure, of diseases, with uplifted hands, and as he leaves the house exclaim "Astonishing young man!"

The second year he begins to discover that he knows too much, otherwise nothing at all, and sets himself about clearing out the rubbish that he had accumulated in the chambers of his brain, during the year of *wisdom*, and by the commencement of

The third year he is prepared for the reception of, and in the course of it acquires, the genuine knowledge and principles of a physician.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *December 20th, 1825.*

On application of Ebenezer Welch, Administrator of Gidion Spearman, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required; by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of December, 1825.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1825.

EBENEZER WELCH,
Adm'r of G. Spearman.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

CLOSING SALES.

The subscribers will sell, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 10th of January next, all their remaining Stock of Goods, on the terms specified in their former advertisement.

In the mean time they will sell great bargains at private sale.

RINGGOLD & NICHOLS.

Dec. 30.

Magistrates' Blanks

For Sale at this Office

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *December 20, 1825.*

On application of Spry Denny, administrator, C. T. A. of Christopher Spry, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of December, 1825.

SPRY DENNY,
Adm'r C. T. A. of Chr. Spry.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *December 20, 1825.*

On application of Ebenezer Welch, administrator, of William Spearman, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of December, 1825.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may othewise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th, of December, 1825.

EBENEZER WELCH.
Adm'r of W. Spearman.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of the very best materials for carrying on the above business, and having obtained from Philadelphia two of the best workmen on gentlemens and ladies work, which, in addition to his other hands, (and strict attention to business on his part) will enable him to execute all orders intrusted to him with despatch—His work shall be as neat and durable as can be manufactured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

He takes the opportunity to present to his friends and the public, through this medium, his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes by selling cheap, *for cash*, and using his utmost endeavours to accommodate all who may honour him with their custom, to merit a larger share of public patronage

☞Hides and Skins will be received in return for Boots and Shoes, and the highest cash price allowed.

J. S. MERRIKEN.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

Tanning and Currying.

The subscriber having taken that well known stand formerly occupied by James Claypole, in Chestertown, where he intends to carry on the Tanning and Currying business, and keeping, for sale, a general assortment of leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, hides or country produce—he will give cash or leather for hides, and will tan for one half.

He hereby solicits a portion of public patronage, and begs leave to suggest to the farmers an easy and cheap mode of paying for their leather next season, viz: Let your rail timber stand until the sap runs in the spring, then get the bark off of it, and bring it to the subscriber, who will pay for it, in leather, at any time after delivery. This mode will add durability to your rails, and he hopes, relieve you from the necessity of going out of your own county for leather.

Any kind of oak bark will do.

JOHN CRANE.

Dec. 30. 9w.

A GENTLEMAN

In the country wishes to hire, for the ensuing year, a middle aged black woman, without children, who is a good plain cook, and accustomed to house work—For such an one, who can come well recommended, liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office.

Dec. 23

New Goods.

JOHN H. KENNARD has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Carefully selected by himself, and as they were bought rather out of season they are on better terms than usual. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Chestertown, Dec. 30,

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable farm, lying in the upper part of this county, near Black's ✕ roads, which belongs to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, and is now in the tenure of William H. Boyer. Possession will be given on the first of Junuary 1826. For the terms apply to Samuel Kerr who resides near the property, or to

THOS. W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck, or
JOHN GROOME *Elkton.*

Dec. 30. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Maxwell, use of Hannah Lamb, executrix of Daniel Lamb, deceased, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 14th of January next, at the market house, Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, interest and title of the said Cooper in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land which was devised by Hezekiah Cooper to Peregrine Cooper, (the father of the said Peregrine Cooper named in the writs) by will, dated the 23d day of January, 1778, and which was deeded by the said Peregrine Cooper to his son Peregrine Cooper (within named) by will bearing date on or about the 20th of December, 1816, and supposed to contain Three Hundred and Thirty Acres, more or less, (excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons) also all his right, title, claim and interest in and to two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called "Worth's Folly," and the other called "Dunkin's part of Worth's Folly," which said last mentioned tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore conveyed by a certain Unit Angeir to a certain Rachel Woodland, who afterwards intermarried with the said Peregrine Cooper; also all his right and title to a negro man called Sandy, two bay Horses and two Cows, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Dec. 23,

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of Lambert Wickes, executor of Ephraim Vansant 4th, deceased, against William Sims, will be offered at public sale, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the Market House in Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the said William Sims, in and to all these tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, lying, and being in Kent county, and containing one hundred and thirty four acres, two roods and twenty perches, also all his right title and interest in and to that tract or part of a tract of land, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, called "Shad's Hole," containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, all of which said tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore sold and conveyed to the said William Sims by a certain Edward Sims, as by deed duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, and bearing date on, or about, the 27th November, 1820, will appear, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of vend exps.

MORGAN BROWNE. Sh'ff.

Dec. 23.

EDUCATION.

DR. DAVIS,

Having located himself in Georgetown, on the Sassafras intends, by divine permission, to open, on the first Monday of January next, a School of

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the Latin and Greek languages.

A few pupils can be accommodated in his house. The charges will be,

For Board (lodging, washing, fuel and candles included)	$100
For Tuition, (books and stationary not included)	32
Total,	$132

The town in which the School is to be established, has always been distinguished not only for beauty of situation, but also for purity of air, excellence of water, and healthiness of the inhabitants.

Dec. 23. *3t.

☞*The Elkton Press, Centreville Times, and Delaware Gazette, will give the above three insertions and send their accounts to Georgetown, Kent county, for payment.*

Cheap Goods.

Groceries, Shoes, Boots and HATS.

E. BLACKISTON has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh supply of

GROCERIES AND HATS,

which he can sell cheap for cash.

Fur Hats, made by Rogers,	$4 50
Do. do.	3 00
Do. do.	2 50
Do. do.	1 50
Wool Hats,	0 62
Old Hyson, $1 50 / Young Hyson and 1 25 / Hyson Skin 1 00 } TEAS.	
Cogniac Brandy	$2 00
Holland Gin	1 50
Jamaica Spirits	1 50
Old Rye Whiskey	1 00
Common do.	0 50
N. E. Rum	0 50
Java Coffee	0 25
Common do.	0 22
Loaf Sugar	0 22
Orleans do.	0 12
do. do. ordinary	0 10

Molasses and Cheese, very good,
Six different kinds of Tobacco, some of the best that Baltimore can afford.
Powder and Shot of different kinds.
Candles and Soap, of all kinds.
A fine assortment of Tin Ware,
Tortoise shell side Combs and
Common do.
BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.

He has a number of small articles not mentioned which are cheap, with a very fine assortment of Shoes. He is now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes in the best manner and at the lowest prices, having obtained firstrate workmen on Boots and ladies Shoes. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call—at the sametime he is too poor to trust.

Dec. 23.

IN CHANCERY,

December 12, 1825.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by George Meginnis, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Samuel Riley, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the 12th day of February next—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Chestertown news paper, before the 12th day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be $2592.

True Copy.—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. C. C.

Dec. 23.

BOSTON BARD.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Life of the 'Boston Bard.'

WITH A PORTRAIT BY DURAND.

In youth, I saw the rugged road
My feet were doomed to tread;
And sune, I took misfortune's load,
And bared to heaven my head.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE frequent requests of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the public generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the "*Boston Bard*," has at length induced him to attempt the publication of his Life, together with a number of his Poems, which are necessarily attached to the narrative. Misconception of character—unmerited censure—loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time, have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And, if "*variety's* the very *spice* of life," the readers of this work will find their mental repast sufficiently *seasoned*—to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house, began in the childhood of the author;—these calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting; there must have been a cause foreign to himself; that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living.—Except my mother, sister, and brothers, I stand indebted to no living *relative*, for any favour whatever. If the clouds, which veiled the morning sun of life, have been broken and dispersed; If, under a self given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse or enlighten the understanding, the *kindness* of *kindred* has not in any manner, nor at any time been productive of these events. If I have been an hungered, the bread of the *stranger* has strengthened me; if weary, on his couch have I reposed slumbered, and refreshed; to the *stranger* therefore am I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe to one else—*gratitude*. The heat of the day has been borne *alone*, having always been as unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitious of exclusively enjoying that credit for my Poems, which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.

Mount Pleasant, N. Y. 1825.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this Office

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1826. NO. 13.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER

JUDGE BUEL'S SUCCESFUL SYSTEM OF FARMING ON LIGHT LAND.

Near Albany, in the State of New-York.

From our notes upon Judge Buel's system of farming, made upon the spot, aided by the more ample observations of a gentleman curious in agricultural research, who spent the last summer months in the northern states, we are enabled to present the following sketch; and believe that it will repay every reader who knows how to estimate the value of industry working by the light of science.

This gentleman, eight years ago, purchased about eighty acres of light, sandy, unimproved land, with a view of indulging a strong propensity for agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and in 1820 he relinquished a lucrative office, removed with his family to his plantation, which in Virginia and Maryland would hardly be sufficient for a tobacco field, and has since continued to superintend its improvement.

Mr. Buel's farm lies about two miles west from the state-house in Albany, in what was recently the commons of that city. The soil, which is denominated sandy alluvion, was covered with a meagre growth, principally of white and yellow pine, and small or shrub oaks, and rests upon a stratum of clay, found at various depths, from two to ten feet. Blue clay, or clay marl, has been met with at seven and ten feet below the surface, which gives, an analysis, from 20 to 30 per cent. of lime. Mr. B. considers this the most beneficial application which can be made to the surface soil, and clay, which constitute the marl, forming, with the sand, the most desirable mixture, both as regards fertility and adaption to various crops. These commons, like most of the pine lands in New York, have within a few years, been deemed too barren for cultivation. But modern improvements in husbandry have tended verymuch to enhance their value. With the aid of gypsum and clover, and a judicious rotation, their average product is found to be at least equal to that of heavier soils; while the expence of tilling them is ordinarly fifty per cent. less. Indeed so sanguine is Mr. Buel of their superiority for convertible husbandry, that he declared to me he would not exchange, acre for acre, for the deep, rich alluvial flats of the Hudson.

The short time that Mr. Buel has been upon his farm, has been devoted principally to clearing, draining and enclosing his grounds, planting fruit trees, erecting buildings, and, to use his expression, *preparing for improvement*. But as he has in most cases varied from the common practice of our farmers, and has withal been pretty successful in his innovations upon old habits, it has been thought that some sketches of his management, might be interesting to our readers; particularly to such as have courage to deviate from the beaten track of their fathers. But before we proceed to the detail, we must premise, that having been educated a mechanic, Mr. Buel commenced his new business without any of the prejudices inseparable from habit, and with a consciousness that *he had every thing to learn*. He sought for information at its best sources—in the practice of the most eminent farmers at home and abroad, and in the sciences, upon which all good husbandry is based. He acquired his knowledge by frequent tours of observation, by free access to the library of the board of agriculture, of New York, of which he was secretary, and from the periodical agricultural publications of the day, of which he is a liberal patron. Having fixed upon a system which he considered adapted to his soil and his market, he subjected it to the test of careful experiment, and personally superintended and directed the labor. He carefully combined practice with science, and thereby escaped or corrected many of the errors which too commonly arise, from the visions of the theorist on the one hand, and the obstinacy of habit on the other.

Having disposed of these preliminary matters, we proceed to detail, under distinct heads, some particulars of Mr. Buel's practice in farming, and some of the reasons upon which we understand his practice is founded.

Rotation of Crops.

The general course is one of five years, embracing six crops, viz. First year, corn and potatoes, as fallow crops, followed by wheat in autumn. Second year, wheat, followed by turnips. Third year barley and grass seeds. Fourth and fifth years, grass, or grass and pasture. The corn is cut early in September, as soon as it is hard, close to the ground, in time for the wheat. The quality of the cattle food is improved, and the quantity augmented, by cutting and immediately binding and stocking it in a succulent state; experience fully demonstrating that no injury will result either to the corn or stalks. When the Swedish turnip is to be introduced, it is put in with a drill barrow upon a clover lay (the clover being previouly mown or fed off) early in July. The second year the ground is sown with barley and grass seeds. When the common turnips are omitted (as the extent of their culture depends upon the demands of the market,) grass seeds are put in with wheat. The first crop in a course is always a hard crop, and is the only one manured. The manure is generally applied before fermentation has far progressed, and as far as practicable ploughed under before its moisture has been dissipated by the sun and winds. The hoed crops—corn, potatoes, beans and Swedish turnips, are strong hardy feeders, relishing, and thriving upon, the corsest food. The manure is always spread broadcast, that it may the more certainly be decomposed and better incorporated with the soil.—The hoing process, if faithfully performed, exterpates the weeds, and leaves a fine tilth for the small grains which are to follow; and which, being more delicate feeders, derive most benefit from the manure after it has undergone the fermenting process, and parted with its grosser properties to nourish the corn and potato crops. He has made experiments to ascertain the comparitive value of long and short manure, and of a clover sod upon hoed crops. These have resulted in a conviction, that long or unfermented manure has a decided preference, not only for the crop to which it is immediately applied, but because it imparts fertility to the soil longer than short manure. In a field of corn, in which one of these experiments was made, the growth was more rapid, in the early part of the season, where the fermented manure had been applied; but in harvesting the crop, the advantage was found to be 15 or 20 per cent. in favor of the other section of the field. Other circumstances being similar, Mr. B. thinks a good clover sod benefits his hoed crops one-fifth or one-fourth; and under this belief he has sown clover the year preceeding a corn crop, merely to afford fall seed and an enriching lay. But it must be borne in mind, that he never ploughs but once for a crop; and after the sod and manure are well turned under, and the interstices closed with the roller or harrow, or both, the furrow slice is not broken by the plough, during the growth of the crop. The cultivation is superficially performed with the harrow, Sinclair's cultivator, and a very light plough, and the plants but slightly earthed. The advantages of this mode of culture are particularly great in a dry season. The decomposing vegetable matter, which is to serve as food for the plants, is placed beyond the wasting influence of the sun & winds, and precisely where the innumerable roots of plants, particularly of corn, search for nourishment. The number of mouths in a plant of maize is incredible. Ten or a dozen large roots are found to extend the length of the stock, in different directions, and these are completely bristled in their whole length with small fibrous roots, like a bottle brush. They all contribute to convey food to the stock and grain. Is it not reasonable to believe, that the destruction of these roots, or a part of them, by deep ploughing and hoeing, materially injures the plant? The decomposition of the sod and manure require heat and moisture: these are generally abundant six inches below the surface; but moisture seldom continues long upon the surface during the summer months. The utility of placing the food of plants *under the surface of the soil, and of keeping it there*, by ploughing shallow for the wheat which is to follow the corn, was strongly, and Mr. Buel thinks correctly, insisted upon by the late John Lorain, of Pennsylvania.

On asking Mr. Buel for an estimate of the expense and products of an acre under his course of cropping, he handed us the one subjoined, which he had drawn up two or three years ago for the New-England Farmer, and which he thought tolerably correct. On observing that the corn crop appeared to be graduated high, he replied that he thought it no more than a fair medium, if measured when housed in autumn; that in two instances, under common treatment he had taken 118 and [illegible] bushels from an acre; in the first case, the whole product being weighed in the ear and a portion when shelled; that the srinkage, however, in seven months, amounted to twenty per cent. And he admitted that his crop of the present year fell materially short, on account of the extreme drought, and from the circumstance, that to favour a young orchard, he had deviated from his usual practice of planting on a clover lay.

FIVE YEARS' COURSE—EXPENSE.

First Year.

24 loads manure, at 75 cts.	$18.00	
1 bush. plaster, sowed before ploughing, - -	50	
1 ploughing, $1, harrowing, 25 cts. - -	1.25	
Furrowing or listing, 25 cts. seed 12 1-2 - -	37	
2 days planting, and 2 weeding, at 50 cents -	2.00	
2 do. earthing or hilling -	1.00	
Man, boy and horse, to harrow first, and plough at second dressing - -	88	
1 1-2 days cutting and binding corn	75	
2 men and team one day casting off and stooking	1.50	
4 days husking and cribbing corn - - -	2.00	
Housing stalks, &c. -	50	
Threshing sound corn for market - - -	75	
Expense of corn crop.	——	29.50
Boy and team half a day harrowing stock ground	50	
Ploughing do. -	1.00	
Sowing wheat and harrowing in	62	
6 pecks seed - -	1.50	

Second Year.

2 days cutting and binding wheat - - -	1.00	
2 men half a day with team, housing crop - -	75	
Threshing 25 bushels, at 6 cents - - -	1.56	
Expense of Wheat crop.	——	6.93
Ploughing and harrowing, stubble - - -	1.25	
1 pound turnip seed,62 1-2 sowing, 12 1-2	75	
Harrowing in seed - -	25	
10 loads manure and spreading* - -	7.50	
4 days weeding and thinning crop - - -	2.00	
6 do. pulling and topping do.	3.00	
Expense of Turnip crop.	——	14.75

Third Year.

1 ploughing $1; 6 pecks barley 75 cts. - -	1.75	
10 lbs. clover seed, $1; orchard or timothy, $1.50	2.50	
Sowing and harrowing in seeds - - -	75	
Harvesting and housing barley - - -	1.75	
Threshing thirty bushels	1.88	
Expense of barley crop.	——	8.63

Fourth Year.

2 days cutting grass -	1.00	
4 do. curing and carting in	2.25	
1 bushel gypsum and sowing	50	
Expense of Grass crop.	——	3.75
		$63.56

Fifth Year.

Expense the same as Fourth year	3.75
Five years' rent, at $5 per annum	25.00
Total expense in five years,	$92.31

PRODUCE.

80 bushels corn, at 50 cents	$40.00	
4 loads stalks, at $2.50	10.00	
	——	50.00
25 bushels wheat, at $1	25.00	
2 loads straw - -	6.00	
	——	31.00
200 bushels turnips, 18 3-4 cents - - -	37.50	
Tops, for cattle - -	1.00	
	——	38.50
30 bushels Barley, at 50 cts.	15.00	
Straw - - - -	4.00	
	——	19.00
3 tons Hay 1st year; 2 do. 2d do. *a* $10 - -	50.00	
After March for pasture is worth - - -	6.00	
	——	56.00
Total value of produce in five years, - - -		$194.50
Deduct expenses as above		92.31
And it leaves a gross profit of		$102.19
or $20.24 per annum.		

SIX YEARS' COURSE

First Year.	Corn as above		29.50
2nd. do.	Wheat, do.	6.93	7.93
	10 lbs. Clover seed,	1.00	
3rd. do.	Grass, do.	3.75	37.43

*Seldem applied.

10 loads of manure and spreading - -	7.50	
Ploughing, and 2 harrowings - - -	1.50	
1 lb. Ruta Baga seed	62 1-2	
Drilling in do. -	37 1-2	
2 dressings with cultivator	62 1-2	
4 days weeding and thining	2.00	
6 do. pulling, topping and pitting	3.00	
	——	19.37 1-2
4th do. Barley and Grass seeds, as before - -		8.63
5th & 6th years. Grass, as in preceding course - -		7.50
		72.63 1-2
Add 6 years' rent - -		30.00
Total charges in six years		$102.93 1-2

PRODUCE.

1st. Year.	Corn, as above		$50.00
2nd. do.	Wheat, do.		31.00
3rd. do.	Grass, do.	30.00	
	400 bushels Ruta Baga, at 12 c.	50.00	84.00
	4 tons tops -	4.00	
4th. do.	Barley, as before		19.00
5th, & 6th. do.	grass do.		50.00
Value of produce - -			234.00
Deduct charges - -			102.93
Total profit in six years			$131.07
or $21.24 per annum.			

Since the preceding table was made out, Mr. Buel has adopted an improvment in harvesting corn. With a turnip hook, the stalks of a hill are cut off with a blow. They are immediately set up in stacks of about thirty hills, and bound strongly with two bands. After drying a few days, to reduce their weight, these stacks are pulled over, or lifted on to an ox slod, entire, drawn to the place where they are to stand, and set up. This saves the ladour of binding in sheaves, and lessens much the trouble of taking them from the field. The expense of harvesting is in this way reduced more than fifty per cent.

(concluded in our next.)

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

To PHILANTHROPOS—

I have read, with some attention, your piece in the Telegraph, in which you undertake to prove, that theatrical entertainments are conducive to the interests of morality. I do not think your arguments very conclusive; though, perhaps, they are as good as any which can be urged in favour of the theatre. As, however, you invite the remarks of others, I have felt myself constrained to say a few words to you on the subject.

When we make observations in opposition to the theatre, it is fortunate, in my opinion, that many persons into whose hands they may fall, are unprepared to decide on the subject. The prejudices of education have prevented them from attending the theatre, and they must therefore take from others an account of what is said or done there. You truly admit, that in some instances corruptions have crept in. It would have been more correct, if you had said, that corruption is interwoven into the very system of theatrical entertainments. When you speak of a well conducted theatre, meaning one which never introduces an immoral sentiment, or an obscene and blasphemous word, I am confident you speak of an institution, which never has, and which, from the nature of things, never can exist.

You remark, that the theatre is "an institution originally established for the express purpose of applauding virtue, and setting forth vice in its most abominable forms." The theatre, sir, is a very old establishment, and as far as we can judge from the most ancient accounts, and the most ancient plays, was designed rather to ridicule virtue, and recommend vice to universal adoption. I suppose you know that the ancient tragedy was originally nothing more than a song, and a sacrifice of a goat to Bacchus, the god of drunkenness. "The ancient comedy," says Blair, "consisted in direct and avowed satire against particular known persons, who were brought upon the stage by name." The ancient players were much such persons as Foote was some years ago, Matthews is now, ready to say and do any thing which would make the idle laugh. Hence we find Aristophanes holding up Socrates, certainly one of the wisest and best men of antiquity, to ridicule; and hence we find Plautus introducing Jupiter upon the stage, as guilty of a disgraceful amour, and employing Mercury as his pimp on the occasion. I rather think, you will not say, that the *ancient* theatre had any great tendency to promote reverence for religion, whatever may be your opinion of the modern.

I fear, sir, that no better spirit pervades the theatrical entertainments of the present day. I do not know that the adorable God is ever introduced personally on the stage, but I am well assured that his ministers are there introduced as objects of ridicule, that his name is there habitually blasphemed, and that his word is treated with shocking irreverence. You will not deny, that Foote was in the habit of representing George Whitefield on the stage, as the object of popular abuse; and you cannot but know, that there are plays, and favourite ones too, in which the solemn truths of religion are treated with great irreverence. But a few months since, I read an extract of a play, exhibited in New-York, in which a player, dressed in a clergyman's habit, was made to deliver a sermon, in mockery, on the events of the day of judgment. I do not remember all the words, neither do I wish to do so; but I recollect something no better than the following—"there shall be squealing and squawking and smashing of teeth!!!"

But I suppose you will say, that it is unfair, from a few abuses of this kind, to condemn all plays. I would say so too, sir, if there were exceptions to the general character of plays. I formerly attended a theatre several times, and as "well conducted" one as this country affords,—and I can safely say, that I never was at a play without hearing some unchaste, blasphemous and silly words, and without seeing some indecent things. Even when the play as published was tolerable, I have known the men, and women too, put in obscene and blasphemous words; and I have also heard them introduce vulgar and indecent songs, when such songs were not in the play.

Any person may, for himself, without going to a theatre, try whether these strictures are correct or not, by undertaking to read, straight on, in a company of ladies, two or three of Shakspeare's plays. I mention Shakspeare's plays, because I suppose they are as unexceptionable as the great mass of those which are introduced upon the stage. I think any person who should undertake the task, would never afterwards assert, that the plays, as published, even without the corrupt additions introduced into the performance, are conducive to the interests of morality.

Allowing all this, still you will say, that there are, or at least there may be, plays, containing good moral instructions, conveyed in unexceptionable language. It may be so. But I will tell you, that if plays, of this *ideal* character, were the only ones permitted to be acted, the theatre would be deserted. Make plays as good as sermons, and they would be liked as little by the world

You will permit me now to consider your arguments.

First, you say, that "theatrical entertainments excite emulation." Emulation! in what!—why, in play-acting; for you can mean nothing else. Would not this argument be as strong in favour of horse-racing, or rope-dancing, or juggling, or riding on one foot in the circus! Suppose a man should guzzle a quart of brandy a day, and pretend he did it to excite emulation, would you not think him a fool? Convince us, first, that the trade of a play-actor is one worthy of emulation, before you recommend the theatre on this account.

Your next argument, if I can understand it, is, "that the manner in which theatrical entertainments are conducted, tends to introduce to publicity, those who otherwise might have remained covered with a cloud." Now, sir, if you mean that play-acting affords the "only introduction to publicity," to persons who are now "engaged in breaking the stubborn furrow," or in other useful employments of a private nature, I must be permitted to remark, that honest obscurity is much preferable to stage-playing publicity.

Perhaps I have mistaken your meaning. Your object may have been to say, though you did not say it, that stage-playing would introduce some persons to *publicity*, whose genius, in other pursuits, would render them equal to a Boyle or a Newton; that stage-playing would call off farmers from "breaking the stubborn furrow," and show them "qualified for swaying the sceptre of nations, or commanding into reverential awe listening senates."—Under the supposition, that this may be your meaning, I have made some inquiries, and find, that neither Boyle, nor Newton, nor Alexander, nor Cæsar, nor Cato, nor Cincinnatus, nor Charles the Fifth, nor Napoleon, nor Washington, nor Franklin, were "introduced to publicity" on the boards of a theatre. I may be mistaken, but I believe it would exceedingly puzzle you to find three examples of play-actors, who have extended their acting beyond the four walls of a play-house, to acting creditably and usefully upon the great theatre of the world.

Your third argument is, that "in theatrical entertainments, a spirit of inquiry is excited." But, let me ask you, about what subjects are men led to inquire, by going to the theatre? About religious subjects! So you seem to say; but I believe you are the first person who ever did say so. "The Protestant, or Presbyterian," by frequenting these entertainments, may continue "to laugh," not only at "the idea of purgatory," but at religion itself, and all its awful sanctions, as being nothing more than an *idea*. No, sir, I do

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All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER

JUDGE BUEL'S SUCCESFUL SYSTEM OF FARMING ON LIGHT LAND.

Near Albany, in the State of New-York.

From our notes upon Judge Buel's system of farming, made upon the spot, aided by the more ample observations of a gentleman curious in agricultural research, who spent the last summer months in the northern states, we are enabled to present the following sketch; and believe that it will repay every reader who knows how to estimate the value of industry working by the light of science.

This gentleman, eight years ago, purchased about eighty acres of light, sandy, unimproved land, with a view of indulging a strong propensity for agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and in 1820 he relinquished a lucrative office, removed with his family to his plantation, which in Virginia and Maryland would hardly be sufficient for a tobacco field, and has since continued to superintend its improvement.

Mr. Buel's farm lies about two miles west from the state-house in Albany, in what was recently the commons of that city. The soil, which is denominated sandy alluvion, was covered with a mean growth, principally of white and yellow pine, and small or shrub oaks, and rests upon a stratum of clay, found at various depths, from two to ten feet. Blue clay, or clay marl, has been met with at seven and ten feet below the surface, which gives, an analysis, from 20 to 30 per cent. of lime. Mr. B. considers this the most beneficial application which can be made to the surface soil, and clay, which constitute the marl, forming, with the sand, the most desirable mixture, both as regards fertility and adaption to various crops. These commons, like most of the pine lands in New York, have within a few years, been deemed too barren for cultivation. But modern improvements in husbandry have tended verymuch to enhance their value. With the aid of gypsum and clover, and a judicious rotation, their average product is found to be at least equal to that of heavier soils; while the expence of tilling them is ordinarly fifty per cent. less. Indeed so sanguine is Mr. Buel of their superiority for convertible husbandry, that he declared to me he would not exchange, acre for acre, for the deep, rich alluvial flats of the Hudson.

The short time that Mr. Buel has been upon his farm, has been devoted principally to clearing, draining and enclosing his grounds, planting fruit trees, erecting buildings, and, to use his expression, *preparing for improvement*. But as he has in most cases varied from the common practice of our farmers, and has withal been pretty successful in his innovations upon old habits, it has been thought that some sketches of his management, might be interesting to our readers; particularly to such as have courage to deviate from the beaten track of their fathers. But before we proceed to the detail, we must premise, that having been educated a mechanic, Mr. Buel commenced his new business without any of the prejudices inseparable from habit, and with a consciousness that *he had every thing to learn*. He sought for information at its best sources—in the practice of the most eminent farmers at home and abroad, and in the sciences, upon which all good husbandry is based. He acquired his knowledge by frequent tours of observation, by free access to the library of the board of agriculture, of New York, of which he was secretary, and from the periodical agricultural publications of the day, of which he is a liberal patron. Having fixed upon a system which he considered adapted to his soil and his market, he subjected it to the test of careful experiment, and personally superintended and directed the labor. He carefully combined practice with science, and thereby escaped or corrected many of the errors which too commonly arise, from the visions of the theorist on the one head, and the obstinacy of habit on the other.

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FIVE YEARS' COURSE—EXPENSE.

First Year.

24 loads manure, at 75 cts.	$18.00	
1 bush. plaster, sowed before ploughing,	.50	
1 ploughing, $1, harrowing, 25 cts.	1.25	
Furrowing or listing, 25 cts. seed 12 1-2	.37	
2 days planting, and 2 weeding, at 50 cents	2.00	
2 do. earthing or hilling	1.00	
Man, boy and horse, to harrow first, and plough at second dressing	.88	
1 1-2 days cutting and binding corn	.75	
2 men and team one day casting off and stooking	1.50	
4 days husking and cribbing corn	2.00	
Housing stalks, &c.	.50	
Threshing sound corn for market	.75	
Expense of corn crop.	——	29.50
Boy and team half a day harrowing stock ground	.50	
Ploughing do.	1.00	
Sowing wheat and harrowing in	.62	
6 pecks seed	1.50	

Second Year.

2 days cutting and binding wheat	1.00	
2 men half a day with team, housing crop	.75	
Threshing 25 bushels, at 6 cents	1.56	
Expense of Wheat crop.	——	6.93
Ploughing and harrowing, stubble	1.25	
1 pound turnip seed, 62 1-2 sowing, 12 1-2	.75	
Harrowing in seed	.25	
10 loads manure and spreading*	7.50	
4 days weeding and thinning crop	2.00	
6 do. pulling and topping do.	3.00	
Expense of Turnip crop.	——	14.75

Third Year.

1 ploughing $1; 6 pecks barley 75 cts.	1.75	
10 lbs. clover seed, $1; orchard or timothy, $1.50	2.50	
Sowing and harrowing in seeds	.75	
Harvesting and housing barley	1.75	
Threshing thirty bushels	1.88	
Expense of barley crop.	——	8.63

Fourth Year.

2 days cutting grass	1.00	
4 do. curing and carting in	2.25	
1 bushel gypsum and sowing	.50	
Expense of Grass crop.	——	3.75
		$63.56

Fifth Year.

Expense the same as Fourth year		3.75
Five years' rent, at $5 per annum		25.00
Total expense in five years,		$92.31

PRODUCE.

80 bushels corn, at 50 cents	$40.00	
4 loads stalks, at $2.50	10.00	
	——	50.00
25 bushels wheat, at $1	25.00	
2 loads straw	6.00	
	——	31.00
200 bushels turnips, 18 3-4 cents	37.50	
Tops, for cattle	1.00	
	——	38.50
30 bushels Barley, at 50 cts.	15.00	
Straw	4.00	
	——	19.00
3 tons Hay 1st year; 2 do. 2d do. a $10	50.00	
After March for pasture is worth	6.00	
	——	56.00
Total value of produce in five years,		$194.50
Deduct expenses as above		92.31
And it leaves a gross profit of		$102.19
or $20.24 per annum.		

SIX YEARS' COURSE

First Year.	Corn as above		29.50
2nd. do.	Wheat, do.	6.93	7.93
	10 lbs. Clover seed,	1.00	
3rd. do.	Grass, do.	3.75	37.43

*Seldom applied.

10 loads of manure and spreading	7.50	
Ploughing, and 2 harrowings	1.50	
1 lb. Ruta Baga seed	62 1-2	
Drilling in do.	37 1-2	
2 dressings with cultivator	62 1-2	
4 days weeding and thining	2.00	
6 do. pulling, topping and pitting	3.00	
	——19.37 1-2	
4th do. Barley and Grass seeds, as before	8.63	
5th & 6th years. Grass, as in preceding course	7.50	
	72.63 1-2	
Add 6 years' rent	30.00	
Total charges in six years	$102.93 1-2	

PRODUCE.

1st. Year. Corn, as above	$50.00	
2nd. do. Wheat, do.	31.00	
3rd. do. Grass, do.	30.00	
400 bushels Ruta Baga, at 12c.	50.00	84.00
4 tons tops	4.00	
4th. do. Barley, as before	19.00	
5th, & 6th. do. grass do.	50.00	
Value of produce		234.00
Deduct charges		102.93
Total profit in six years		$131.07
or $21.24 per annum.		

Since the preceding table was made out, Mr. Buel has adopted an improvment in harvesting corn. With a turnip hook, the stalks of a hill are cut off with a blow. They are immediately set up in stacks of about thirty hills, and bound strongly with two bands. After drying a few days, to reduce their weight, these stacks are pulled over, or lifted on to an ox sled, entire, drawn to the place where they are to stand, and set up. This saves the ladour of binding in sheaves, and lessens much the trouble of taking them from the field. The expense of harvesting is in this way reduced more than fifty per cent.

(concluded in our next.)

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

To PHILANTHROPOS—

I have read, with some attention, your piece in the Telegraph, in which you undertake to prove, that theatrical entertainments are conducive to the interests of morality. I do not think your arguments very conclusive; though, perhaps, they are as good as any which can be urged in favour of the theatre. As, however, you invite the remarks of others, I have felt myself constrained to say a few words to you on the subject.

When we make observations in opposition to the theatre, it is fortunate, in my opinion, that many persons into whose hands they may fall, are unprepared to decide on the subject. The prejudices of education have prevented them from attending the theatre, and they must therefore take from others an account of what is said or done there. You truly admit, that in some instances corruptions have crept in. It would have been more correct, if you had said, that corruption is interwoven into the very system of theatrical entertainments. When you speak of a well conducted theatre, meaning one which never introduces an immoral sentiment, or an obscene and blasphemous word, I am confident you speak of an institution, which never has, and which, from the nature of things, never can exist.

You remark, that the theatre is "an institution originally established for the express purpose of applauding virtue, and setting forth vice in its most abominable forms." The theatre, sir, is a very old establishment, and as far as we can judge from the most ancient accounts, and the most ancient plays, was designed rather to ridicule virtue, and recommend vice to universal adoption. I suppose you know that the ancient tragedy was originally nothing more than a song, and a sacrifice of a goat to Bacchus, the god of drunkenness. "The ancient comedy," says Blair, "consisted in direct and avowed satire against particular known persons, who were brought upon the stage by name." The ancient players were much such persons as Foote was some years ago, Matthews is now, ready to say and do any thing which would make the idle laugh. Hence we find Aristophanes holding up Socrates, certainly one of the wisest and best men of antiquity, to ridicule; and hence we find Plautus introducing Jupiter upon the stage, as guilty of a disgraceful amour, and employing Mercury as his pimp on the occasion. I rather think, you will not say, that the *ancient* theatre had any great tendency to promote reverence for religion, whatever may be your opinion of the modern.

I fear, sir, that no better spirit pervades the theatrical entertainments of the present day. I do not know that the adorable God is ever introduced personally on the stage, but I am well assured that his ministers are there introduced as objects of ridicule, that his name is there habitually blasphemed, and that his word is treated with shocking irreverence. You will not deny, that Foote was in the habit of representing George Whitefield on the stage, as the object of popular abuse; and you cannot but know, that there are plays, and favourite ones too, in which the solemn truths of religion are treated with great irreverence. But a few months since, I read an extract of a play, exhibited in New-York, in which a player, dressed in a clergyman's habit, was made to deliver a sermon, in mockery, on the events of the day of judgment. I do not remember all the words, neither do I wish to do so; but I recollect something no better than the following—"there shall be squealing and squawking and smashing of teeth!!!"

But I suppose you will say, that it is unfair, from a few abuses of this kind, to condemn all plays. I would say so too, sir, if there were exceptions to the general character of plays. I formerly attended a theatre several times, and as "well conducted" one as this country affords,—and I can safely say, that I never was at a play without hearing some unchaste, blasphemous and silly words, and without seeing some indecent things. Even when the play as published was tolerable, I have known the men, and women too, put in obscene and blasphemous words; and I have also heard them introduce vulgar and indecent songs, when such songs were not in the play.

Any person may, for himself, without going to a theatre, try whether these strictures are correct or not, by undertaking to read, straight on, in a company of ladies, two or three of Shakspeare's plays. I mention Shakspeare's plays, because I suppose they are as unexceptionable as the great mass of those which are introduced upon the stage. I think any person who should undertake the task, would never afterwards assert, that the plays, as published, even without the corrupt additions introduced into the performance, are conducive to the interests of morality.

Allowing all this, still you will say, that there are, or at least there may be, plays, containing good moral instructions, conveyed in unexceptionable language. It may be so. But I will tell you, that if plays, of this *ideal* character, were the only ones permitted to be acted, the theatre would be deserted. Make plays as good as sermons, and they would be liked as little by the world

You will permit me now to consider your arguments.

First, you say, that "theatrical entertainments excite emulation." Emulation? in what!—why, in play-acting; for you can mean nothing else. Would not this argument be as strong in favour of horse-racing, or rope-dancing, or juggling, or riding on one foot in the circus? Suppose a man should guzzle a quart of brandy a day, and pretend he did it to excite emulation, would you not think him a fool? Convince us, first, that the trade of a play-actor is one worthy of emulation, before you recommend the theatre on this account.

Your next argument, if I can understand it, is, "that the manner in which theatrical entertainments are conducted, tends to introduce to publicity, those who otherwise might have remained covered with a cloud." Now, sir, if you mean that play-acting affords the "only introduction to publicity," to persons who are now "engaged in breaking the stubborn furrow," or in other useful employments of a private nature, I must be permitted to remark, that honest obscurity is much preferable to stage-playing publicity.

Perhaps I have mistaken your meaning. Your object may have been to say, though you did not say it, that stage-playing would introduce some persons to *publicity*, whose genius, in other pursuits, would render them equal to a Boyle or a Newton; that stage-playing would call off farmers from "breaking the stubborn furrow," and show them "qualified for swaying the sceptre of nations, or commanding into reverential awe listening senates."—Under the supposition, that this may be your meaning, I have made some inquiries, and find, that neither Boyle, nor Newton, nor Alexander, nor Cæsar, nor Cato, nor Cincinnatus, nor Charles the Fifth, nor Napoleon, nor Washington, nor Franklin, were "introduced to publicity" on the boards of a theatre. I may be mistaken, but I believe it would exceedingly puzzle you to find three examples of play-actors, who have extended their acting beyond the four walls of a play-house, to acting creditably and usefully upon the great theatre of the world.

Your third argument is, that "in theatrical entertainments, a spirit of inquiry is excited." But, let me ask you, about what subjects are men led to inquire, by going to the theatre? About religious subjects! So you seem to say; but I believe you are the first person who ever did say so. "The Protestant, or Presbyterian," by frequenting these entertainments, may continue "to laugh," not only at "the idea of purgatory," but at religion itself, and all its awful sanctions, as being nothing more than an *idea*. No, sir, I do

believe, neither do you, that any man ever enlightened on subjects of religion by attending the theatre.

Again, you say, that "theatrical entertainments afford an opportunity of conveying moral and *religious* instruction, which cannot at all times be easily obtained." What a pity, I think I hear you say, such an excellent opportunity of obtaining instruction both moral and religious cannot at all times be readily obtained!—Good people, turn your churches into theatres, your ministers, vestrymen, class-leaders, and their wives, into play-actors. "The dry, careless, and formal manner in which the *present* teachers of morality and religion present their instructions, is, by no means calculated to arrest the attention of the profane, or make any impression upon the thoughtless, but in the theatre, where instructions are presented in a pleasing form," no doubt, the profane and the thoughtless will be converted from the error of their ways.—if they are not, why, the devil is in the theatre!

But, Mr. Philanthropos, what shall we say to the objection, that the priests of our new church, "the actors and conductors of theatres," are of immoral characters? Your answer to me is very satisfactory, "let it not be objected" to them. But, I fear this summary answer will not satisfy every body else as well as it does me. I thought I had stopped my good neighbour's mouth, by telling him, look at your own ministers: but he retorted upon me with a vengeance, by saying, if our ministers are immoral, they act contrary to the doctrines they preach, and are set down at once as hypocrites, and are condemned and deserted by pious men. But if the priests of the theatre, "the devil's chapel," as Archbishop Tillotson calls it, are immoral, they are only acting in character; and if they take care not to outrage public decorum, they may pass well enough with their patrons. Now, Philanthropos, what would be the proper reply to this? Tell me, for I confess it silenced me.

I do not know, Philanthropos, whether any nation has acted upon your proposition, but if I have been correctly informed, the people of Paris and those of New-Orleans, generally devote their Sunday evenings to these temples of "moral and religious instruction." I should like to know, from you, whether the great mass of the citizens of those cities are distinguished for their morals and religion, above the people of other places, who shut up their theatres on those evenings, and resort to the old fashioned churches. If this should be the case, I think you have an argument better than any you have yet stated in favour of your position, that "theatrical entertainments are conducive to the interests of morality" and religion.

I am,
Mr. Philanthropos,
With all due consideration,
Yours, &c.
AMINIDAB.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Friday, December 30.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Teackle, Brooke, M'Culloh, Goldsborough, Duvall, Ennals, and S. R. Smith, to be the Committee to take into consideration the order proposed by Mr. Teackle, relative to a plan of public instruction of all the youth of this state, which was previously read the second time and assented to.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county may have a senate to be elected immediately by the people. Ordered, That Messrs. Thomas, Merrick, Ridout Harlan and Ennalls, report the same.

Mr. Howard, obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled An act to confirm an act to alter and amend the constitution, so as to allow to the city of Baltimore a representation equal to that of the several counties of the state, passed at December session 1824. Ordered, that Messrs. Howard, Tyson and Merrick, report the same.

Mr. Maxy obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish state warehouses for the inspection of tobacco at the city of Baltimore. Ordered, that Messrs. Maxy, Jacques Wilson, Barrette, Worthington, Hughlett, and Dalrymple, report the same.

Mr. Thomas obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to the inspection of salted fish brought to the city of Baltimore, passed at December session 1823, chapt. 203. Ordered that Messrs. Thomas, Harlan and Grubb, report the same.

Mr. Kennedy presented several resolutions tending to the postponement of this question until the expediency of the case should render its consideration absolutely necessary. But on the question being put that the house assent to the same, it was determined in the negative.

Saturday, December. 31

Mr. Williams reports a bill, entitled. An act to provide for taking the sense of the people of this State on the expediency of calling a Convention to reform the Constitution of Maryland, and for other purposes.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, relative to the eligibility of a delegate, senator, or member of the council, to act as governor.

Mr. Lee reports a bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend the several acts of assembly authorising the issuing of certificates of freedom to persons of colour.

Mr. Thomas reports a bill, entitled A further supplement to an act entitled, An act relating to salted fish brought to the city of Baltimore, passed at December Session 1823. ch. 203.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. After some time spent in debating the same Mr. M'Culloh called for the previous question, that is, shall the main question be now put? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the resolution proposed by Mr. Ridout. Ayes 47—Noes 26

The Clerk of the Senate delivers a bill, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland, passed at December session 1824, endorsed "will pass;" which was read.—And on motion by Mr. Tyson, ordered to have a second reading on Friday next.

Monday, January 2.

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, Ordered, That a committee of five members be appointed by this house to inquire if any and what means can be adopted to diminish the amount of assessment on each county of this state, and also further to inquire into the expediency of giving to the justices of the peace in the respective counties jurisdiction over cases of petty assaults and batteries, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion by Mr. Speed, Ordered, That the auditor general be requested to make out and report to this house without delay, a statement of the necessary duties of his office, and also a statement of the condition of the records and papers belonging to this department.

Mr Teackle obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into system the several acts concerning lotteries.

Mr. Barrette obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, An act to establish schools in each election district in Prince-George's county for the instruction of the indigent youth therein.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, the following resolution was read, assented to and sent to the senate.

Resolved, That no prosecution shall be commenced against any keeper of a billiard table in this state, who may have neglected to take out a licence for the last year provided that the keeper of auch billiard table shall on or before the first day of March next take out a licence for the year commencing on the first day of April last, as required by the act of December session 1824, chapter 64.

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

Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the county courts to grant divorces. Ordered, that the same lie on the table.

Mr Douglass obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of four delegates from each county.

Mr, Willson reports a bill, entitled, An act to withdraw the donations from the several colleges and academies in this state, for the purpose of making them part of the school fund for the several counties in which they are respectfully located.

Richard Spencer, esquire, a delegate returned for Talbot county, appeared qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Thomas reports a bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of Government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people.

Tuesday, January. 3.

Mr. Montgomery obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers. Ordered, That Messrs. Montgomery, Williams and Howard, report the same.

Mr. Howard reports, a bill entitled, An act to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of the several counties of this state into election districts.

The committee on the petition for a change in the penitentiary system was, on motion by Mr. Teackle, enlarged by adding Messrs. Stevens, M'Culloh, Chapman and Howard.

On motion by Mr. Lee, Ordered, That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the propriety of authorising the executive to appoint company officers upon the recommendation of the individuals composing the several companies in the state.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, Ordered, That the mayor of the city of Balt. be requested to furnish this house as soon as practicable, with a statement of the amount for which goods of every description, paying a tax to the city of Baltimore, have been sold at public auction in said city, for the last year ending on the first day of January inst. or to the time of the last returns from the auctioneers of the said city.

Mr. Turner, obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled a supplement to an act concerning crimes and punishments. Ordered, That Messrs, Turner, Ennals, Howard, Montgomery, and M'Culloh, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the following order was read: Ordered, That the governor be respectfully requested to obtain from the president of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company information regarding the present situation of that work, its progress, and the amount subscribed, and expended thereon.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The following appointments, made by the Executive, were confirmed to-day.

REGISTERS OF WILLS.

James Sangston, Caroline county,
Wm. D. Merrick, Charles county,
Geo. M. Eichelberger, Fredk. county,
Frederick Wilson, Kent county.

Thursday, January 5.

The Bill which originated in the Senate confirming the act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland, passed the House of Delegates to-day.—They are therefore placed on an equality with the other citizens of the State, the only difference being that the former are required to declare their belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, whilst the latter are still required to declare their belief in the christian religion. Mr. Kennedy of Washington county, the champion of this cause and Mr. Tyson of Baltimore spoke in support of the Bill; the latter gentleman delivered an able and beautiful argument—Several other members were also ready to take the field if it were found expedient, but no one rose to oppose the Bill—Notwithstanding this there were upwards of 30 who voted against it. The memorial of the Convention lately held in Baltimore was presented to the House to day and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement. It is very general in its remarks and calls the attention of the Legislature to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and also the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna.

Friday, January 6.

The resolution of Mr, Williams, of Harford, proposing to sell the Government House, furniture, appendences and appurtenances, came up to-day. Mr. Gant, of Anne Arundel, proposed to insert State House, Treasury Office and other out-houses—which was lost. Mr. Millard proposed to sell the same on a credit of 13 years, as he wished to be a bidder himself—which was lost.—Mr. Williams, moved to fill up the blank with $10,000 as the sum, for which said buildings should be sold. Mr. Farquhar, proposed to fill the blank with $100,000. Being the larger number, the question was taken upon it first and carried. Mr. Thomas moved to insert the words, for cash after $100,000—carried. Mr. Gant, moved to insert the words, to an orderly and well disposed person. Mr. Williams, made a very neat and ingenious speech in favor of his resolution.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

Both Houses decided to day, that Mr. Steel having had the next highest number of votes to Mr. Roberts was elected a member of the Council.—It was done by a joint resolution.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, Dec. 29.—Resolutions were agreed to: one introduced by Mr. Holcombe, of New-Jersey, on a more efficient organization of the Marine Corps, another, by Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of making the city of Washington a port of entry; a third, by Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, relative to the erection of a light house on Cove Point, in Chesapeake Bay; and a fourth, by Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, relative to the cultivation of the mulberry tree and silk worm. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Peter, of Maryland, in relation to an amendment of the present law, so that staff officers shall be taken from the officers of the line. Mr Cook, of Illinois, laid on the table an amendment which he proposes to Mr. M'Duffie's resolutions, relative to the election of President and Vice President. Mr. M'Duffie reported some resolutions as to certain alterations in the house, for the purpose of making it more suitable for deliberations, which were laid on the table until this day. They appear to be judicious, and well adapted to the object in view.—Two or three other resolutions of minor importance were offered.

Friday, Dec 30.—The business consisted chiefly of a discussion of the resolutions reported by Mr. M'Duffie, from the select committee, relative to the alterations in the Hall; only the third resolution was adopted, which authorises the erection of a temporary partition behind the columns in the rear of the Speaker's chair. Should any considerable advantage result from this experiment, it is intended to enclose the recess behind the Chair with a glass partition, which, while it improves the usefulness, will add to the beauty of the House.

Tuesday, Jan 3.—In the Senate a communication was received from Mr. Thos. Randall, in answer to the letter of Com. Porter, published a few days since, and a variety of other memorials were presented and referred to their proper committees. The resolutions offered on Friday, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of making Louisville, in Kentucky, and Cincinnatti in Ohio, ports of entry and delivery, were adopted; were taken up and postponed for discussion to some future day.

Mr. Tucker, from New Jersey, presented, in the House of Representatives, a memorial of the Legislature of that state, praying for the erection of an artificial harbour in Delaware bay, which was referred to the select committee to whom the subject of the Breakwater had been previously committed. The Judiciary Committee reported, by Mr. Webster, the Chairman, a resolution as to the expediency of a General Bankrupt System, which is made the order of the day for Monday, the 16th inst. A bill was also reported from the select committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to the subject, for the relief of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution.

Wednesday, Jan. 4—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners, was read the third time and passed.

In the House of Representatives, an interesting communication was received from the Navy Department, in reply to a resolution made some time since by Mr. Baylies, of Massachusetts, relative to a vessel to be employed in the exploration of the North West Coast. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, reported from the committee on the Library, with reference to the late fire.

Thursday Jan. 5—A resolution. moved by Mr. Verplanck, of New-York, was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of regulating, by a general and uniform law, the rate and rule of damages upon Bills of Exchange drawn upon foreign countries, and between the several States. A resolution was also adopted on motion of Mr. Eastman, of New-Hampshire, on the subject of a bill to provide that in all decisions of the Supreme Court involving constitutional principles a majority of the Judges in commission shall be necessary. A joint resolution was read, on motion of Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, to supply the Academy at West Point with a copy of the public documents. A report was received from the treasury Department, with the amount of appropriations required for the year 1826, amounting to $6,157,725,02 The discussion on the Judicial Bill was resumed in the Committee of the Whole, when several attempts to amend the bill were made without effect. Mr. Drayton, of S. C. spoke as to the general principles: and Mr. Mercer, (who has the floor to-day,) moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Friday Jan. 6—In the House of Representatives the discussion of the Judicial Bill was resumed in Committee of the whole, when Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, sustained with much ability the motion he made on the preceding day to strike out the section of the Bill. He was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee. Among the resolutions which were agreed to was one by Mr. Verplanck of New-York, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for the more effectual security of copy rights to authors and proprietors. Mr Cook, of Illinois, laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the surveyof the road from the right bank of the Ohio, opposite to Wheeling, through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and Mr. Huguinin, of New York, also laid a resolution on the table asking for information relative to the Military road from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbour. A letter was received from Dr. Kent, resigning his seat in the House of Representatives.

National Journal.

A SCENE IN NEW YORK.

From the N. York Com. Advertiser.

Clown.—Do you know that I am a lord?
Master.—Lord—lord what?
Clown.—The Lord knows, for I don't.

Last evening about five o'clock, as Mr. Webb, who has the charge of the New York Coffee House since the unfortunate conclusion of Mr. Sykes' affairs, was taking some refreshments with an English gentleman, in the coffee-room, a consequential rap at the door was instantly followed by the entrance of a middle-sized, stout, fierce looking man, dripping from the rain like a drowned rat, with a frock coat, a sort of cockade in his hat, and pantaloons with gold lace three inches wide upon the seams "Where is Mr. Sykes?" demanded the stranger. "Gone—failed—decamped—*Non est inventus*," said the English gentleman. "*Non* what did you say, sir?" replied the inquisitive stranger. "I say in plain English then, Sykes is not to be found." "Failed!" said the stranger—biting his lips, and looking grave. "Yes, sir." "For how much?" "Only the small matter of 150,000 dollars." "Is that all! A mere trifle. I wish I had known of his troubles. Forty thousand pounds—it is nothing. I would have assisted him to any amount. Perhaps, gentlemen you don't know me. I am lord Charles Montague, son of the *Duke* of Montague, and now Captain of a South American ship in the port. But poor Sykes! When I was here before, I frequently lent him two or three thousand dollars at a time, and he always paid me with the utmost punctuality. But never mind—I've just come from the ship, cold, wet and hungry—landlord! can you set me on a dinner?" "We can give you a cold round of beef, sir." "Very well, that will answer"—and the beef was forth-coming. "Waiter! bring me a bottle of wine." "Who do you say it is for, sir?" "I am lord Charles Montague, son of the *Earl* of Montague." "The devil you are!" exclaimed the English gentleman, starting up in amaze.—"Just now it was the *Duke* of Montague.—Why, sir, you have not the form, gait, majesty or port of nobility." His lordship made no reply to this; but stowed away the beef as though he had been on short allowance for a fortnight. "Shall I bring you Madeira, sir?" "Madeira! no, it's a common low wine. Have you any old port?" "Yes, sir." "Well, bring me a bottle of that"—and away went another large slice of beef. "My lord," said the English gentleman, "what uniform do you wear?" "I am in the Mexican service. But I am partly in undress at this moment; my servant—curse the blundering rascal, why does he not come—has gone to Bunker's for my trunk, where I have been staying some days, as I wish to spend a short time with my friend Sykes before I sail. This is very good port," he continued, and down went another glass.—"Landlord," said the Anglo-Mexican lord: "Have you any Burgundy?" "Yes," was the reply. "Fetch me a bottle." The wine came. "Ah!" (smacking his lips,) "this is excellent. I have not tasted a finer glass since I had the honor of dining with the Duke of Wellington, and the Emperor Alexander in Paris. But, gentlemen," he continued, "I am glad to meet with a countryman.—Will you take a glass of this excellent Burgundy? But stay—perhaps you would prefer Champaigne—that is more exhilirating. A bottle of Champaigne landlord!" And the Champaigne came. "I think," said the English gentleman, feeling disposed to humour this sprig of nobility—"you told me you were the son of the Duke, or the Earl of Montague, I have some acquaintances in England," "I beg your pardon, Sir," replied his lordship. "I said I was a near relation of the Duke, and I command a Mexican ship,—come fill your glass, you don't drink any thing—as I was saying, I now command a Mexican ship, and shall be very happy to have you dine on board to-morrow. She is a trim, tight built vessel, and sails like a lark. I left England because I could not endure their politics, you must know that I was one of the six noblemen, who drew the carriage of the late Queen from Portsea to the House of Lords." The patience of the English gentlemen could endure no longer "And it was no credit to you if you did," he replied rising from his seat. "But" he sternly continued, "you are neither Duke of Montague, Earl of Montague, Lord Montague, a gentleman or a man—but an impostor. And now said he, take the advice of an Englishman, and never let me see your face again. You have told fifty lies since you have been here." His lordship was abashed. He turned red and pale—and trembled from his chin to his toes. He stammered out, however, "Sir, you must be mad, drunk or foolish, to speak to me thus," "Never show your face to me again said the Englishman. Mr. Webb having left the room for a moment, he edged to the door, and shot out like an arrow, leaving his hat and gloves. "Pat," said Mr. Webb, who returned at the moment," will you run after the fellow, and bring him back if you find him?" "Och, thunder, and that I will." said Pat. "Though in my own country, it would be no small matter to be after chasing a lord, yet here wa're all lords alike, and 'twould do my heart good to hold the spalpeen a little *uneasy* by the throttle." But his lordship ran too fast for Pat, and to day is probably attempting to play of the same imposition upon somebody else The fellow is supposed to be the same who played off the British naval officer in Delaware last year—and subsequently figured as my Lord Mortimer, among the fashionables at Albany—and more recently has been in the state prison. By the bye, a capital joke is related of the Albanians. His lordship borrowed the coat of Mr. Bamman's barkeeper, to go to a party at Mr. T———'s. But the coat was much too short. The dandies, however, mistook it for the real "Corinthian finish," and bobtailed coats were all the rage until the wicked bar-keeper let the cat out of the bag.

American Citizens Maltreated at the Havana.

We have been informed by a gentleman recently arrived from the Havana, and authorised and desired by him to state to the public, that there are now confined in the Havana prison, four American seamen, the survivors of a crew of nine, all the rest having perished in the dungeon, and this is the third year of their confinement. This American crew were arrested and imprisoned on a charge of having put to death a Spanish sailor, but they have neither been brought to trial, or had an opportunity to make their defence. They have been confined ever since in a most abominable and filthy place, in the same room, and it is a single one, with about 150 criminals of all sorts and complexions, without decent clothing or wholesome or sufficient food. Yes: these men are American citizens, and in their infamous treatment, the Spanish authorities openly insult our country, and they do it with impunity. But is there no American consul in the Havana, who has intelligence and spirit enough to interfere in their behalf? There is not. The authorities here have acknowledged a French Consul, but have refused to acknowledge one from the U. States. The humiliating truth cannot be denied and disgrace covers our name abroad.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1826.

☞We have received the communication of "A Citizen," and inform him that previous to its coming to hand, we had formed the resolution of publishing nothing more, for the present, on the subject upon which he wries.

☞The reader is referred to the advertisement, in this paper, of Mr. and Miss Clark. They performed in the Court House on Wednesday even last to a large audience who give ample testimony of the merits of those two interesting little strangers. We also invite the attention of our readers to the essay of "Kentalbum," given below, which will be found interesting at the present time, and to bestow eulogy where it is deserved.

A deputation, consisting of Col. Chambers, Mr. Lee and Mr. R. A. Goldsborough, has been appointed by the general assembly of this state to proceed immediately to the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, to make some arrangement, if possible, relative to the reclamation of runaway negroes from this state. Col. Chambers left this place on Wednesday morning last pursuant to the above appointment.

Col. Lambden was elected Treasurer of the Eastern Shore on the 4th inst. by a majority of one vote over Gen. Phil. Reed—the former having 31 and the latter 30 votes. Mr. Emory (appointed by the Executive) got 14 votes.

On Wednesday the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were elected to the Executive Council.

Joseph Gabby, Washington county,
Robert H. Archer, Harford county,
William Stewart, City of Baltimore,
James Roberts, Queen Anne's county,
Daniel Martin, Talbot county.

Mr. *Roberts*, one of the above named gentlemen, died on Sunday the 1st inst. two days prior to his appointment. It will be seen however, by reference to the proceedings in the legislaure on Saturday last, that the vacancy has been filled by the election of Mr. J. N. Steel, of Dorchester county.

Monday last, being the day set apart for the qualification of the Governor, but little business was done in the legislature.—Both houses met between twelve and one o'clock in the Senate Chamber, to witness the ceremony of installation. This event was announced by the firing of cannon.—After the ceremonies were over, the Governor elect had a splendid collation served up, at his own expense, for all who thought proper to participate.

John C. Weems and William Wootton Esqrs. are already announced as candidates to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Kent.

QUESTION No. 2.

What is the least number of weights, and what the weight of each, by which any number of pounds may be weighed, from 1 to 3280? ALGOUS.

☞The solution of No. 1 may be expected in the next paper.

For the Telegraph.

VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.

The ancients supposed that a race of men of diminutive stature composed a peculiar nation. Homer gives an account of a pigmy nation contending with the cranes, and however the poet might be disposed to exaggerate, Athenæus has gravely attempted to confirm this. If we attend to these, we must believe that in the internal parts of Africa there are whole nations of pigmy beings, not more than a foot in stature, who continually wage an unequal war with the birds and beasts that inhabit the plains in which they reside. Some of the ancients, however, and Strabo in particular have supposed all these accounts to be fabulous, and have been more inclined to think this supposed nation of pigmies nothing more than a species of apes, well known to be numerous in that part of the world. With this opinion the moderns have all concurred; and that diminutive race, which was described as human, has been long degraded into a class of animals that resemble us but very imperfectly.

The existence, therefore, of a pigmy race of mankind, being founded in error, or in fable, we can expect to find men of diminutive stature only by accident, among men of the ordinary size. Of these accidental dwarfs, every country, and almost every village can produce numerous instances. There was a time when these unfavoured children of nature were the peculiar favourites of the great; and no prince or nobleman thought himself completely attended, unless he had a dwarf among the number of his domestics. These poor little men were kept to be laughed at, or to raise the barbarous pleasure of their masters, by their contrasted inferiority. Even in England, as late as the times of King James the First, the court was at one time furnished with a dwarf, a giant, and a jester: these the king often took a pleasure in opposing to each other, and often fomented quarrels among them, in order to be a concealed spectator of their animosity. It was a particular entertainment of the courtiers at that time, to see little Jeffery, for so the dwarf was called, ride around the lists, expecting his antagonist, and discovering in his actions all the marks of contemptible resolution—what the French would aptly term, "a mere tempest in a tea-pot!"

In the reign of Charles the First, a dwarf, named Richard Gibson, who was a page of the back stairs, and a favourite at court, was married to Miss Ann Shepherd, a lady of equal height; the king honoured this singular wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. On this occasion, Waller, the court poet, composed the following lines:

Design or chance make others wive,
But nature did this match contrive:
Eve might as well have Adam fled,
As she deny'd her little bed
To him, for whom heaven seem'd to frame
And measure out this only dame.

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care!
Over whose head those arrows fly
Of sad distrust and jealousy;
Secured in as high extreme,
As if the world held none but them.

To him the fairest nymphs do show
Like moving mountains topped with snow,
And every man a Polypheme
Does to his Galetea seem:
None may presume her faith to prove;
He proffers death that proffers love.
Ah, Chloris! that kind nature thus
From all the world had sever'd us;
Creating for ourselves us two,
As love has only me for you!

Each of these measured three feet ten inches. This little pair were painted at whole length by Sir Peter Lely. They had nine children, five of which attained to maturity, and were well proportioned to the usual standard of mankind. Mr. Gibson's genius led him to painting, in the rudiments of which he was instructed by De Clein, master of the tapestry works at Morlake, and distinguished by his drawings for several of the cuts to Ogilby's Virgil, and Sandy's Translation of Ovid.

Gibson's paintings in water-colours were well esteemed, but the copies which he made of Lely's portraits gained him the greatest reputation. He had the honour to be employed in teaching Queen Anne the art of drawing, and was sent for into Holland to instruct her sister, the Princess of Orange. To recompense the shortness of their stature, nature gave them an equivalent in length of days, for he died in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and his wife having survived him almost twenty years, died in the year 1708, at the great age of eighty-nine.

In the year 1710, Peter, Czar of Russia, celebrated a marriage of dwarfs, which was attended with great parade.—Upon a certain day, which he had ordered to be proclaimed several months before, he invited the whole body of his courtiers, and all the foreign embassadors, to be present at the marriage of a pigmy man and woman. The preparations for this wedding were not only very grand, but executed in a style of barbarous ridicule. He ordered, that all the dwarf men and women should repair to the capital; and also insisted that they should be present at the ceremony. For this purpose, he supplied them with proper vehicles, but so contrived it, that one horse was seen carrying a dozen of them into the city at once, while the mob followed, shouting and laughing, from behind. Some of them were at first unwilling to obey an order, which they knew was calculated to turn into ridicule, and did not come; but he soon obliged them to obey; and, as a punishment, enjoined, that they should wait upon the rest at dinner. The whole company of dwarfs amounted to about seventy, beside the bride and bridegroom, who were richly adorned, and in the extremity of the fashion. For this little company in miniature every thing was suitably provided; a low table, small plates, little glasses, and, in short, every thing was so fitted as if all things had dwindled to their own standard. It was his great pleasure to see their gravity and their pride; the contention of the women for places, and the men for superiority. This point he attempted to adjust, by ordering that the most diminutive should take the lead; but this bred disputes, for then none would consent to sit foremost. All this, however, being at length settled, dancing followed the dinner; and the ball was opened by a minuet from the bridegroom, whose height was exactly three feet two inches. In the end, matters were so contrived, that this little company, who met together in gloomy disgust, and with an unwillingness to be pleased, being at last familiarized to laughter, entered into the diversion, and became extremely sprightly and entertaining.

A dwarf, of the name of Coan, was exhibited in almost every part of England for some years. He was likewise brought upon the stage of the London theatres, where he was contrasted with a giant, each of whom sung for the entertainment of the audience. He died at Chelsea, March 28, 1764.

The inhabitants of our town, and the county generally, have at present an opportunity, not to be overlooked, of seeing two interesting specimens of these singular waggeries of nature, in the persons of Mr. and Miss Clark, descended from a respectable, though reduced family in Philadelphia. They are said to be intelligent and polished in their manners, and are exhibiting in this place very extraordinary musical powers, for the laudable and pious purpose of contributing to the comfortable support of their aged poor parents. They have brought letters from his excellency Ex-Governor Stevens, and other distinguished gentlemen in our state. May our kindness and *charity* in attending their *concerts*, convince them on their return, that we deserve the high reputation, in these respects, we enjoy abroad! A sentiment of this respectable young gentleman, on his gratifying reception in a neighbouring county, should endear him to every virtuous mind—"what gave him most pleasure was, his revered parents *yet lived*, and would share in his successes!"—This is precisely a sentiment attributed to the great Epaminoudas. Every man of sense will reflect, that Mr. Clark and his sister are not to be estimated by Inches*

Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or measure ocean with my span:
I must be measured by my soul—
For *mind*'s the standard of the man!

We hope, charity and so forth, thus bestowed, will be doubly blessed:—"Like rain bestowed upon the thirsty earth, blessing Him that gives, and those who receive!"

The varieties of the opposite scale—Giants, to be resumed hereafter.

KENTALBUM.

*Mr. Clark is four feet high in his stockings: his sister three do, seven inches.

GENERAL BARTON.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, giving some account of this revolutionary veteran, who was a short time since released from imprisonment by the munificent hand of Lafayette.

[*Boston Gaz.*

"The day I left Boston, Dec. 16th, I had the pleasure of finding Gen. William Barton in the stage coach, bound to Providence to see his family and home, after an absence of fourteen years, during which time he had been confined for debt at Danville, Vermont. A few days since he was liberated by a remittance from his old companion in arms, the good Lafayette. Gen. Barton was born at Warren, R. I. in the year 1649, and informed us that at the commencement of the revolutionary war, he shouldered his musket.—In 1777 he took Gen. Prescott prisoner, on an island near Providence, in the night time, and conveyed him safe to the American camp: for this Congress voted him a sword, which he carried with him in the stage—it has a silver hilt, embossed with gold, and of curious workmanship. It seemed to astonish the old General to see the great alterations on the road as we approached Providence; and when he spoke of the Marquis, (as he always calls Lafayette,) his eyes were filled with tears of gratitude. He has been a very powerful man, and retains now, in the 77th year of his age, much of the vigour of his younger days. He would often sing a few lines of an old revolutionary song, with a clear and strong voice: when we had arrived near Providence, he sung,

"And since we're here,
With friends so dear,
We'll drive dull care away!"

But when the old General entered his ancient home, and embraced the wife of his youth, his children and his children's children, and met his old black servant, it was a scene which I cannot attempt to describe—they were all overjoyed and melted into tears—it was a long time before he could believe it to be a reality."

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 31.

We have been informed by an English Naval architect of some eminence, now on a visit to this country, that the ship of the Line, (the Pennsylvania) nearly finished at our Navy Yard, will be the finest vessel in any navy. For beauty of mode, —useful and elegant proportions; strength of construction, and general arrangement of the interior, he belies that she will be unsurpassed—certainly not *equalled* by any *British* ship. The materials worked up in her, are of the choicest description, and her ornaments although rich, will subserve utility. She has a round stern, and will be capable of mounting 130 guns—when completed she will be the *largest vessel in the world.—Freeman's Journal.*

EASTON, JAN. 10.

FIRE!

On Tuesday morning last, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a Fire broke out in this town in a small frame building on Court street, opposite the Market. The fire originated from heating of an oven, the the flames of which caught the wether-boarding, and in a short time, that, with two others adjoining, were destroyed; but from the more than common exertions of of our citizens, its further progress though alarming, was stopped.—*Star.*

Several persons at Pawtucket, on Christmas eve, assembled in a room, where a fire of charcoal was kindled in an iron stove, without any funnel.—They were all in a short time seized with violent spasms, and sickness of the stomach, and were incable of escaping from the room. Their situation was fortunately discovered, and they were relieved, and in a short time all recovered.

GALLIOPOLIS, (ohio,) DEC. 3.

LONGEVITY.—Died in Harrison township, in this county, on Tuesday the 22d ult. Mrs. ANN BAILEY.—From the best account we have had, she must have been at least 115 years of age. According to her own account her father was a soldier in Queen Anne's wars—that on getting a furlough to go home, he found his wife with a fine daughter in her arms, whom he called Anne, after the Queen, as a token of respect. In 1714 she went from Liverpool to London, with her mother on a visit to her brother. While there, she saw Lord Lovett beheaded.—She came to the U. States the year after Braddock's defeat, aged then forty-six years. Her husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After this to avenge his death, she joined the garrison, under the command of Col. Wm. Clendenin, where she remained until the final departure of the Indians from the country. She has always been noted for intrepid bravery. Col. Wm, Clendenin, says, while he was commander of the garrison where Charleston, Kanhawa, is now located, an attack by Indians was hourly expected. On examination, it was believed that the amunition on hand was insufficient to hold out a siege of any length. To send even two, three, or four men to Lewisburg, the nearest place it could be had, a distance of a hundred miles, was like sending men to be slaughtered; and to send a larger force was weakning the garrison. While in this state, Anne Bailey volunteered to leave the fort at night, and go to Lewisburg. She did so, and travelled the wilderness where not a vestige of a house was to be seen, arrived safe at Lewisburg, delivered her orders, received the ammunition and returned safe to her post amid the plaudits of a grateful people.—*Free Press.*

☞As the Lilliputian songsters have engaged the Court House for Monday night, the ERISTICAL SOCIETY of Chestertown, will meet on Tuesday evening next at half past six o'clock.

JAMES WALL, Sec.

Jan. 13.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has a number of good servants belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Worrell, Esq. to dispose of. He also wishes to sell his FARM situate in the neighbourhood of Chestertown, the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Mr. John Harrison, and a LOT on Queen St. opposite the residence of Mr. Thomas Davis.

J. G. McCLEAN.

January 13.

STORE GOODS,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber intending to decline business, will offer his STOCK of GOODS at public sale on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. consisting entirely of goods purchased last spring and fall. The stock comprises an excellent assortment of Medicines with Furniture complete—also will be offered some excellent Household Furniture—The terms of sale will be cash before delivery.

AARON DANIEL.

Head of Sassafras, }
January 13, 1826. }

A GOOD COOK

Wanted—for one who can come well recommended, liberal wages will be given—Apply at this office.

Jan. 13.

NOTICE.

The members of the Levy Court for Kent county are requested to meet at Chestertown, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature for an alteration of the poor house establishment of said county.

Jan. 13.

Lilliputian Songsters.

MR. & MISS CLARK,

Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Chestertown and Kent County, that they intend giving their last

CONCERT

OF

VOCAL MUSIC,

On Monday evening the 16th inst. at the Court House.

Jan. 13.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having retired from the Inn-keeping business in this place, returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the patronage afforded him. He requests, and will be greatly obliged to all those indebted to him on account, note or otherwise, to call on James E. Barroll, Esq. and make payment, he having due authority for this purpose, and for liquidating all claims due by myself—All persons having claims against me will be pleased to leave them with him for settlement.

The numerous claims due me, each amounting to a small sum, can put to inconvenience hardly any one in the payment, yet, in their aggregate they swell to so considerable an amount that the want thereof places me in considerable embarrassment. Each of my kind friends and former customers, should consider the small sum due by him, forms part of my hard earnings, and of cash necessarily expended, to keep the establishment in the order which it is hoped gave entire satisfaction. The payment then will not only be an act of sheer justice for laborious exertions to please, but will be gratefully remembered

THOMAS PEACOCK.

January 13.

Short settlements make long friends.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he has his books ready for settlement—all those who are indebted to him for work done in the year 1825, will oblige him by calling and closing their accounts, by paying the cash or giving their notes for the same, he hopes his proposals will not offend any, as it is his determination to close his acounts at the end of each year—all kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment of accounts at market price.

CHARLES E. TILDEN.

January 13.

Tickets only Twelve Dollars!

IN THE GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore on the 15th of February next, and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 Dollars!

the immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the tickets, have caused a most unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce. Distant Adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1	prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	prize of	30,000 is	30,000
1	prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1	prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1	prize of	5,000 is	5,000
15	prizes of	1,000 is	15,000
10	prizes of	500 is	5,000
50	prizes of	100 is	5,000
100	prizes of	50 is	5,000
100	prizes of	20 is	2,000
500	prizes of	12 is	6,000
10,500	prizes of	10 is	105,000
11,220	prizes amounting to		$303,000

The whole payable in CASH and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN

Tickets, - $12 00 | Quarters, - $3 00
Halves, - - 6 00 | Eighths, - - 1 50

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE,

Where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

*** Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore

☞Distant Adventurerers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to *COHEN'S OFFICE*, for if their orders should arrive too late, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme then on hand.

Baltimore, Dec. 20—(30)



POETICAL.

A late publication has met my eye published by G. C. Morgan, entitled *Leisure Hours at Sea*, which I have read with great pleasure. It is the production of one of our American Midshipmen, and reflects great credit on his taste, his original genius, and to his acquired talents. We present the following as a specimen

[*N. Y. Post.*

HOPE.

When youthful hearts are light and true,
And all is fair around us,
The future breaks upon our view
In every bright and pleasing hue—
For hope's sweet spell hath bound us,
And all seems fair around us.

But ah! too soon we are doomed to find
The scenes that looked so charming,
Beset with thorns, with snares entwin'd:
That Hope is false, and fortune blind,
And dangers most alarming,
Where all had seemed so charming.

Yet Hope hath still her pleasing power,
Although she's a deceiver;
And e'en while storms above us lower,
She paints so bright the future hour,
We cannot but believe her,
Although she's a deceiver.

Thus we stray on, in quest of joy,
The dupes of hope forever'
Earth hath no good without alloy,
And sweetest pleasure soonest cloy,
We soonest from them sever—
The dupes of Hope forever!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER TO A NEWLY MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter II.

ON THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

If your wife is an amiable woman, *if*, as the wise man says, *there be kindness, meekness, and comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men.* (Eccles. xxxvi. 23.) Prize therefore her worth; understand her value; for great indeed is the treasure you possess. Speaking of women, a late writer says, "I consider a religious, sensible, well-bred woman, one of the noblest objects in creation; her conduct is so consistent and well regulated; her friendship so steady; her feelings so warm and gentle; her heart so replete with pity and tenderness." No where does she appear to so much advantage as in the chamber of the sick; administering to the wants of the sufferer, sympathising in his pain, and pointing the way to his heavenly rest: as our great Scottish bard says—

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

O! how much more lovely and interesting to the heart does she appear in such scenes, than in all the blaze of beauty, armed for conquest, and decorated for the brilliant exhibition of a ball-room.

Among the many amiable qualities of woman, I cannot help noticing two, with which she appears gifted in a peculiar degree—resignation and fortitude. I remember hearing an eminent physician say, that he has been constantly struck with the superior quietness and resignation with which women supported bodily pain and suffering, as well as all the other evils of human life! When I speak thus, I of course allude to the sensible and superior part of the sex. Let not, therefore, the military or naval hero, suppose that fortitude is confined to his own profession; that it could only be met with on the plains of Waterloo, the waves of the ocean, or the burning deserts of Egypt.—No: it may also be sought and found in the gentle breast of woman. It accompanies her to the retired and silent chamber; it supports her under pain and sickness, sorrow and disappointment; it teaches her to sympathize with her husband and all around her, and to inspire them with patience by her words and example. And while she seeks no notice, no reward, but the regard and approbation of her heavenly Father, she meekly acquiesces in his divine will, and says under every trial, "*Father, not* MY *will, but* THINE *be done!*"

Has it never been remarked, how very superior, in point of discretion, woman is to man? Now, reader, do not mistake me. I mean not to say she possesses more *sense* than man: in this particular, man claims, and we allow him the prerogative; though, certainly, it is not every instance that proves its truth. But, in the quality of discretion, woman is decidedly and undoubtedly his superior. Unless it particularly concerns himself, a man seldom looks to the future consequences of what he either says or does, especially in small matters, or commonplace occurrences. Now a sensible woman sees at once the fit from the unfit, attends to the minutiæ of things, and looks through existing circumstances to their probable result. In short, a proper definition of the word *discretion*, would exactly convey a just idea of my meaning.

Mrs. H. More says, "There is a large class of excellent female characters, who, on account of that very excellence, are little known; because to be known is not their object. Their ambition has a better taste: they pas through life honoured and respected in their own small but not unimportant sphere, and approved by Him 'whose they are, and whom they serve,' though their faces are hardly known in promiscuous society. If they occasion little sensation abroad, they produce much happiness at home. These are the women who bless, dignify, and truly adorn society. The painter, indeed, does not make his fortune by their sitting to him; the jeweller is neither brought into vogue by furnishing their diamonds, nor undone by not being paid for them; the prosperity of the milliner does not depend on affixing their name to a cap or a colour; the poet does not celebrate them; the novelist does not dedicate to them;—but they posses the affection of their husbands; the attachment of their children; the esteem of the wise and good; and above all, they possess His favour, 'whom to know is life eternal.'"—O! proud lords of the creation, if Heaven, in its great kindness, has blessed you with such a wife, bright indeed rose the sun on your nuptial morn: prize her, love her, honour her, and be it the study of your life to make her happy.

But the sacred volume places the value and importance of domestic virtues in the female character, in a point of view at once more grand and elevated than any modern production, as may be plainly perceived in the following extracts.—"As the sun when it ariseth in the high heaven, so is the beauty of a good wife in the ordering of her house. The grace of a wife delighteth her husband, and a silent and loving woman is the gift of the Lord. A shamefaced and faithful woman is a double grace, and her continent mind cannot be valued. Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be double. A virtuous woman rejoiceth her husband, and he shall fulfil the years of his life in peace." (Eccles. xxvi.) "Hast thou a wife after thy mind? forsake her not, and give not thyself to a light woman." (Eccles. vii. 26.) "A good wife is a good portion, which shall be given in the portion of them that fear the Lord." (Eccles. xxvi. 3.) "Well is he that dwelleth with a wife of understanding." (Eccles. xxv. 8.) "A friend and companion never meet amiss: but above both is a wife with her husband." (Eccles. xl. 23.) "He that getteth a wife beginneth a possession, a help like unto himself, and a pillar of rest. Where no hedge is, there the possession is spoiled: and he that hath no wife, will wander up and down mourning." (Eccles. xxxvi. 24, 25.) "Rejoice with the wife of thy youth; and let her be as the loving hind and pleasant roe." (Prov. v. 18, 19.)—"Live joyfully with the wife whom thou lovest all the days of the life of thy vanity." (Eccles. ix. 9.) "Who can find a righteous woman? for her price is far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She is like the merchants' ships; she bringeth her food from afar. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. She considereth a field, and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard. She girdeth her loins with strength, and strengtheneth her arms. She perceiveth that her merchandise is good: her candle goeth not out by night. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor: yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy. She is not afraid of the snow for her household: for all her household are clothed with scarlet. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple. Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land. She maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth girdles to the merchant. Strength and honour are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband, also, and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all. Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." (Prov. xxxi. 10—30.

(*To be continued under the heads of General Conduct—Constancy and Fidelity—Domestic Habits—Absence—Expenditure—Increase of Family—Conclusion.*)

SHERIDAN'S LIFE.

The reading world have a great treat within their reach. We mean the life of Sheridan, by Moore. The volume contains nearly 600 pages, and yet an intense interest is kept up throng the whole work. It is, we believe, a most faithful picture, not a tame one but a portrait from the pencil of Guido of one of his favourite artists. Sheridan's name and character, in its outline, are familiar to all, but the particulars of his life had not been told us except through a few humourous anecdotes and distorted tales. It is now minutely given by a master. No restlessness is shown to vindicate where he should blame; no pulling regrets over follies and indiscretions; but his virtues and his faults are given fairly and fully.—*Boston Gaz.*

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Chestertown, on the 1st day of Jan. 1826.

Ally William	Morriss Harry
Ashley M. Mrs.	Patterson Alex.
Armstrong Wm.	Pierce S. G. Miss
Barger Rebec. Mrs.	Patrick Eveline Miss
Carville Mary Mrs.	Ringgold Maria Mrs.
Dashiell Robert	Reed Amos
Everitt B. Wm.	Scott Solomon 2
Forman Mark	Simmonds Joseph
Gould Samuel	Simpson Thomas
Huff John	Sluby Nicholas,
Holliday Mrs.	Smith Jane R. Mrs.
Hyland S. W. Miss	Smith Ann Mrs.
Harris James 2	Shamer Mary Mrs.
Hall James	Thomas John
Jones Owen C.	Thomas Lambert S.
Jones James E.	Tilghman Wm. H.
Little William	Thomas James,
Massy Isaac	Vaunort John,
Maslin Mary	Wallis Philip
Melton James	Wall Ann S. Mrs.
Maxwell Alex.	Wright William

JOSEPH REDUE, *P. M.*

Jan. 6.

TO RENT,



A House and Lot in the neighborhood of Goose Hill.—The house is new and in good order, and well calculated for a shoemaker's shop, grocery store or any other mechanic—a shoemaker is wanted in the neighborhood. The property will be let on good terms: apply to

JAMES W. GILCRIST or
Mr. WILLIAM FOREMAN.

January 6, 1826. 3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a vend. exps. issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed at the suit of Rebecca Skirven, use of James Eagle, against Philip Kennard, will be offered for public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning, one negro man called Aaron, one dark bay stud Horse, one yoke of Oxen and Cart, one bay Mare, one grey ditto, one sorrel ditto, and one bay Horse—seized and taken as the property of the said Philip Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of vend. exps.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 6, 1826.

MARYLAND:

Kent County, to wit.

This is to certify, that on the 26th day of December, 1825, James Salisbury, Jr. brought before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, a small bay Mare, in foal, which he alleged had been taken up by him, in the act of trespassing on his enclosure. The natural and artificial mrrks of said mare are as follows:—Shod before with steel-toed shoes, about 14 1-2 hands high, her left hind foot white, a white spot on each shoulder near the withers, and several white spots on her back; she racks, trots and canters. Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of December, 1825.

Wm. F. GLEAVES.

Jan. 6.

BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of the very best materials for carrying on the above business, and having obtained from Philadelphia two of the best workmen on gentlemens and ladies work, which, in addition to his other hands, (and strict attention to business on his part) will enable him to execute all orders intrusted to him with despatch—His work shall be as neat and durable as can be manufactured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

He takes the opportunity to present to his friends and the public, through this medium, his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes by selling cheap, *for cash*, and using his utmost endeavours to accommodate all who may honour him with their custom, to merit a larger share of public patronage

☞Hides and Skins will be received in return for Boots and Shoes, and the highest cash price allowed.

J. S. MERRIKEN.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

New Goods.

JOHN H. KENNARD has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Carefully selected by himself, and as they were bought rather out of season they are on better terms than usual. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Chestertown, Dec. 30,

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable farm, lying in the upper part of this county, near Black's ✕ roads, which belongs to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, and is now in the tenure of William H. Boyer. Possession will be given on the first of January 1826. For the terms apply to Samuel Kerr who resides near the property, or to

THOS. W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck, or
JOHN GROOME *Elkton.*

Dec. 30. tf.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *December 20th, 1825*

On application of Ebenezer Welch, Administrator of Gidion Spearman, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required; by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of December, 1825.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1825.

EBENEZER WELCH,
Adm'r of G. Spearman.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *December 20, 1825.*

On application of Spry Denny, administrator, C. T. A. of Christopher Spry, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of December, 1825.

SPRY DENNY,
Adm'r C. T. A. of Chr. Spry.

Chestertown, Dec. 30

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *December 20, 1825.*

On application of Ebenezer Welch, administrator, of William Spearman, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of December, 1825.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th, of December, 1825.

EBENEZER WELCH.
Adm'r of W. Spearman.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

Tanning and Currying.

The subscriber having taken that well known stand formerly occupied by James Claypole, in Chestertown, where he intends to carry on the Tanning and Currying business, and keeping, for sale, a general assortment of leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, hides or country produce—he will give cash or leather for hides, and will tan for one half.

He hereby solicits a portion of public patronage, and begs leave to suggest to the farmers an easy and cheap mode of paying for their leather next season, viz: Let your rail timber stand until the sap runs in the spring, then get the bark off of it, and bring it to the subscriber, who will pay for it, in leather, at any time after delivery. This mode will add durability to your rails, and he hopes, relieve you from the necessity of going out of your own county for leather.

Any kind of oak bark will do.

JOHN CRANE.

Dec. 30. 9w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of vendition exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Maxwell, use of Hannah Lamb, executrix of Daniel Lamb, deceased, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 14th of January next, at the market house, Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, interest and title of the said Cooper in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land which was devised by Hezekiah Cooper to Peregrine Cooper, (the father of the said Peregrine Cooper named in the writs) by will, dated the 23d day of January, 1778, and which was deeded by the said Peregrine Cooper to his son Peregrine Cooper (within named) by will bearing date on or about the 20th of December, 1816, and supposed to contain Three Hundred and Thirty Acres, more or less, (excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons) also all his right, title, claim and interest in and to two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called "Worth's Folly," and the other called "Dunkin's part of Worth's Folly," which said last mentioned tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore conveyed by a certain Unit Angeir to a certain Rachel Woodland, who afterwards intermarried with the said Peregrine Cooper; also all his right and title to a negro man called Sandy, two bay Horses and two Cows, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Dec. 23.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of Lambert Wickes, executor of Ephraim Vansant 4th, deceased, against William Sims, will be offered at public sale, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the Market House in Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the said William Sims, in and to all these tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, lying, and being in Kent county, and containing one hundred and thirty four acres, two roods and twenty perches, also all his right title and interest in and to that tract or part of a tract of land, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, called "Shad's Hole," containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, all of which said tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore sold and conveyed to the said William Sims by a certain Edward Sims, as by deed duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, and bearing date on, or about, the 27th November, 1820, will appear, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of vend exps.

MORGAN BROWNE. Sh'ff.

Dec. 23.

IN CHANCERY,

December 12, 1825.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by George Meginnis, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Samuel Riley, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the 12th day of February next—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Chestertown newspaper, before the 12th day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be $2000

True Copy.—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. C. C.

Dec. 23.

Groceries, Shoes, Boots and HATS.

E. BLACKISTON has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh supply of

GROCERIES AND HATS,

which he can sell cheap for cash.

Fur Hats, made by Rogers,	-	$4 50
Do. do.	- - -	3 00
Do. do.	- - -	2 50
Do. do.	- - -	1 50
Wool Hats,	- - -	0 62
Old Hyson,	$1 50	
Young Hyson and	1 25	TEAS.
Hyson Skin	1 00	
Cogniac Brandy	- -	$2 00
Holland Gin	- - -	1 50
Jamaica Spirits	- - -	1 50
Old Rye Whiskey	- -	1. 00
Common do.	- - - -	0 50
N. E. Rum	- - - -	0 50
Java Coffee	- - - -	0 25
Common do.	- - - -	0 22
Loaf Sugar	- - - -	0 22
Orleans do.	- - - - -	0 12
do. do. ordinary	- - -	0 10

Molasses and Cheese, very good,
Six different kinds of Tobacco, some of the best that Baltimore can afford.
Powder and Shot of different kinds.
Candles and Soap, of all kinds.
A fine assortment of Tin Ware,
Tortoise shell side Combs and
Common do.
BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.

He has a number of small articles not mentioned which are cheap, with a very fine assortment of Shoes. He is now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes in the best manner and at the lowest prices, having obtained first rate workmen on Boots and Ladies Shoes. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call—at the sametime he is too poor to trust.

Dec. 23.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1826. NO. 14

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER

JUDGE BUEL'S SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM OF FARMING ON LIGHT LAND.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

2. *Manures and their application.*

These consist of yard and stable dung, town manure, compost and gypsum. The cattle yards are made concave, with borders and sheds to feed the stock and protect them from storms. The subsoil is so retentive, or soon becomes so puddled, as to prevent the waste of urine and other liquids, which collect in the centre, and are there absorbed by the straw, stalks, and other litter, which is fed in the yards, or collected from the fields. By this economy, that moiety of the manure which runs off from a convex yard, is saved, and by the ample saturation and thickness of the mass, fermentation is retarded until the manure is wanted for the fields. Town manure costs from 12 1-2 to 25 cents the two horse load. The yards are generally cleaned in the spring for corn and potatoes, and at midsummer for the turnip crops. It is uniformerly spread over the whole surface and ploughed under as soon as possible. Composts are made in the mode recommended by Lord Meadowbanks, compost middens, by mixing one part of stable manure with three or four parts of swamp muck, or, peat earth, in alternate layers. The manure causes a slight fermentation in the muck, which is a mass of inert vegetable matter; on the appearance of which, the heap is turned and mixed with a shovel, and is soon after fit for use. Directions for preparing this compost, and estimates of its economy in husbandry, may be found in several of the European books on farming. This compost is applied as a top dressing to lucern, fruit trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, flower beds, &c. Gypsum is sown on grass grounds *early* in the spring, and upon corn and potato grounds before ploughing, at the rate of a bushel per acre. This method of ploughing it for summer crops, was adopted on the recommendation of Arator and Judge Peters. Mr. Buel thinks it equally beneficial as when placed upon hills. Lime has been used by him only on reclaimed swamps, where it has been found beneficial in decomposing vegatable fibre, and in inducing a fermentation in peaty soil.

3. *Orchard and Garden Fruits.*

As these are calculated upon as a principal source of profit, much attention has been given by the proprietor to the selection and culture of them. More than a thousand trees have been already put out, most of which begin to show fruit.—Among these are one hundred pears, and as many plums. There are also peaches, cherries quinces, and as many varieties of the grape, indigenous and exotic. This is but a *beginning*. A large nursery has been formed, in which the choicest kinds of American and European fruit has been propagated. We have, and shall soon publish a catalogue of apples, compiled by Mr. Buel, with a view to guide him in his selection. The table is too large for our columns this week; we shall therefore now only state, that it exhibits, in different columns and on a single sheet of paper, the names and synonymes of more than seventy select apples; the date of the variety and the specific gravity of the must, where these have been ascertained; the country or locality where each originated, or was first brought into notice; the particular use for which each is adapted; its size, shape, colour, consistence and flavour, the time at which each variety is fit for use, and the period to which it lasts; the quality of the tree as a bearer; the general character of the tree and fruit; and the authority on which the description is given. We find in this table natives of Great Britain, France, Germany, the Russian empire, and of all the northern and middle states. It embraces many kinds described by Coxe; such approved varieties, described by Loudon in his Encyclopedia of Gardening, as have been introduced into our nurseries, including most of the new varieties of Knight, and others, imported by Mr. Buel from London; and some valuable indigenous kinds not before described. The value of such a descriptive table to a common purchaser of fruit trees, must be apparent; and we hope our nurserymen will profit of the example. Since the completion of this table, Mr. Buel has received sixteen new varieties of the apple, selected from the garden of the London Horticultural Society, of which he is a corresponding member, and about thirty other varieties of choice fruit. He contemplates adding to his catalogue a correct drawing of each kind of fruit in its mature state.

Mr. Buel, considering that a *tree* is as much benefited by food and tillage as a hill of *corn*, is particularly careful with his young orchards. Of four hundred apple trees planted out last spring, from his nursery, all grew but three; and when last seen by our correspondent, in October, they looked remarkably well, and some of them had made from twenty to twenty-nine inches of new wood. The holes for these trees were dug the preceding autumn, three feet square, and eighteen inches deep, the lower spit spread abroad, and the holes two-thirds filled with scrapings of lanes about his barns, or rich surface mould. The expense of making the holes was two dollars per hundred.—We understand that he has dressed them liberally this fall with compost middens. Where the ground of this orchard is not tilled, he causes it to be dug with a spade, twice in a summer, two or three feet around each tree, and generally places around the trunks, in autumn, a few shovels of manure, or compost, the first being spread in the spring. He transplants the apple while small, generally after it has grown two years from the bud.—The roots are thereby preserved almost entire and the growth is very little retarded by the removal, provided it is put into as good ground as it is taken from. The heads of the trees are formed in the nursery the summer before they are transplanted, that the wounds of the knife may heal while the growth is vigerous, and the necessity of pruning when they are put in the orchard prevented. The dessert fruit is put in rows, each kind by itself.—The cider fruit is the crab, of Virginia; the Harrison and Winesap, of New Jersey and the Hagloe, of England. Each kind is planted by itself, to facilitate the gathering and manufacture of the fruit seperately; a course which, if generally adopted, cannot fail materially to improve the common table drink of the northern and middle states.

In 1824, the first plantation of apples, which was put out without care or experience, and which has been much neglected until he removed to his farm, was found to be seriously injured by lice, of the shape of flaxseed, but of smaller size, which adhered to the bark, and almost covered the surface of many of the trees.—In June, of that year, he applied by way of experiment, a strong mixture of soft soap, lime and water, of the consistence of whitewash, with a stiff brush, to several of the trunks. He found this had the desired effect. It not only destroyed the insects with which it came in contact, but greatly improved the texture and appearance of the bark, and the growth of the tree. In June, of the present year, a like applicption was made to nearly two hundred trees, similarly affected, not only to the trunks but to the branches, as far as was practicable, the tops being previously divested of a great portion of their stunted, lousy wood. The remedy has been complete. The bark has assumed a smooth healthy appearance; the growth has been luxurient, and the fruit uncommonly fair and free from worms—The application should be made between the middle of May and the middle of June, as that is the time when the new generation comes forth, and is the most readily destroyed. Mr. Buel intends hereafter to add salt to the wash, which will cause it to adhere more firmly, and may withall prove destructive to the insects which puncture and destroy the embryo or young fruit. On examining his peach trees, when in blossom, and when the petals had partially fallen, he discovered great numbers of the *aphis* in the corolla and calix, principally in the latter, feeding upon the embryo. Where these most abounded, there was very little fruit. Most of his plums, in his garden, were punctured by an insect, probably a species of the *curculis*, while small, & fell from the tree; while those in his poultry yard suffered none worth noticing. This seems to corroborate the opinion of the late Dr. Tilton, that poultry and hogs are highly useful in fruit orchards, by destroying the insects which prey upon fruit. It is probable that the salt, soap and lime, if applied early, before the blossoms open, would destroy many eggs and larva, and insure abundance of fruit. Mr. Buel intends to make the trial, and to try another method which has been recommended, viz: to fumigate the trees with brimstone for several mornings, while they are in bloom.

4. *Nursery.*

A small one was put out six years ago, with a view to support with trees the garden and farm. It has since been extended to a large scale, for the public accommodation, and as a sourse of profit. It dontains one hundred and twenty kinds of apples, and a great variety of other fruit. But the owner's intention is to circumscribe the varieties, and to confine his attention to the best kinds. The material properties of the apple, are acid, (malic,) vegetable mucilage, or extractive matter, sugar, water, and the principle of flavour. In the manufacture of cider, the last of these properties is destroyed by the process of fermentation; the vegetable mucilage is seperated, and settles in lees; and the sugar is converted into alcohol. The quality of cider fruit, therefore, materially depends upon the specific gravity of its unfermented juice, or upon the greater or less proportion which the sugar bears to the water. The heaviest must will give the strongest cider, and although we have no precise standard, it is believed that apple juice of the specific gravity of 1075, (pure water being 1000,) will be so strong, or contain such a proportion of spirit, as to prevent the acetous fermentation, in the ordinary temperature of our cellars. In other words, it is believed, that our *strongest* apples, (which have generally the least juice,) *and those only*, will produce a liquor, which under good management, will retain a fine vinous flavour for years. From a belief in the correctness of this hypothesis, Mr. Buel has selected for cider the varieties which give the heaviest must. The new varieties introduced by the President of the London Horticultural Society, by crossing two approved kinds, as our breeders cross live stock, are preeminent for this property, and possess, besides, the advantages of youth; as will be seen by the following comparative statement, collected from the British horticultural writers:

Sp. gr. of the best old varieties.		*Do. new varieties of Knight.*	
Redstreak,	1079	Foxley,	1080
Fox whelp,	1076	Downton pippin	1080
Lean's pearmain,	1072	Grange apple,	1079
Orange pippin,	1074	Yellow Siberian,	1085
Old pearmain	1079	Siberian Harvey,	1091

5. *Potatoes,*

Are cultivated on a comparatively large scale, and constitute a profitable crop. They are almost invariably manured with long dung, and have yielded from 200 to 458 bushels the acre. They are planted in drills, where there is no sod; the pieces at six and eight inches apart, covered with the back of a harrow drawn across the furrows; well harrowed when the shoots begin to appear above the surface; dressed once with the plough and hoe, and harvested with the plough and potato hook. The greatest product is procured in this way. Sometimes the seed is dropt in every third or fourth furrow, in ordinary ploughing of green sward, and of course covered with the plough, and the ground afterwards rolled and harrowed. Cultivated in this way, the crop has been 430 bushels per acre. Contrary to general practice, *moist* (not wet grounds,) are selected for this root. Our correspondent saw the last harvesting of three acres in a reclaimed swamp, which had been ploughed this year for the first time, and notwithstanding the extreme drought of the summer, the product was but a little short of 700 bushels. They were planted in hills. Mr. Buel is satisfied, from experiments, that moist, light soils, not only give the greatest product, but the best flavoured tubercles. This opinion derives weight from the high reputation of the Irish and Nova Scotia potatoes, which are grown amidst perpetual fogs.

6. *Live Fences.*

His farm being destitute of materials for dead fences, Mr. Buel has commenced in earnest the cultivation of hedges, and has already more than half a mile in different stages of growth.—He has used the English white thorn, (*Crategus Oxyacantha,*) and two or three indigenous kinds, (we think the *C. coccinea* and *C. flava,*) the plants of the latter collected from the woods. The latter give stronger shoots and spines, and appear to be better adapted to the climate, and particularly to moist situations, than the European species. About 1100, gathared in this way, had just been planted. They are mostly planted in single rows, and some of them have been splashed (though we think them yet too small for that operation,) according to the directions laid down by our friend Kirk, of Delaware. Others are planted in double, and some in triple rows, in quincunx form. These are expected to become a sufficient barrior without splashing. The whole are planted upon a level surface, previously prepared by the spade or a potato crop, and were clipped in June. Mr. Buel is encouraged by their promising appearance, and has collected the seeds of several plants, to extend his plantation and multiply his experiments. These are of the indigenous thorns already mentioned, of the three thorned acacia, or honey locust, (*Gleditschia triacantha,*) and of the white mulberry, (*Morus alba.*) He has also collected seeds of the sweet briar, (*rosa rubiginosa,*) to plant in his existing fences, where the quicks have failed to grow, or have died, from a belief that they will, by their thrifty growth, in two or three years, effectually close the vacancies.

7. *Turnips.*

His partiality for this is induced by a soil admirably adapted to their culture, and the certainty of profit. He confines himself to two kinds; the Swedish and the white flat—the latter comprising the varieties of green and red tops: the latter for the table, and the former principally for cattle. Both are raised as a second crop; the Swedes after clover, and the whites after small grains. The quantity annually cultivated, is six or seven acres. We were shown a field of two acres of flat turnips, which made the fourth crop grown on it in two summers, viz: clover and ruta baga the first year—barley and white turnips the second. The gross product, besides the clover, was 1500 bushels of turnips and 70 bushels of barley.—The flat turnips are sometimes sown broadcast, and sometimes with the drill harrow, the last of July and beginning of August, and once cleaned and thinned with the turnip hoe. The Swedes are drilled in about the beginning of July, dressed twice with Robert Sinclair's cultivator, and thinned and cleaned once with the turnip hoe. The flat kind, and part of the other, find a ready market in this city; but the latter are principally reserved for cows and other stock in the spring, the pasture ground being very limited. The average crop of the Swedes is from five to six hundred, and of the others from two to three hundred bushels per acre. The maximum expense of these crops, including manure, does not exceed six cents the bushel, and the minimum is often above three.

8. *Grasses.*

Herdsgrass, (white and red top,) the smooth and rough stalked meadow-grass, and some other species, are indigenous.—The white and red clovers, and timothy, have come in spontaneously, and the two latter have been annually sown. Orchard grass, tall meadow oat-grass, rye grass and lucern, have been cultivated. The timothy is preferred for hay, as containing the most nutriment, and being the best adapted to moist and permanent meadow grounds. The orchard grass, or cocksfoot, is sown with clover. It is fit to cut in the last of June, and it makes the finest perennial pastures. A piece which had been cut four years for seed, had annually sent up new plants from the seed scattered, until the sward had become uncommonly thick and firm. It endures drought better than other fibrous rooted grasses, grows quicker (the tall meadow oat excepted,) it is more permanent, and is not affected by the shade of trees.—The lucern was sown with winter rye, about the first of May, 1824, as recommended by a New Jersey correspondent of the American Farmer, and has done remarkably well. It is fed green to cows, hogs, horses, &c. The first cutting is begun about the 20th of May, and the cutting may be repeated at intervals of fifteen to twenty-five days, according to the season. It comes in as a valuable auxiliary to the ruta baga, in making up for a deficiency of pasture. The climate appears to be too dry and warm for the rye grass; though a small patch, from seed sent by us (and recieved from that enlightened British farmer, Charles Champion, Esq.) to Mr. Buel, of a new variety, looked remarkably well. His experience has not been sufficient with the oat grass, to enable him to judge of it satisfactorily.—Clover is employed as a food for vegetables, rather than as food for animals.

9. *Root and Stump Fence.*

We were struck with the novelty and economy of this. Stumps and roots have been taken out of the swamps and marshy grounds, cut and split for fuel, and piled as a fence for enclosures. When dried, they become hard, burn well, and contain much resin. Although they have constituted the principal fuel used in the dwelling for five or six years, the quantity remaining forms a fence sixty or eighty rods, and many stumps remain to be taken from the ground. They afford ample compensation for the labour of extracting and preparing them, in a neighbourhood where wood sells for four to seven dollars the cord of 128 cubic feet.

10. *Products.*

The following statement of these, and of their value, has been recently received. It does not include the products of a large garden, of the nursery, or of the dairy.

94 loads of hay, estimated at sixty tons, of which forty are intended for market, at $10, is		$600 00
180 bushels wheat (by estimate,) at $1,		180 00
72	do. rye, at 50 cents,	32 50
70	do. barley, sold at 81 cents,	56 70
850	do. Potatoes, most of them sold at an average price of 46 cents,	391 00
200	do. corn (by estimate,) at 50 cts.	100 00
320	do. turnips, sold at 37 1-2 cents,	120 00
100	do. ruta baga, for market, 37 1-2 cents,	37 50
700	do. do. for cattle, worth 10 cts.	70 00
13	do. grass seeds, orchard and tall oat,	32 50
3000	cabbages, (of 7000 put out,) sold at $4 per hundred,	120 00
		$1740 20

The ground employed for raising the above crops between 54 and 57 acres.—Two labourers and a boy employed during the season, and about $25 expended for extra labour in harvest.

Governor's Message.

The Hon. the President of the Senate, and The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates,

GENTLEMEN,—You having again assembled from different sections of the state to transact the public business, and to effectuate the views and wishes of your constituents, it then properly devolves upon this department, to place before you our proceedings and suggest such measures as we may think compatible with the general interest.

By a resolution of the legislature passed at the last session, No. 7, we were requested to transmit to the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives, of the congress of the United States, and also to the governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, copies of the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which has been done; and by authority of the first and twenty-second sections of said act, three commissioners have been appointed on the part of this state, for the purpose of opening books and receiving subscriptions. In anticipation of the incalculable advantages likely to be derived from this long contemplated work, we cannot forbear earnestly reccommending to you as the constituted guardians of the states interests, to extend your fostering hand to this great improvement. We do not deem it necessary to expatiate on the innumerable advantages which must result from the great influx of western produce into the commercial metropolis of our state, but above all, as citizens of the union, on the broad scale of justice, we should extend to those to whom nature has denied them, some of those blessings which we enjoy. It will tend to strengthen the bonds of union between the states in time of peace, and facilitate their operations in time of war. It must be a pleasing reflection to the citizens of the United States, to see the many improvements which have been projected, or are now actively progressing towards a final accomplishment. When we contemplate the vast and mighty works of one of our sister states, in mingling the waters of the lakes with the ocean; when we view the exertions of others pursuing that noble example, are we to slumber at our posts, and suffer ourselves to be reproached with inactivity, when duty and interest so loudly call for attention! Whilst on this interesting subject, permit us to call your attention to a correspondence between the Clerk of the Council, and the Attorney General, by which you will perceive, that if it is desired to invest the interest the state now has in the Potomac and Ohio Canal Company, upon the terms and conditions allowed by the charter of the latter, to the creditors and stockholders of the former, further legislation upon the subject will be necessary.

David Middleton's claim for riding express during the late war, has been examined agreeable to the eighth resolution, and the sum of twenty dollars allowed and paid him therefor.

In compliance with the resolution No. 11, we appointed Col. Henry Kemp, as agent to lease the lot of ground therein mentioned, and to ascertain and report to us what sums (if any) have heretofore been received, by any persons for rent of said property. No report on this subject has been received.

We examined the claims of James Dooley, for Cartouch Boxes, as authorised and required by resolution No. 14, but believeing that it was not a fair and reasonable claim against the state rejected it.

In obedience to the resolution No 17 we selected such of the arms deposited in the state house as we deemed worthy of repair, and contracted for repairing and cleaning of them, on such terms as we thought were equitable, but believe none have been either cleaned or repaired.—On examining the arms at Easton, we discovered many of them in a ruinous situation; we therefore thought it advisable to

have them cleaned and repaired. A similar contract was made, some of them have been put in order. We have turned our attention to the camp equipage, accoutrements and munitions of war, belonging to the state, as required by the said resolution, and can find no more convenient and safe place of deposit than where they are now.

A copy of the 18th resolution "highly appreciating the long and faithful services of the impartial and dignified administration of James Monroe, late President of the United States," has been fowarded to him, expressing "the ardent wishes of the General Assembly of Maryland, that he may long live to enjoy every domestic blessing, and the highest reward of patriotism, in the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen"

Nothing has been done under the resolution No. 19, requesting the executive to ascertain what repairs are necessary to the ordnance belonging to the state in the possession of the artillery company commanded by Captain David Kemp, and to cause such repairs to be made," &c.—No application for that purpose having been made.

As directed by the 23th resolution, we have had the chambers of the two houses of assembly repaired, and new furniture placed therein. We beg leave further to state, that (although not authorised by your honorable bodies, but concious of receiving your approbation,) we have also had the council chamber repaired and some new furniture procured for it.

Under the restrictions of the 87th resolution, we have ascertained and settled the expenses incurred by the commissioners appointed to adjust and define the western boundary line—a detailed statement of which will at an early period be laid before the general assembly.

The 39th resolution directs the governor to have the suppement to the militia law, passed at the last session published, which has been complied with. We beg leave to call your serious attention to the situation of our militia. A well organized militia may truly be called the strong arm of the state. "The proper and natural defence of a free government." It is by an effective militia, we can alone be able at a short notice, and a small expense, to preserve domestic tranquillity and repel foreign aggression, and although we are in the present enjoyment of the blessings of peace and prosperity, we have no reason to believe in a perpetual continuance of them. It is therefore the dictate of wisdom and sound policy to put into operation those useful and economical forces which are best calculated to secure our repose. Under the present system, it is believed to be impracticable ever to obtain the advantages which we ought to derive; on the contrary, we view it only as calculated to produce a heavy expense to the state, and a waste of the time of her citizens for no benefit whatever. We think the brigade returns which have been made to this department will justify this remark in relation to one important object of keeping up an organization of the militia, viz. that of ascertaining their numbers. For notwithstanding the many exertions we have made, and considerable expenses incurred to procure full and accurate reports upon this subject, the returns we have received are so incomplete and defective, that no benefit nor but little information has been derived from them.—We therefore most earnestly recommend the passage of a more energetic militia law, or a total abolition of the present system.

In pursuance of the authority vested in us by the resolution No. 25, passed by the legislature at December session, 1823, we have directed the register of the land office to transcribe the first 102 pages of Liber P. T. No. 2, and Liber E. I. No. 6, from page 446 to 535, having found from examination that so much of said records required transcribing.

Two hundred copies of each the 5th and 6th volumes of Harris and Johnson's reports, contracted for by the executive in virtue of the resolution No. 50, passed at December session, 1823, have been completed and delivered, and drafts on the treasurer of the western shore to the amount of two thousand dollars paid therefor. By the aforesaid resolution those copies are at the future disposition of the legislature. You will therefore make such distribution of them, as in your wisdom and judgment the public interest requires and as will most effectually promote the object in obtaining them.

A report has been received from Col. Henry Kemp, who in conjunction with William Sanderson, Esq. had been appointed to superintend the repairs of the Barracks at Frederick Town, under the resolution, No 7, passed at December session 1822, stating that with the sum advanced them, ($600,) they had "put both wings of the barracks under a new roof, with the best of materials, put in window and door frames where necessary, and doors and window shutters to the upper story of of the eastern wing, so that the whole of the barracks are now in a complete state of preservation from any further injury by the weather." An account of the expenditures, with the proper vouches accompanied the report and has been adjusted by the executive and finally settled.

The constitution of the state, declaring that "no part of the form of government shall be altered, changed or abolished, unless a bill, so to alter, change or abolish the same shall pass the general assembly & be published at least three months before a new election," &c. and the legislature at the last sesion having passed several bills to "alter, change or abolish" certain parts of the said form of government, we caused *all* said bills to be published *more* "than three months before the last election of delegates," in such and so many newspapers, as we deemed necessary to fulfil the *object* of the aforesaid constitutional provision.

In execution of the authority and direction contained in the resolution of the general assembly, passed at December session 1823, No. 14, the Attorney General has been directed to institute "such suit or suits as may be necessary for the recovery of such demands as may be due from each and all the officers mentioned in the said resolution, who have failed to record such papers as by them respectively ought to have been recorded, and who have not completed the records of the same." A copy of the letter of instruction to the Attorney General, and of a communication from him in relation thereto, is herewith submitted for your information

Communications have been received from the governments of several states, to wit: Delaware, Connecticut, and Illinois, enclosing resolutions of the legislatures of those respective states, and requesting that they be submitted to the legislature of this state, for its consideration. The said several communications are herewith transmitted as requested.

We have to lament the death of several Registers of Wills in the different counties, since the adjournment of the Legislature; the vacancies have been filled in conformity to the constitution; but it now belongs on the two houses of the general assembly, to make more permanent appointments of those offices.

We condole with you for the loss of another revolutionary patriot, Colonel William Richardson, late Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. An appointment to fill his place has been made, but it now devolves on the House of Delegates, agreeably to the constitution, to make a more permanent appointment of that officer.

A most atrocious murder having been committed in Cecil county, we thought it advisable to make proclamation, offering a reward for the murderer, with a view of bringing him to condign punishment.

Several communications having been received at this department, announcing the arrest of a person supposed to be the murder, and feeling every desire to bring him to justice, we, at the expense of the state, directed witnesses to proceed to the place of confinement to identify him, and paid the expenses of others who attended from Virginia, to give evidence before the court, in which he was prosecuted; which we hope will meet the approbation of your honourable bodies, altho' the person thus arrested and prosecuted, was acquitted, and we have been, as yet, unable to discover the miscreant who committed the outrage.

We hope it will not be considered a departure from our duty, to call your attention to the encouragement and protection of agriculture. When we consider its importance to all classes of society, we fondly hope it will not fail to receive the aid of you who are so deeply interested in its prosperity. It is with pleasure we have witnessed the beneficial effects of the societies which have been instituted for its improvement, not only in this, but in other states, which have been the means of producing emulation, not only in fertilizing our soil, but also in the rearing of all descriptions of live stock.

We conceive it to be one of the imperious duties of the executive of the state, to exercise a general superintending vigilance over the peace, the order, and safety of society. Under the sanction of this opinion, we would respectfully and earnestly solicit your attention to the pernicious tendency and effects of the meeting together of bodies of negroes, whether at public places for the purposes of dissipation and riot, or in the woods for pretended worship, when not under the notice and controul of the other portion of our population. The policy of the laws in slave-holding states, ought to be, not only protective of the rights of the master and of the person of the slave; but such as will insure strict subordination, without which, the well-being of society will become seriously disturbed.

We cannot but deplore that a race of human beings were ever introduced upon our soil, to whom, every day's experience more and more convinces us, equal rights of citizenship never can be extended, and the only course which seems left for the legislature, and those to whom the execution of the laws is entrusted, is, to regulate their condition with the most perfect humanity, but with the strictest energy. The pernicious effects of their meetings at small villages and other places where plans of iniquity and vice are engendered, and matured, are too well known. It is at those haunts also, where where they so frequently perfect their plans for escape from service, in which they are too often aided and protected, within and without our jurisdiction.

It may not be unknown to you, that a professedly religious sect of negroes, calling themselves Bethelites, is in existence within this state, who recognize no head among the white class, and who have seceded from the respectable sect to which they formerly were attached. That this society having its head in the capital of a sister state, and its ramifications in several other states, has been engaged in other matters than religious worship, we are well assured.

We conceive it to be highly interesting to the welfare of the community, that you should take into consideration the evils emanating from the numerous tipling shops, which are opened in every section of the state. The proceedings of our courts of criminal jurisdiction will bring to your recollection the many infractions of our laws arising therefrom; and you cannot, it is presumed, have failed to observe the frequent disturbances of the peace of society and the ruin of families which they occasion.

In the midst of our active exertions to promote the interest and prosperity of our state, let it be remembered, that nothing will contribute more to this effect, both in a moral and political point of view, than a general diffusion of literature.—Knowledge is the foundation on which the fair fabric of our liberty is based. It is this which distinguishes the civilized man from the savage, who roams the wilderness; and this is the distinguishing feature in the character of our republic, which gives us an elevated rank amongst the nations of the earth. But we, as a state, cannot boast of any distinction amongst our sister states, with respect to literary establishments. Our schools and seminaries of learning within their respective spheres, have contributed much to the diffusion of knowledge; but there are many parts of the state too remote from them to enjoy a full share of their benefits.

Inasmuch as we consider this a highly important subject, and in every way intimately connected with our prosperity, we hope some measure may be adopted by your honourable bodies, which may tend to a more general diffusion of literature. We are aware, that in such an undertaking many difficulties will present themselves, but with the continuation of that zeal which has ever characterized the citizens of Maryland, we feel confident those difficulties will not be found insurmountable.

The declaration of rights having guaranteed to our citizens the administration of justice "speedily and without delay," we deem it our duty to call the attention of the legislature to the state of the business of the sixth judicial district The regular trial dockets of that part of Baltimore county, comprised within the limits of Baltimore city, for the years 1824 and 1825, have not been called, except for the purpose of taking judgments by confession, and the causes which have engaged the attention of the court for the last two years and a half, have been such as were regularly marked for trial, three, four, five. and six years ago. This accumulation of business is to be attributed to the increased population of Baltimore, and the numerous suits which necessarily grow out of the multifarious transactions of a great commercial commercial city.—Her population and commerce are more than doubled, since the present judiciary system went into operation, and those transactions which become the subjects of litigation in courts of justice, have of course greatly multiplied, if they have not kept pace with her extended population and trade. We need not remark to you the injurious tendency of this state of things to her inhabitants; it is sensibly felt by men of business there, and cannot but be obvious to all. The speedy administration of justice, especially in a commercial city, is of the greatest consequence in promoting her prosperity, and the delays inseparable from the present arrangement of her civil tribunals, cannot but operate in many cases as a denial of justice. We are informed, that every effort has been made by the court to reduce the docket by the adoption of such rules as they conceived would aid them in the dispatch of business, and that their regular terms have been constantly extended as far as it was practicable: and they have also held adjourned sessions of the court, and have every year continued them, until an adjournment was called for by the clerk, to enable him to prepare his dockets for the succeeding term; but that with all their efforts they have been unable to reduce the docket. These statements receive confirmation from the annual returns made by the clerk of Baltimore county court, of the duration of the terms of the court, and his report to the legislature, in conformity with a resolution passed at the last session. As the most laborious and continual industry on the part of the judges, cannot reduce the docket to such a state that the suits can or will be tried, at the regular trial terms, it will be for you to say, whether some legislation may not be necessary on this subject.

We submit for your consideration a letter and accompanying pamphlet, from the Hon. Samuel Smith, one of our Senators in Congress, upon the subject of a claim on the United States, for interest upon the money advanced and expended by this state, for its defence during the late war. We also submit for your consideration, copies of two letters from the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, late agent of the state, to settle its claims on the United States, by one of which he resigns his agency, in consequence of having been elected a member of the House of Representatives. But you will perceive, that Mr. Kerr distinctly makes known his readiness to "do any thing in his power *unofficially* to effect a final settlement of the unliquidated claims of the state." The zeal and ability displayed by Mr. Kerr, whilst acting as official agent of the state, and the full knowledge acquired by him, in that capacity, of the whole extent of her claim, connected with his present official station, seems to point to him as the proper person to bring them to a final close, with the proper accounting officers of the United States, or if necessary before Congress. You will further discover, by one of Mr. Kerr's letters, that during the last winter, a communication and a certain document, (the bill reported in favour of the Virginia claim,) on this subject, were received from the honorable Joseph Kent, a member of the House of Representatives from this state, which were transmitted to Mr. Kerr, *then* the official agent of the state. Having full confidence in the justice and impartiality of the constituted authorities of the general government, we cannot entertain a doubt, but that our claim will be admitted, and paid, so soon as it is ascertained and presented in the proper form; as it rests upon principles already recognized and acted on by them.

As some difficulty has arisen in the minds of the executive, as to what are the duties of the armourers, we would respectfully suggest the propriety of defining them by law, and also fixing their salaries, with a just relation thereto.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender you, the worthy representatives of our fellow citizens, my grateful acknowledgements for the honor which has been heretofore so generously conferred upon me The high duties and trusts confided to me, I have endeavoured to discharge with fidelity and impartiality, always keeping in view the interests of the state, and the rights of her citizens. I now take leave of my official station, and retire to the shades of private life, and carry with me the fondest desire that your deliberations may tend to the advancement of my native state.

We have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL STEVENS.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday January 10.

The House of Delegates were occupied to-day in matters of not much general interest. A bill was passed to enable Aliens to hold land within this state on condition of declaring their intention to become naturalized, and actually naturalize himself within twelve months after his being capable of becoming a citizen.

The Senate have yet to act upon it—Mr. Kennedy's Bill to grant to the State of Pennsylvania the right to cut a canal into and through Maryland, for the purpose of intersecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was called up and on motion of Mr. Howard referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Wednesday, January 11.

The bill to alter the Constitution so far as relates to the division of Counties into Election Districts, with a view that it may be regulated by a single act of the legislature, was taken up and after some discussion, rejected.

It will be seen by reference to the Constitution that there have been sixteen alterations of that instrument upon this subject, and more applied for almost every year.

The Bill to change the mode of electing the State Senate, was passed by the House. This bill divides the State into districts, and gives the election to the people. The Senate is to consist of twenty members, one being taken from Anne Arundel and Annapolis together—one from every other county and one from the City of Baltimore.

Thursday, January 12.

In the House of Delegates on this day Mr. Williams of Harford, offered a resolution calling upon the Treasurer for the account of all the sums expended upon the government House since the revolution. It was lost, the House being equally divided.

Upon a subsequent motion by Mr. Wilson the Auditor General was directed to report the amount expended since his being in office. A committee was appointed to examine the condition of the Government House and furniture and report thereon,

A resolution declaring the opinion of the Legislature" that Congress have power to adopt a general system of internal improvement for national purposes," which had been offered by Mr, Kennedy was taken-up and passed.

A bill reported by Mr. Tyson, confirming the act of last session which abolished that part of the Constitution which requires the members of the Legislature to take an oath previous to the election of Governor and Council, also passed the House, and as the Senate agreed to the change last winter, there is not much probability of their present dissent.

Friday, January 13.

Mr. Maxy's resolutions on the subject of the Presidential election, by which the Senators and Representatives of the state of Maryland in Congress assembled are requested to support an alteration of the Constitution, so that the power of chosing our Chief Magistrates shall be taken from Congress and given to the people altogether—passed the House today after a great deal of discussion, in which Mr. Maxy, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Tyson and Mr. Speed took a part.

A petition from John E. Howard and others relative to the claims of the heirs of Lord Baltimore was handed in, and referred to the committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Saturday, January 14.

The committee of grievances and court of justice, to whom was referred the memorial of John E. Howard, Tobias E. Stansbury, James Carroll and John B. Morris, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report;

That in the opinion of your committee, it deeply concerns the honor of the state of Maryland, as well as the interest of our people at large, that the claims, recently set up by the representatives of Louisa Browning, a daughter of Charles Lord Baltimore, (claims long since denounced by the legislature as derogatory to the dignity and sovreignty of the state,) should be resisted.

That the claim threatens the rights and possessions of many thousands of our citizens, whom the state, is by every obligation, bound to protect; and that it would be at once unsafe and unjust to allow the burden of resistance to rest upon individuals.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions;

Resolved, That the governor and council be, and they are hereby authorised to select and employ proper counsel not exceeding two members of the bar of Maryland, to appear to the suits now pending against citizens of this state, in the supreme or circuit courts of the United States, for arrearages of quit-rents claimed by the administrator of Louisa Browning.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby authorised to draw upon the treasurer of the western shore, for such sum or sums of money, as may be necessary to compensate such counsel. and to defray all necessary incidental expenses, incurred, in obtaining necessary documents, or otherwise in defending the said suits.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday Jan. 10.—In the Senate a bill was introduced by Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary Committee, "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States," which he accompanied with a few appropriate remarks relative to the importance of the subject. The provisions of the bill are similar to that reported in the House of Rrpresentatives. The same Committee reported the bill "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between the States," without amendment, but with the expression of their opinion that it ought not to pass. A very important and interesting report was made by Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. Chairman of the Committee on commerce, concerning the abolishing of the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost, accompanied by a bill for that purpose. Mr Johnston, of Lou. brought in a bill about the surveys, plans and estimates, for ascertaining the practicability of the Florida Canal; and Mr. Noble offered a resolution instructiug the Committee on Roads and Canals to authorise the president to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates to be made, for uniting the waters of the Wabash with Lake Michigan, and the waters of the Ohio with the Wabash and its branches. The bill to provide for the security of public money in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshals, and their Deputies, had its third reading, and passed.

In the House of Representatives, several resolutions were agreed to, on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, on the subject of a more general, and permanent, and less expensive, publication of the laws of the United States, and the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court; on motion of Mr. Moore of Alabama, relative to a post road from Huntsville to Tuscaloosa.

Wednesday Jan. 11.—In the senate, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Noble, provided for a survey of the proposed canal route to connect the waters of the river Wabash with lake Michigan, and also with the Ohio was taken up and adopted, after a few observations of Mr. N. on the subject.

A bill for the survey of the country in Florida, for the proposed canal and ship canal across the peninsula, was referred to the committee on roads and canals.—The bills relating to the Judiciary system were postponed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The bill to permit Anna Dubord to bring back certain slaves into the state of Louisiana, from the Island of Cuba, had its third reading, and passed. Mr. Van Buren from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to annul the territorial law of the government of Florida, in relation to wrecks on the coast.

FLORIDA CANAL.

The bill "for a survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico," having received its second reading, was referred to the committee on roads and canals. The Bill proves—

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby, authorised to cause to be made an accurate and thorough examination of the country south of the St. Mary's river, and including the same, with a view to ascertain the most eligible route for a canal, admitting the transit of boats, to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, and also with a view to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal: that he cause particularly to be examined the route from St. Mary's river, to the Appalachicola river or bay, and from

the St. John's to the Vassasouus bay, with a view to both the above objects; that he cause the necessary surveys both by land and along the coast, with estimates of the expense of each, accompanied with proper plans, notes, observations, and opinions, of the Board of Engineers, and that he cause a full report of these proceedings to be made to Congress; and, to carry the same into effect the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

In the House of Representatives the discussion on the Judicial Bill was yesterday resumed, Mr. Buchannan having concluded the observations which he commenced the day before, and Mr. Mancum having taken the floor in opposition to the bill. Several resolutions were adopted, among which were—one offered by Mr. Edwards, (N. C.) on the subject of equalizing the compensation to Deputy Post masters; one by Mr. Owen, (Alabama,) on the subject of giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Alabama to improve the navigation of the bay and harbour of Mobile, and one by Mr. White, (Florida,) in relation to the sale of lands at Tallahasse, for the purpose of erecting public buildings; and of the expediency of granting to the Territory the buildings at St. Marks. A resolution introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky. for a Committee to decide on the expediency of imposing a tax on boats and vessels navigating the Mississippi, for the support of the sick and infirm in Louisville Hospital, was laid on the table.

Jan. 12.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Phelps introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, which was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sanders of N. C. laid on the table a resolution calling for information from the Department of State, as to the newspapers in which the laws of the United States have been directed to be printed, and the expense annually paid by that Department for publication of the laws, and public printing.

Jan. 13.—The resolution laid on the table yesterday, calling on the Department of state for a list of the printers of the United States' laws, was considered and passed The resolution laid on the table by Mr. Cooke, calling on the President of the United States for a statement of the expenses relating to certain courts martial and courts of inquiry, was also considered and passed. A bill from the Senate, fixing the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House, and Congressional Librarian, were twice read and referred.

Saturday, Jan. 14.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

Mr. Powell of Va. and Judge Clarke of Ken. the former against, and the latter in favour of the judicial bill, occupied the floor yesterday, in the committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cook of Illinois has the floor for Monday. The annual appropriation bills for the military and naval service and the Intlian department, were reported by Mr. McLane from the committee on ways and means. A resolution, offered by Mr. Van Rensselaer, directing a portrait of general Washington to be procured, and placed up in the hall opposite to that of general Lafayette, was laid on the table for consideration. Among the other resolutions were—one relative to the purchase of additional land in the vicinity of fort Washington—and one in reference to a change in the mode of deputy post masters.

Jan. 17.—In the Senate, the bill to prevent desertion in the army, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed. The committee on naval affairs, made a report on the communication of Com. Porter, accompanied by the expression of their opinion, that there was nothing in the character of the transactions that requires the interference of the Senate, and that it is due to the preservation of a proper discipline, and to the reputation of our officers, that appeals should not be encouraged from the decision of the military courts.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolutions relative to the compensation of postmasters, and the West Point cadets, were agreed to. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Miner, of Penn. asking for an account of the revenue from the imports and tonnage in the ports in the Delaware and the Chesapeake, in New-York and Boston, from 1790, to the last day of December, 1825.

From the N. Y. Saratoga Sentinel.

Mr. Bunce, the editor of the Litchfield Eagle, and formerly editor of a paper in this county, has addressed a lengthly memorial to the President of the U States, complaining of what he terms injustice done himself and the people in Litchfield, by the Post Master General. He states that he had for four years had charge of the Post office in that town; that the Post Master General had promised him the appointment of Post Master, on the resignation of the (then) incumbent; that if the incumbent did not resign within a certain period, he should be removed and Mr. B. substituted; and that subsequently another individual was appointed Post Master, without any satisfactory cause being then assigned to Mr. B. The following reasons, however, as given in answer to a subsequent letter from Mr. B are published at the close of the memorial, and as they are tart, and have afforded us some amusement, we give them entire to our readers.

Post Office Department, 6th June, 1825.

The allegations against you are numerous and strong, and are chiefly these:

That you cannot write or read well enough—are not a safe accountant—have been guilty of the grossest negligence in not delivering letters when called for, a negligence always inconvenient, and often attended with injury—deliver letters frequently to persons for whom they were not intended, and suffer them to be taken away—fail to send letters and packets by the mail in proper time—sometimes send off the mail without putting into it any letters or packets that had been lodged at your office—reverse the destination of letters, and send them back to the places from whence they came—have not sense to discover the error after the letters have been repeatedly returned—make frequent and gross mistakes in the bills forwarded to other offices—when a mail is called for by the Post Master of a neighbouring office, hand out any one, right or wrong—disobey the regulations respecting dead newspapers, appropriate half a dozen of them for two or three years to your own use, and resort to the miserable speculation of selling them for wrapping paper—fill up a circulating library with periodical works obtained in this way—are uncourteous in your behaviour—odious to the population—heap error upon error, and avail yourself of these errors, in order to supplant your employer—have been tried by the vicinage and found wanting—and to sum up, they charge you with want of principle and capacity Respectfully, your obedient, JOHN McLEAN.

Mr. ISAIAH BUNCE.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, e omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1826.

THE ORPHANS' COURT

Of Kent county will meet in Chester town on Tuesday next the 24th instant.

The communication of "An Eaves-dropper" has been received, and the writer is informed that it cannot appear in the Telegraph. Although a disclosure of the names of the authors will not always be followed by a publication of their productions, yet it is deemed indispensable that they should be made known. The writer in question has assumed a name which we should not have supposed would have been voluntarily assumed by any one.—"Eaves-droppers," says a certain writer, "are such as listen under walls, windows or the eaves of a house, to hearken after discourse, and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales."

"Quaker-Necker" is inadmissable. If he has a slanderous neighbour we would advise him to a different measure *first*, and therefore refer him to xviii. chap. 15 v. of St. Matthew's Gospel.

"A Dreamer" in our next.

In our next we shall comply with a desire of some of our country frends that we should give the Baltimore prices current, they are unavoidably left out this week.

An article which was written by some wag for the New York papers last week, and which gravely asserted that the city was to be swallowed up and completely annihilated on the 19th inst. (yesterday) had the desired effect. Upwards of one hundred families moved out of the city to avoid the imaginary danger. In the first ward, one old lady, "not wishing just yet to join her departed other half, deposited her plate and valuables in a bank and left the city." Many journeymen mechanics abruptly relinquished their work and departed the town. The school children and servant girls were frightened half out of their wits; and many of the most wicked of the *black* servants are said to have turned *pale*. Now all this consternation and bustle, was occasioned by the following story, from the N. York Com. Advertiser, Jan. 12.

The story which was circulated on Friday evening, was that two watchmen stationed in different parts of the city, simultaneously saw a vision of angels, who kindly informed them that New York is to be swallowed up by the great deep, on the 19th instant. During the days following, several persons called upon the Police Magistrates to obtain the particulars: and by Tuesday evening, considerable excitement was manifested which increased through the night to such a degree that the magistrates were repeatdely called up by people of respectable appearance, for information and advice whether they should fly from the city. All the efforts of the magistrates and other officers, however could not allay the excitement—the story grew, and the panic increased. Yesterday morning the rumour was, that *three* watchmen had seen the vision, and that before the angels came along, a man passed by one of them without any feet. It was also reported that the watchmen were all confined in chains in Bridewell, for having related the vision. hundreds of people again thronged the Police office: and the Keeper of the Bridewell informs us that from one to two hundred people have applied to him for liberty to see the persecuted watchmen.

The subject of the Mission to Panama has not yet been decided upon in the Senate. It is said it meets with serious opposition in that body, the particulars of which (the Proceedings of the Senate on such subjects being confidential,) we have it not in our power to disclose to our readers.—*Nat Int.*

SOLUTION OF QUESTION No. 1.

1st. by Michael Doyle, of the Telegraph office:

A, 3 loaves } Add.
B, 5 loaves }

8 loaves, divided by 3, the quotient is 2 2-3 for the share of each. Then
From 3, A's share,
Take 2 2-3, the share of each,

Leaves 1-3 for the part that A gave C.
From 5, B's share,
Take 2 2-3,

Leaves 2 1-3, for the part that B gave C.
Now, by proportion:
As 2 2-3 : 8 : 1-3 : 1s. A's part
2 2-3 : 8 : 2 1-3 : 7s. B's part

Proof 8 shillings.

2d. by W.

I find that A. in furnishing three loaves, only found one-third of a loaf over his proper proportion of the eight, after C was admitted in the mess—whereas B, in furnishing five loaves, was entitled to payment for 2 1-3 loaves, 2 2-3 being the respective share of A, B and C. I would therefore say, that as A contributed only one-third of a loaf, or one eighth of C's allowance or purchase, that he should have one shilling, and B seven shillings, in consideration of 2 1-3 loaves, or 7-8 of C's share, for which C paid 8 shillings—the loaves, in other words, being valued at 3 shillings each. W.

The true answer was also furnished by Hibernia.

Aliquis is very willing to publish any questions communicated by others; but they must, in every case, be accompanied with their solutions; so that if no solution should be received from others, that of the proposer may be inserted.

QUESTION No 3—proposed by *Hibernia.*

Three horses were sold for one hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-five cents. Dick and Dobbin could remove a quantity of timber a given distance in 10 hours, Dobbin and Drag could remove it in 18 hours; but when Dick assisted Drag, it was removed in 11 1-4 hours. The price of each horse is required.

MARRIED,

In Kent county on Tuesday last, by the Rev. T. Smith, Mr. James Glenn, to Miss Alethia Ireland.

DIED,

On the 16th inst. at Quaker Neck, Mr. Henry Currey, aged 32.

On Wednesday night last, in this town, Miss Sarah Piner.

A RESOLUTION.

The subscribers feel the necessity, from the extreme pressure of the times, of publishing the following Resolution—they have pledged themselves each to the other for the strict observance of it. Having given so general a credit as almost to exhaust their capitals, and being necessitated, they hope the public will not in any wise be offended:

RESOLVED, That we will credit no one for any thing in our line of business, but will trade where it will suit, and sell cheap to all for CASH.

E. BLACKISTON,
J. B. PARRISH,
J. S. MERRIKEN.

Chestertown, Jan 20.

Postponed Sale.

The sale of the property advertised for this day on a venditioni exponas against William Sims, at the suit of Lambert Wickes, executor of Ephraim Vansant, 4th, is postponed until Wednesday the 15th day of February next, to take place at the Market House at 11 o'clock, in the morning

MORGAN BROWNE, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, }
Jan. 16, 1826. } Jan. 20.

Bibles and Testaments.

The public is informed, that the "Bible Society of Chestertown and Kent county" keep constantly on hand, at their depository, at the store of Mr. Wm. McClean Chestertown, a good assortment of Bibles and Testaments which are sold at the following low prices:—

8vo Bibles handsomely bound		$2.50
	To subscribers	$2 00
Do. do.	plainly bound,	1 62
	To subscribers	1.40
Smaller size	do.	90
Do. do.		80
Octavo Testaments		75
	To subscribers	68
Smaller size	do.	30
Do. do.		22

Jan. 20.

Drugs and Medicines.



WILLIAM C. FREEMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Chestertown, (opposite the Market House, and between the shoe shop of Mr J. Parish and the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. S. Brevitt) where he intends keeping a complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINE, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c. all of which he will offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. All orders and prescriptions attended to with precision and despatch.

Jan. 20.

Look at this,



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville, and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week—leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Low's tavern, (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at James Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads,) and at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Chas. Stanley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'clock P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del) and at Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH

FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof—twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, *Proprietor.*
Chestertown, Jan. 20. tf.

N. B. The aforegoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhall Packet for Baltimore, which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of $6 25 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the exposures incident to the night season. C. S.

The Democratic Press, Philadelphia, Easton Gazette, and Delaware Gazette, will give the above *three* insertions and send their bills to C. Stanley for payment.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of the state of Maryland of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Maxwell, use of Hannah Lamb, executrix of Daniel, George Watts, use of James Browne, free negro, John Lucas, 3d. use of William Sheepshanks & Co. Marin Hudson, William R. Stewart, use of Hannah Atkinson and Richard Frisby, for the use of his Trustees, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 14th of February next, at the market house, Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, interest and title of the said Cooper in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land which was devised to the said Peregrine Cooper by his father Peregrine Cooper, by will, dated on or about the 20th of Dec. 1816, and supposed to contain

Three Hundred and Thirty Acres,

more or less, (excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons) also all his right, title, claim and interest in and to two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called "Worth's Folly," and the other called "Dunkin's part of Worth's Folly," which said last mentioned tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore conveyed by a certain Unit Angeir to a certain Rachel Woodland, who afterwards intermarried with the said Peregrine Cooper; also all his right and title to a negro man called Sandy, two bay Horses and two Cows, seized and taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, }
January 20, 1826. }

Trustee's Sale.

The subscriber, appointed Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of William Jacobs, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, will offer the real estate of said William Jacobs at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th of February next, at the Tavern of Mr. Richard B. F. Gould in Church-hill, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. It consists of the following very valuable property;

A FARM NEAR I. B. CONTAINING

137 ACRES

of Land, where Mr. Daniel Jones now lives as a tenant, who will shew it to any one disposed to view the premises: One Wood Lot of 19 3-4 Acres; One Wood Lot of twenty Acres: One House and Lot, in Church-hill, containing one acre and three fourths, formerly occupied by William Jacobs, now by Mrs. Ann Godwin; one House and Lot in Church-hill of one quarter of an acre, where Mr. Daniel B. Carson now lives; one House and Lot in Church-hill, containing about one fourth of an acre, where Mrs. Gould now lives; one House and Lot in Church-hill containing about one quarter of an acre in which William Jacobs kept his store, now occupied by Mr. John McKinney.

A Negro Boy named Charles,

aged about fifteen, to serve till he is thirty five, will be offered for sale, (to be kept in the county) and will be sold to a good humane master--- but in regard to this the negro's wishes will be consulted: also a quantity of *GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISES*, formerly the property of Mr. Jacobs. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay from a fifth to a tenth of the purchase money on the day of sale: this is indispensable to discharge liens affecting the property, when these liens are reported to me, I shall be able to state the exact cash sum required on the day of sale; for the balance a bond will be required with security approved by the Trustee, payable with interest, one third in twelve, one third in eighteen, and the remainder in twenty-four months.—The real estate will be sold subject to the widow's dower, who I understand from her friends, is willing to compromise with the purchasers. All those indebted to the deceased Wm. Jacobs are invited to call on the subscriber and give their notes or renew their former ones with interest to be paid 12 months thereafter; those who neglect this call may expect to be dealt with in another shape very shortly.

Those indebted to Mr. Samuel G. Osborne, the former Trustee, for rents are requested to settle with him or the subsciber, as soon as may be. The creditors of said William Jacobs are requested to report their claims to me, properly authenticated, within six months. They are also earnestly requested to attend the sale and advise for their interest. So great a delay has already transpired, that with them, I am anxious to bring the trust to as speedy a conclusion as can be—it has but lately however, come into my hands. Mr. Osborne, the former Trustee, has heretofore invited the creditors to attend but without effect, from a laudable motive he has postponed from time to time, to prevent a monstrous sacrifice. To guard against this, being solely interested, they should attend in person or by agent. I cannot consent that this trust shall hang over my head unexecuted for years.—Upon payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee to the purchaser.

JAMES E. BARROLL, *Trustee*
Chestertown, January 20. 5w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of six writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent county court, and to me directed, at the suits of Samuel Boyer, use of Benjamin Riley, use of James Wilmer and Peregrine Wilmer, the State of Maryland, use of Martha Rochester; Henry Brice, Martha Vansant, use of E. F. Chambers, Stephen Denning use of E. F. Chambers and Andrew Watts, against Bartus Piner, will be exposed to public sale at Capt. C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, on Tuesday the 10th of March next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four P. M. the following property, to wit: All the right and title of the said Bartus Piner to the following tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land; a tract or part of a tract of land called Kent Manor, all situated, lying and being in Kent county, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres more or less—also on the premises, on the 11th March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. one negro man called Risdon, one called Joseph, one woman called Mary, and one boy Bill, seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Bartus Piner, and will be sold to satisfy the above debts, interests and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has a number of good servants belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Worrell, Esq. to dispose of. He also wishes to sell his FARM situate in the neighbourhood of Chestertown, the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Mr. John Harrison, and a LOT on Queen St. opposite the residence of Mr. Thomas Davis.

J. G. McCLEAN.

January 13.



POETICAL.

THE SAILOR.—By J. G. Brooks.

The storm that wreck'd the winter sky
  Is hushed upon the deep;
The gentle breezes, murm'ring by,
  In whispers softly sleep;
But though the beating storm no more,
  Is cradled on the wave,
Yet where the shrieking winds did roar
  Is the poor sailor's grave.

The stormy spirit onward rode,
  Amid the raging seas,
And the tall ship, which erst so proud
  Was wafted in the breeze,
Now, in the yawning deep is hurled,
  Now, in the mountain wave,
Where the blue billows raging curled
  Above the sailor's grave.

The storm-clouds lour'd along the sky,
  The tempest swept the deep,
While midnight whirlwinds raging high,
  That in their caverns sleep,
Were now let loose; loud o'er the wave,
  Their boist'rous numbers flung,
But ah! the sailor, bold and brave,
  Is the green waves among!

The battle-storm the sailor braves,
  The deck's his "field of fame,"
His war "is o'er the mountain waves,"
  With glory on his name;
And where, amid the coral grot,
  The dark blue billows lave,
There he remains unknown, forgot;
  'Tis the poor sailor's grave!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER TO A NEWLY MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter III.

ON GENERAL CONDUCT.

Earnestly endeavour to obtain among your acquaintance the character of a good husband; and abhor that sort of would-be wit, which I have sometimes seen practised among men of the world—a kind of coarse jesting on the bondage of the married state, and a laugh at the shackles which a wife imposes. On the contrary, be it your pride to exhibit to the world that sight on which the world passes such an encomium: "Beautiful before God and men are a man and his wife that agree together." (Eccles. xxv. 1.)

Make it an established rule to consult your wife on all occasions. *Your* interest is *hers:* and undertake *no* plan contrary to her advice and approbation. Independent of better motives, what a responsibility does it free you from! for, if the affair turn out ill, you are spared reproaches both from her and from your own feelings. But the fact is, she who ought to have most influence on her husband's mind, is often precisely the person who has least; and a man will frequently take the advice of a stranger who cares not for him nor his interest in preference to the cordial and sensible opinion of his wife. A due consideration of the domestic evils such a line of conduct is calculated to produce, might, one would think, of itself be sufficient to prevent its adoption; but, independent of these, policy should influence you; for there is in woman an intuitive quickness, a sagacity, a penetration, and a foresight into the probable consequences of an event, that makes her peculiarly calculated to give her opinion and advice. "If I was making up a plan of consequence," said the great Lord Bolingbroke, "I should like first to converse with a sensible woman."

Have you any male acquaintance whom, on reasonable grounds, your wife wishes you to resign? Why should you hesitate? Of what consequence can be the civilities, or even the friendship of any one, compared with the wishes of her with whom you have to spend your life—whose comfort you have sworn to attend to; and who has a right to demand, not only such a trifling compliance, but great sacrifices, if necessary?

Never witness a tear from your wife with apathy or indifference. Words, looks, actions—all may be artificial; but a *tear* is unequivocal; it comes direct from the *heart*, and speaks at once the language of truth, nature and sincerity! Be assured, when you see a tear on her cheek, her heart is touched; and do not, I again repeat it, do not behold it with coldness or insensibility!

It is very unnecessary to say, that contradiction is to be avoided at all times; but when in the presence of others, be most particularly watchful. A look, or word, that perhaps, in *reality*, conveys no angry meaning, may at once lead people to think that their presence alone restrains the eruption of a discord, which probably has no existence whatsoever.

Some men, who are married to women of inferior fortune or connexion, will frequently have the meanness to upbraid them with the disparity. My good sir, allow me to ask, what was your motive in marrying? Was it to oblige or please *your wife?* No, truly; it was to oblige and please *yourself*, your own dear self. Had she refused to marry you, you would have been (in lover's phrase,) a very miserable man. Did you never tell her so? Therefore, really, instead of upbraiding her, you should be grateful to her for rescuing you from such an unhappy fate.

It is particularly painful to a woman, whenever her husband is unkind enough to say a lessening or harsh word of any member of her family: invectives against herself are not half so wounding.

Should illness, or suffering of any kind assail your wife, your tenderness and attention are then peculiarly called for, and if she be a woman of sensibility, believe me, a look of love, a word of pity or sympathy, will, at times, have a better effect than all the prescriptions of her physicians.

Perhaps some calamity, peculiarly her own, may befall her. She may weep over the death of some near relative or friend; or her spirits and feelings may be affected by various circumstances. Remember that your sympathy, tenderness and attention, on such occasions are particularly required.

A man would not, on any account, take up a whip, or a stick, and beat his wife: but he will, without remorse, use to her language that strikes much deeper to her heart than the lash of any whip he could make use of. "He would not, for the world," says an ingenious writer, "cut her with a *knife*, but he will without the least hesitation, cut her with his *tongue*." I have known some unfeeling husbands, who have treated their luckless wives with unvaried and unremitting unkindness, till the arrival of their last illness, and who then became all assiduity and attention. But when that period approaches, their remorse, like the remorse of a murderer, is felt too late: the die is cast; and kindness or unkindness can be of little consequence to the poor victem, who only waits to have her eyes closed in the long sleep of death!

Perhaps your wife may be destitute of youth and beauty, or superficial attractions which distinguish many of her sex: should this be the case, remember many a plain face conceals a heart of exquisite sensibility and merit; and her consciousness of the defect makes her peculiarly awake to the slightest attention or inattention from you: and just for a moment reflect—

"What is the blooming tincture of the skin,
To peace of mind and harmony within?
What the bright sparkling of the finest eye,
To the soft soothing of a calm reply?
Can loveliness of form, or look, or air,
With loveliness of words or deeds comphre?
No: those at first, the unwary heart may gain;
But these, these only, can the heart retain."

Your wife, though a gentle, amiable creature, may be deficient in mental endowments, and destitute of fancy or sentiment and you, perhaps a man of taste and talents, are inclined to think lightly of her. This is unjust, unkind, and unwise. It is not, believe me, the woman most gifted by nature, or most stored with literary knowledge, who always makes the most comfortable wife; by no means: *your* gentle, amiable helpmate may contribute much more to your happiness, more to the regularity, economy, and discipline of your house, and may make your children a much better mother, than many a brilliant dame who could trace with Moore, Scott and Byron, every line on the map of taste and sentiment, and descant on the merits and demerits of poetry, as if she had just arrived fresh from the neighbourhood of Parnassus.

Should your wife be a woman of sense, worth, and cultivation; yet not very expert at cutting out a shirt, or making paste, pies and puddings, (though I would not by any means undervalue this necessary part of female knowledge, or tolerate ignorance in my sex respecting them,) yet pray my good sir, do not, on this account *only*, show discontent and ill-humour towards her. If she is qualified to be your bosom friend—to advise, to comfort and to sooth you; if she can instruct your children, enliven your fireside by her conversation, and receive and entertain your friends in a manner which pleases and gratifies you, be satisfied: we cannot expect to meet in a wife, or indeed in any one, exactly all we could wish. "I can easily," says a sensible friend of mine, "hire a woman to make my shirts and dress my dinner, but I cannot so readily procure a *friend* and *companion* for myself, and a preceptress for my children." The remark was called forth by his mentioning that he had heard a gentleman the day before, finding fault with his wife, an amiable, sensible, well-informed woman, because she was not clever at pies, puddings and needle-work! On the other hand should she be sensible, affectionate, amiable, domestic, yet prevented by circumstances in early life from obtaining much knowledge of books, or mental cultivation, do not therefore think lightly of her: still remember she is your companion, the friend in whom you may confide at all times, and from whom you may obtain counsel and comfort.

(To be continued.)

A GOOD COOK

Wanted—for one who can come well recommended, liberal wages will be given—Apply at this office.

Jan. 13.

STORE GOODS,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber intending to decline business, will offer his STOCK of GOODS at public sale on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. consisting entirely of goods purchased last spring and fall. The stock comprises an excellent assortment of Medicines with Furniture complete—also will be offered some excellent Household Furniture—The terms of sale will be cash before delivery.

AARON DANIEL.

Head of Sassafras, }
January 13, 1826. }

NOTICE.

The subscriber having retired from the Inn-keeping business in this place, returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the patronage afforded him. He requests, and will be greatly obliged to all those indebted to him on account, note or otherwise, to call on James E. Barroll, Esq. and make payment, he having due authority for this purpose, and for liquidating all claims due by myself—All persons having claims against me will be pleased to leave them with him for settlement.

The numerous claims due me, each amounting to a small sum, can put to inconvenience hardly any one in the payment, yet, in their aggregate they swell to so considerable an amount that the want thereof places me in considerable embarrassment. Each of my kind friends and former customers, should consider the small sum due by him, forms part of my hard earnings, and of cash necessarily expended, to keep the establishment in the order which it is hoped gave entire satisfaction. The payment then will not only be an act of sheer justice for laborious exertions to please, but will be gratefully remembered.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

January 13. 6w.

Short settlements make long friends.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he has his books ready for settlement—all those who are indebted to him for work done in the year 1825, will oblige him by calling and closing their accounts, by paying the cash or giving their notes for the same, he hopes his proposals will not offend any, as it is his determination to close his acounts at the end of each year—all kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment of accounts at market price.

CHARLES E. TILDEN.

January 13.

Tickets only Twelve Dollars!

IN THE GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore on the 15th of February next, and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 Dollars!

the immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the tickets, have caused a most unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce. Distant Adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
15 prizes of	1,000	is	15,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
50 prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 prizes of	50	is	5,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
500 prizes of	12	is	6,000
10,500 prizes of	10	is	105,000
11,280 prizes amounting to			$308,000

The whole payable in CASH and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN

Tickets, -	$12 00	Quarters, -	$3 00
Halves, - -	6 00	Eighths, - -	1 50

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE,

Where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

*** Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞ Distant Adventurerers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to *COHEN'S OFFICE*, for if their orders should arrive too late, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme then on hand.

Baltimore, Dec. 20—(30)

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of the very best materials for carrying on the above business, and having obtained from Philadelphia two of the best workmen on gentlemens and ladies work, which, in addition to his other hands, (and strict attention to business on his part) will enable him to execute all orders intrusted to him with despatch—His work shall be as neat and durable as can be manufactured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

He takes the opportunity to present to his friends and the public, through this medium, his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes by selling cheap, *for cash*, and using his utmost endeavours to accommodate all who may honour him with their custom, to merit a larger share of public patronage.

☞ Hides and Skins will be received in return for Boots and Shoes, and the highest cash price allowed.

J. S. MERRIKEN.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

MARYLAND:

Kent County, to wit.

This is to certify, that on the 26th day of December, 1825, James Salisbury, Jr. brought before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, a small bay Mare, in foal, which he alleged had been taken up by him, in the act of trespassing on his enclosure. The natural and artificial mrrks of said mare are as follows:—Shod before with steel-toed shoes, about 14 1-2 hands high, her left hind foot white, a white spot on each shoulder near the wethers, and several white spots on her back; she racks, trots and canters. Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of December, 1825.

Wm. F. GLEAVES.

Jan. 6.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a vend. exps. issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed at the suit of Rebecca Skirven, use of James Eagle, against Philip Kennard, will be offered for public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning, one negro man called Aaron, one dark bay stud Horse, one yoke of Oxen and Cart, one bay Mare, one grey ditto, one sorrel ditto, and one bay Horse—seized and taken as the property of the said Philip Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of vend. exps.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 6, 1826.

TO RENT,



A House and Lot in the neighborhood of Goose Hill.—The house is new and in good order, and well calculated for a shoemaker's shop, grocery store or any other mechanic—a shoemaker is wanted in the neighborhood. The property will be let on good terms: apply to

JAMES W. GILCRIST or
Mr. WILLIAM FOREMAN.

January 6, 1826. 3t.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable farm, lying in the upper part of this county, near Black's ✕ roads, which belongs to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, and is now in the tenure of William H. Boyer. Possession will be given on the first of January 1826. For the terms apply to Samuel Kerr who resides near the property, or to

THOS. W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck, or
JOHN GROOME *Elkton.*

Dec. 30. tf.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Chestertown on the 1st day of Jan. 1826.

Ally William	Morriss Harry
Ashley M. Mrs.	Patterson Alex.
Armstrong Wm.	Pierce S. G. Miss
Barger Rebec. Mrs.	Patrick Eveline Miss
Carville Mary Mrs.	Ringgold Maria Mrs.
Dashiell Robert	Reed Amos
Everitt B. Wm.	Scott Solomon 2
Forman Mark	Simmonds Joseph
Gould Samuel	Simpson Thomas
Huff John	Sluby Nicholas,
Holliday Mrs.	Smith Jane R. Mrs.
Hyland S. W. Miss	Smith Ann Mrs.
Harris James 2	Shamer Mary Mrs.
Hall James	Thomas John
Jones Owen C.	Thomas Lambert S.
Jones James E.	Tilghman Wm. H.
Little William	Thomas James,
Massy Isaac	Vannort John,
Maslin Mary	Wallis Philip
Melton James	Wall Ann S. Mrs.
Maxwell Alex.	Wright William

JOSEPH REDUE, *P. M.*

Jan. 6.

New Goods.

JOHN H. KENNARD has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Carefully selected by himself, and as they were bought rather out of season they are on better terms than usual. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

Tanning and Currying.

The subscriber having taken that well known stand formerly occupied by James Claypole, in Chestertown, where he intends to carry on the Tanning and Currying business, and keeping, for sale, a general assortment of leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, hides or country produce—he will give cash or leather for hides, and will tan for one half.

He hereby solicits a portion of public patronage, and begs leave to suggest to the farmers an easy and cheap mode of paying for their leather next season, viz: Let your rail timber stand until the sap runs in the spring, then get the bark off of it, and bring it to the subscriber, who will pay for it, in leather, at any time after delivery. This mode will add durability to your rails, and he hopes, relieve you from the necessity of going out of your own county for leather.

Any kind of oak bark will do.

JOHN CRANE.

Dec. 30. 9w.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, }
December 20, 1825. }

On application of Ebenezer Welch, administrator, of William Spearman, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of December, 1825.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may othewise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th, of December, 1825.

EBENEZER WELCH.
Adm'r of W. Spearman.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, }
December 20, 1825. }

On application of Spry Denny, administrator, C. T. A. of Christopher Spry, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of December, 1825.

SPRY DENNY,
Adm'r C. T. A. of Chr. Spry.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, }
December 20th, 1825. }

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Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

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EBENEZER WELCH,
Adm'r of G. Spearman

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1826. NO. 15.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

Trustee's Sale.

The subscriber, appointed Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of William Jacobs, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, will offer the real estate of said William Jacobs at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th of February next, at the Tavern of Mr. Richard B. F. Gould in Church-hill, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. It consists of the following very valuable property;

A FARM NEAR I. B. CONTAINING

137 ACRES

of Land, where Mr. Daniel Jones now lives as a tenant, who will show it to any one disposed to view the premises: One Wood Lot of 19 3-4 Acres; One Wood Lot of twenty Acres: One House and Lot, in Church-hill, containing one acre and three fourths, formerly occupied by William Jacobs, now by Mrs. Ann Godwin; one House and Lot in Church-hill of one quarter of an acre, where Mr. Daniel B. Carson now lives; one House and Lot in Church-hill, containing about one fourth of an acre, where Mrs. Gould now lives; one House and Lot in Church-hill containing about one quarter of an acre in which William Jacobs kept his store, now occupied by Mr. John McKinney.

A Negro Boy named Charles,

aged about fifteen, to serve till he is thirty five, will be offered for sale, (to be kept in the county) and will be sold to a good humane master--- but in regard to this the negro's wishes will be consulted: also a quantity of *GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISES*, formerly the property of Mr. Jacobs. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay from a fifth to a tenth of the purchase money on the day of sale: this is indispensable to discharge liens affecting the property, when these liens are reported to me, I shall be able to state the exact cash sum required on the day of sale; for the balance a bond will be required with security approved by the Trustee, payable with interest, one third in twelve, one third in eighteen, and the remainder in twenty-four months.—The real estate will be sold subject to the widow's dower, who I understand from her friends, is willing to compromise with the purchasers. All those indebted to the deceased Wm. Jacobs are invited to call on the subscriber and give their notes or renew their former ones with interest to be paid 12 months thereafter; those who neglect this call may expect to be dealt with in another shape very shortly.

Those indebted to Mr. Samuel G. Osborne, the former Trustee, for rents are requested to settle with him or the subsciber, as soon as may be. The creditors of said William Jacobs are requested to report their claims to me, properly authenticated, within six months. They are also earnestly requested to attend the sale and advise for their interest. So great a delay has already transpired, that with them, I am anxious to bring the trust to as speedy a conclusion as can be—it has but lately however, come into my hands. Mr. Osborne, the former Trustee, has heretofore invited the creditors to attend but without effect, from a laudable motive he has postponed from time to time, to prevent a monstrous sacrifice. To guard against this, being solely interested, they should attend in person or by agent. I cannot consent that this trust shall hang over my head unexecuted for years.—Upon payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee to the purchaser.

JAMES E. BARROLL, *Trustee*
Chestertown, January 20. 5w

N B. I am authorised to say Dr. George W. Thomas would sell his farm adjoining the above, containing two-hundred and fifty six acres of excellent cleared land and eighty acres of timber. J. E. B.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

ON DREAMS.

Dreams are one of the most extraordinary phenomena of the human frame;—they are by some perhaps, too little, by others too much regarded. Some are continually torturing them into meaning, and converting them into presages and predictions; whilst others utterly slight them as the capricious workings of a wanton fancy, unfettered by the restraints of reason and judgment. There are persons, and those of no inconsiderable note in the republic of letters, who have maintained, that dreams are not the creatures of our own fancy, nor the effects of the operations of our own minds, but the suggestions and infusions of spiritual beings which surround us. They say, that the soul cannot think or act without being conscious of its thinking and acting, and as all the various scenes and adventures which present themselves in sleep seem to us to be external and not of our own production, it is therefore impossible that they should.

They urge further, that it is not at all likely the soul should take pleasure in tormenting itself, and yet in dreams we are often tossed, or pursued by mad bulls or wild beasts; we fall over precipices, sink in rivers, and are involved in a variety of distresses, as exquisitely afflictive for the time they last, as if they were real. To the first of these arguments it may be answered, that every waking thought is not attended with consciousness; every one who has been absent, or in a reverie, knows that we often think without reflecting that we do so; we fall into trains of thought, and eagerly pursue them a long time, without attending to the objects around us, or reflecting upon the operations of our minds; and if we are thus unconscious and unreflecting when we are awake our unconsciousness in dreaming, when all sensation is suspended, ought not to be wondered at, and can be no objection to the opinion, that dreams are the productions of our own minds.—As to the other argument drawn from the improbability of our tormenting ourselves with frightful images, it will have no weight with those who consider how apt our waking thoughts are to wander and rove, and that we are so far from having an absolute controul over them, that in spite of ourselves, they will often run out upon unpleasing, and even horrid and terrible subjects,

I remember to have some where seen, a less exceptionable rationale of dreaming: it is there contended, that all dreaming is imperfect and confused thinking, and that there are various degrees of it between sound sleep and being broad awake, conscious regular thinking, and not thinking at all, being, I suppose, the two extremes, and that in proportion as we incline to waking or to sound sleep, we dream more or less; and our dreams are more wild, extravagant and confused, or more rational and consistent. The rationale, above alluded to, seems to have truly explained the phenomenon in every respect, except in supposing the soul not to think or dream at all in sound sleep, for I imagine that in sound sleep the memory and reflective powers are so locked up, or rather so clouded and impeded by the relaxation and indisposition of the bodily organs, that when we awake we cannot recollect the least traces of the images which the soul amuses herself with at that juncture. Although I cannot be of opinion with a celebrated author, "that extension is the essence of matter," yet I cannot but agree with him, that thought, if not the essence, is at least essential to spirit, and that the soul always thinks, though she is not always conscious of, nor always reflects upon her thoughts.

The soul and body, being strictly united, mutually affect and act upon each other, and we find that the powers of the mind are more or less vigorous in proportion as the humours of the body are healthy or morbid. A proper tone and vigor in the corporeal organs is therefore necessary for the perfect exertion and operation of the powers of the mind, but that particular disposition which inclines to sleep, impairs this tone, relaxes the whole corporeal system and superinduces a certain cloudiness, indolence and inactivity on the mind. The more this soporific disposition prevails, the more the mind is indisposed to thinking, and clogged and impeded in her operations. And as the exertion of the nobler faculties of the mind requires more vigorous efforts, so we find these are the powers affected and suspended by sleep, judgment, memory, reflection, and consciousness, gradually ceasing, the imagination alone being left awake. This active faculty, being indeed the power of thinking and forming ideas, is not to be overpowered or suspended; for the soul must always necessarily think, although she may be so disturbed or restrained by the impressions of matter as not to be always capable of arranging her thoughts, and reflecting and reasoning upon them. The state of the soul in sleep, therefore, seems to me not to be the weakest proof of her immortality and excellence. Sleep is justly observed to be the image of death, and this temporary death, we see, does not destroy the power of thinking; the soul, indeed, seems to be deprived of her nobler faculties, but that is only caused by the still subsisting union between her and the sleeping body, which clogs, and renders her less active and powerful. But were the death rendered perfect and complete by the dissolution of this union, and the soul quite disencumbered, then we might expect that she would not only exert all her present faculties with inconceivable vigour, but perhaps find new powers, to which she is now quite a stranger. Her nobler faculties are impeded by the indisposition of the bodily organs, and suspended by her union with them whilst they are in a torpid state, and rise in perfection and vigour according as her material fetters less incumber and sit lighter upon her.

In the argument, I have considered dreaming in general as the effect of the operation of our own minds, as indeed I believe it is, but I do not deny that dreams may sometimes be suggested by superior spiritual beings. The most proper time, for such impressions or infusions, is certainly when the mind is not conscious, nor under her own command, her powers suspended, and her most vigilant and discerning sentinels asleep The famous Sylla, a man not at all addicted to superstition, gave great credit to dreams; we have instances of several extraordinary dreams in holy writ, and we find all antiquity paid a great regard to them. But such predictive inspired dreams must be of very rare occurrence, they must also be rational and consistent, the impressions strong and lively, and therefore easily distinguishable from others, and not needing interpretation; so that those instances should afford no encouragement to a weak and superstitious anxiety and solicitude about every idle fancy that passes through our heads in sleep, nor induce to pay any regard to the ridiculous, dreaming rules, given by Artemidorus, and other profound personages, for the interpretation of dreams.

I find I have realized the theory of a slumbering memory, and have, almost imperceptibly, permitted myself to wander farther into those unknown regions, than may be agreeable either to yourself or to your readers; and therefore, Mr. Editor, I take a *hasty* leave, with the promise, that your patience shall not again be so heavily drawn upon by

A DREAMER.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

AN OCCASIONAL REFLECTION.

If in human life happiness is to be found, no source is more prolific of it than *steady friendship*. Friends, like guardian angels, shield from many dangers. They dry up the tears of the afflicted, and make soft the couch of the distressed. Their advice gives courage in undertaking, intrepidity in performing, and reward in finishing actions.

Friendship communicates a smiling aspect to the barren wilderness, and metamorphoses the uncultivated desert into a fruitful field. The child of want, and son of affliction, thus find comfort in situations, which, of themselves, are most disagreeable. Their hearts are knit like the hearts of Jonathan and David; each happy spirit finds an equivalent sympathetic feeling in its fellow.

As friendship is the greatest source of happiness, so when it is converted into enmity, it is the most prolific source of misery. How poignant are its stings!—How excruciating its pains. To experience these, unfortunate *Writer*, has been thy lot. Thou unsuspicious of human kind, didst imagine that appearances were real, when words were to thee replete with friendship. Thou didst open thy heart, and in that openness and simplicity which friendship authorises, didst communicate sentiments at one period, to be made the mock of treachery and butt of malice.

When a person is fortified by religion, by philosophy, by experience, and by prudence, he can bear the frowns of enemies, and possess calmness amidst the troubles which originate from unserious malevolence. But when he receives wounds in the house where he expected kindness and love, he becomes lifeless as the leaves before the autumnal storms. The grasshopper becomes a burden—existence is a disagreeable load. With Jeremiah, he prefers the wilderness to an assembly of treacherous men. O thou glorious Being, who directs the helm of the Universe, have compassion on such as have met with enemies under the sacred garb of friends. Say to the effusions of ingratitude, hitherto shalt thou come, and no further.

WRITER.

RE-ASSEMBLAGE OF THE JEWS.

The followwing letter has been addressed to the editor of the Paris Journal des Debats, by the Grand Rabbi, De Cologna, relative to the proclamation of the new self-constituted Judge and Regenerator of Israel, Mr. Noah, of New-York, calling upon his Jewish brethern throughout the world, to assemble under his standard at the intended city of refuge, Ararat in Grand Island, and imposing upon such as do not choose or are not able to obey his call, a certain annual tribute per head for leave of absence:

To the Editor:

Sir—The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France and in foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number for some observations which I address to the public in the interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city Ararat, in the U. States of North America. Certainly if Mr. Noah was, as he is supposed to be, the proprietor or occupier of a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to the engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonizing with him, promising them at the same time mountains of gold, nobody would think of disputing his right to follow the fashion of sending forth projects; but Mr. Noah aspires to play a more elevated character. He dreams of a heavenly mission; he talks prophetically: he styles himself a Judge over Israel, he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world, he levies a tax upon all Hebrew heads. In his exultation he even goes so far as to make the central Jewish consistory of France his Charge d'Affaires, and he honors the President of this body with the noble rank of "Commissioner of Emigration." The whole is excellent; but two trifles are wanting; 1st, the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah. 2dly the prophetic text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for re-assembling the scattered remains of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hierschell and Meldona, Chief Rabbis at London, and I myself, thank him, but positively refuse the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that, according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration, that He alone will make it known to the whole universe by signs entirely unequivocal, and that every attempt on our part to re-assemble with any political national design is forbidden, as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty.

Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten that the Israelites, faithful to the principles of their belief, are too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection, not to treat as a mere jest, the chimerical consulate of a pseudo-restorer.

As, however, justice requires some consideration to the absent, we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which I remain your most humble servant.

The Grand Rabbi DE COLOGNA.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Monday, January 16.

Among the bills discussed in the House of Delegates to-day, was one to extend the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to cases where the debt or damages should not exceed $100. Upon the merits of this bill, there was an animated debate. Mr. Edelen, of Charles county, manfully resisted the passage of it, contending that it would be impolitic to confide the interests of the people of Maryland to the decision of such magistrates as are now to be found generally throughout the State; and that it would be better for both Creditor and Debtor to submit to the delay of the courts of Justice, than to risk a decision of their case by incapable Judges. On the other hand it was alleged, that the magistrates are quite as likely to give a correct opinion as the County Court Judges, as would be seen by the proportion of the reversals of their respective judgments. The bill was finally passed, with an amendment, which provided that Judgments over $50 should be recorded in the County Clerk's office, and be a lien upon land.

The bill from the Senate to restore the Corporation of Baltimore the power of appointing wood corders, was rejected by a large majority.

In the House of Delegates, on motion of Mr. Millard, an order was adopted that no bill of divorce should hereafter be granted without three weeks notice given by the party applying for the same, in some one or more newspapers nearest the place of residence of the parties.

Tuesday January 17.

The supplement to an act to extend the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace of this state, and the bill authorising the mayor and city council of Baltimore to appoint wood-corders for said city, were sent to the Senate.

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom were referred the petition and papers of William Crane, of Kent county, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion, that they do not properly come within their province, they therefore recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition and papers.

By order, Wm. H. Emory, Clk.

Which was read the first and second time and concurred with.

Mr. Salisbury obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled An act for taking lands in execution of the payment of debt, and for other purposes. Ordered, That Messrs. Saulsbury, Boon, Eunalls, Stevens and Garner, report the same.

Mr. Ridgaway delivers the following report:

The committee appointed to examine into the state of the government house, its appertenances, and its furniture, and report an estimate of the sum necessary for repairs, and the purchase of such articles of furniture, as they may consider suitable for the comfortable accommodation of the governor, beg leave to report:—That they found the government house in a situation to require a considerable number of repairs for the necessary and comfortable accommodation of the governor and his family, and that a very considerable quantity of furniture was wanting; but not being able to make an estimate that ought to be a guide for the house, they have concluded, after inquiring respecting the amount usually granted on the election of a new governor to recommend the adoption of a resolution, appropriating a sum that may be considered a medium appropriation on like occasions, to be used at the discretion of the governor.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised and directed, to pay to the order of his excellency the governor of Maryland, for repairs and furniture of the government house, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars

By order, Wm. H. Emory, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the following leave was read: Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution so as to allow all persons enrolled as militiamen, and able to perform military duty, to vote at elections.

Wednesday, January 18.

The Executive formed a board this morning—Four of the Council are here—In the Senate Mr. Scott has obtained leave and has reported a bill to authorise parties, in suits at common law to be examined as witnesses in open court.

Should it become a law, bills of discovery in equity will in a measure be useless. It is but an extension indeed upon the principles upon which such bills are predicated. Both houses were to-day engaged in business principally of a local nature.

In the house of Delegates the bill to limit the operation and effect of Mortgages was passed and sent to the Senate and the bill relating to suits on bills of Exchange, promising notes and other negotiable instruments was also passed and sent to the Senate.

Thursday, January 19.

The house, according to the order to the day, proceeded to the second reading of the report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice, relative to the claim of Charles Browning.

Mr. Kennedy moved the following as a substitute:

Whereas a memorial has been presented to this house by John E. Howard, Tobias E. Stansbury, Jas. Carroll, and John B. Morris, praying that council may be employed by the state to aid in defending the suits now pending against certain citizens of this state, in the supreme or circuit courts of the United States, for arrearages of quit rents claimed by the administrator of Louisa Browning, said to be a daughter of the late Charles Lord Baltimore; this house consider, that it is not necessary, and might lead to injurious consequences, if the state were to interfere at this time in a case which they consider as finally settled long ago.

"By the provisional treaty, concluded at Paris on the 30th of November 17[illegible] between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, it is provided, in the fourth article, "that creditors on either side, shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts contracted.—And it was also agreed in the fifth article, that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in districts in the possession of his majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms, against the United States."

Mr. Teakle moved to amend the same, by adding the following:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be authorised to pay to the administrator of Louisa Browning, or to his order, two thousand dollars, provided that the said administrator shall receive the same in full payment and satisfaction of all claims for quit rent against the citizens of this state, and others, holding lands in this state And the question put, That the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, that part of the substitute from the words, "and the house, is not prepared," inclusive to the end, was striken out.

The question was then put, That the house concur with the report, and assent to the resolution, as reported by the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

The yeas and nays being required it was resolved in the affirmative.

Friday, January 20.

To-day the bill reported by Mr. Scott, incorporating all the acts of Assembly regulating writs of error and appeals into one, passed with several amendments, the Senate. The resolution under discussion in the House of Delegates, to authorize the Executive to employ Counsel in the case in the Supreme Court, of Browning's Adm'r. has passed that House by a very large majority. Its fate in the Senate is uncertain.

Saturday, January 21.

Mr. Teackle presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying to be authorised to excavate a canal in the said county: referred to the committe on internal improvement.

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Agnes M. Tannehill, widow of the late General Addison Tannehill, of Alleghany county, in the state of Pennsylvania, report—that they have had the same under their consideration, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to Mrs. Agnes M. Tannehill of Alleghany county, in the state of Pennsylvania, or to her order, during life, in quarterly annual payments, the half pay of a captain, as a further remuneration for her late husband's services during the revolutionary war.

By order, Wm. H. Emory, Clk.

Mr Stevens presents a petition from Philemon B Hopper, of Queen Anne's county, praying relief; referred to Messrs. Stevens, Maxcy and Brooke.

Mr. Wilson obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to limit the number of magistrates in the different counties of this state. Ordered, That Messrs. Wilson, Millard and Eccleston report the same.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, Ordered, That the committee of grievances and courts of justice, be directed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of abolishing the chancery court, and of establishing district chancery courts in this state, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to exempt apprentices, and other persons under the age of twenty-one years, from militia duty, in time of peace.

Mr. Brooke moved the following as a substitute.

Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to exempt all persons under the age of twenty-one years, from militia duty, except for the contingencies provided for by the constitution of the United States. Ordered, That the standing committee on the militia report the same.

Mr. Willson reports a bill, entitled, An act to limit the number of justices of the peace in the several counties in this state.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Committee on Schools.

Messrs Teackle, Brooke, M'Culloh, Goldsborough, Duvall, Emalls and S. R. Smith

On so much of the Executive Message as relates to the evils arising from numerous tipling shops.

Messrs. Teackle, Speed, Shower, Williams and Benj. I. Jones.

Committee on Imprisonment for Debt.

Messrs. Teackle, Howard, Chapman Beckett, Gilpin, Wilson and M'Culloh.

Committee on the Penitentiary.

Messrs. Teackle, Howard, Chapman, M'Culloh, Stevens, B. I. Jones and A. E. Jones.

Standing Committee on applications for Special Legislative provisions for support of the poor.

Messrs. Gantt, Barrette, Jacques-Grubb and Hughlett.

On the communications received from the states of Delaware, Connecticut and Illinois.

Messrs. Worthington, Edelen, Barker, Gilpin and Montgomery.

On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the pernicious tendency of the meeting together of bodies of negroes for the purpose of dissipation and riot.

Messrs. Stevens, M. Smith, Spencer, Eccleston and Turner.

Committee on Lotteries.

Messrs. Teackle, Parker, Blair, Cockey and Garner.

Committee on Internal Improvement.

Messrs. Merrick, Kennedy, Howard, Welsh, Kilgour, Reid, Kecne, Ridout and M'Culloh.

CONGRESS.

Jan. 18—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the consideration of the Judicial Bill was again taken up in committee, when Mr. Buckner of Ken. Mr. Livingston of Lou. and Mr. Ingersoll of Con. all spoke very ably in support of the bill Mr. Ingersoll is a new member, and attracted great attention by the pertinence of his remarks, and the force and chastity of his expression On motion of Mr. Baylies of Massachusetts, a resolution was laid on the table, calling for information as to the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States respecting that part of the boundary of the United States bordering on the Pacific Ocean. No other business of any importance was transacted.

Jan. 19.—An attempt was yesterday made to cut short the discussion in the committee of the House of Representatives, on the Judicial Bill. With a view to bring the debate, which has now occupied the House for a fortnight, to a point, Mr. Mercer, at the suggestion of Mr. Storrs of New York, withdrew his motion to amend the Bill by striking out the first section. Mr. Storrs then submitted a motion to amend the bill by striking out three additional Judges, and inserting two, so as to make the whole humber of the Supreme Judges nine instead of ten, which is the number proposed in the bill as it was reported. The motive in making this proposition was, to divert the discussion from the general principle of the bill. It is likely that the committee will report the bill to-day, if the object of the motion should be obtained. The subject of a post road from Baltimore to Philadelphia, was referred to the Post Office committee, on motion of Mr. Mitchell of Md. Mr. Wickliffe of Ken. laid on the table a resolution on the subject of a canal from the Mississippi to the Bay of Pensacola.

Jan. 20.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President, accompanied by a report of eighty manuscript pages, the reading of which occupied about an hour and a half —three thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

After a little more discussion yesterday in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Judicial Bill, on which Mr. Wright of Ohio was the principal speaker, followed briefly by Mr. Wood of New York, and Mr. Kremer of Penn. the Bill was reported without amendment. In the House, a division took place, by ayes and noes, on a motion by Mr. Storrs of N. Y. to give but two new judges, which was decided in the negative—the ayes being 60, and the noes 119. Mr. Mercer moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to separate the Appellate from the Circuit Court, and reduce the Judges in the former to five

Jan. 21.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Naval Committee, for the establishment of a Naval School.

Just as the Speaker had called up the unfinished business of the preceding day, Mr. Stevenson of Penn. rose, and communicated to the House the death of Mr. Farrelly, one of the representatives from that state. On motion of Mr Ingham, who delivered a pathetic and just eulogy on his deceased colleague, the House resolved unanimously to wear crape on the left arm for a month.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship John Wells, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, the editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London papers to the 6th of December, and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive. Their contents are not very important.

Money was still scarce, no abatement of the demand, nor in the difficulty of obtaining it. Stocks, both in England and France, had raised a little.

The packet ship Canada, capt. Rogers, had arrived out in Liverpool in 20 days.—Capt R. carried out the first accounts of Mr. Kean's reception, which were published in the Liverpool papers without comment.

The Catholics of Dublin have held a great meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the address from the Catholics of New-York. Many fine speeches were made, and a resolution of gratitude passed, &c.

An article from a Paris paper of Dec. 2, states, that "a failure for four millions, one of the results of the liquidation of November, gave grounds for fearing that the decline would continue. It has been otherwise, the funds have kept up, and there even has been a tendency to rise."

It is reported that the French Government have acknowledged the Independence of the Republic of Colombia The recognition had not been officially promulgated, or suffered to transpire, but in confidence.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

A fraud of a most extensive nature has been discovered by Mr. Sutherland, supervisor of excise at Liudithgow. The parties implicated are the proprietors of a cotton work in that neighbourhood; who, it appears, have been in the habit of using a forged stamp for their printed goods, immense quantities of which have been seized at their works, and at their warehouses in Glasgow. The discovery was made by a most ingenious contrivance on the part of Mr. Sutherland, which is regarded by the Board as highly creditable to the talents of that active officer. The penalties alone, it is said, will amount to about £4,000. In consequence of the discovery, and apprehending that the goods of the above house might be found in the hands of the dealers, the board of Excise ordered a search to be made of the stocks of retailers in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Dundee, &c. The search took place here last week, but none of the goods were found. —*Aberdeen Journal.*

"PARIS, DEC. 1;

"Accounts dated Nov. 20, received from Madrid state, that the Spanish clergy have offered the king a free gift of 25 millions of reals for the services of the state. The Duke de l'Infantado, has offered on his part four millions of reals.—These sums have been paid into the treasury, and it is hoped that this example will be imitated, and that all good Spaniards will be eager to contribute to the relief of their country."

These letters announce that M. de Zea Bermudez is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Saxony.

MADRID, DEC. 1.

In proportion as the truth comes to light, we lose the little hope which remained of preserving a small part of our transmarine possessions. Official dispatches were received a few days ago, which have thrown our ministry into consternation. M. Pinillos, the Intendant of the Havana, has written from the United States, where he had stopped in his way to his destination. He announces, not only to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but to the king himself, that the naval and military preparations now making in Colombia and Mexico are so considerable, that it must be considered as impossible long to defend the isle of Cuba and that of Porto Rico, against the attacks which appear to be manifested against them. The hostile force will also find a powerful auxiliary in the elements of discord which prevail in the interior, and in the fermentation which this republican spirit excites.

The report of Mr. Pinillos says, also, that the fears which those preparations inspire, must extend beyond the colonies which have remained faithful to the mother country. Spain itself ought to be on its guard. Next spring the enemy will not confine himself to privateering war—a landing on the coast, where the discontent is the most general, may very likely take place, and augment the embarrassment of the government. In short, the picture which he draws is most alarming, and has excited the most serious uneasiness. It is remarked, that the conferences between the King and the Duke de l'Infantado have since been very frequent.

GREECE.

Extract of a letter from a Naval Officer, dated off Scio, Sept 4.

"With regard to the present actual condition of the Greek contest, as far as it respects ultimate success, it is by no means promising. The Turks have virtual possession of the whole Morea, and their head quarters is now at Tripolizza the capital, and they might, with a very little sacrifice over-run the whole of Greece, for the Greek troops are so wretchedly disciplined that they never make a stand until they attain the top of a hill, or get behind a wall; and as every one is his own master they generally run helter-skelter in every direction but the one in which the Turks are advancing; but, luckily for the Greek cause, the Turks are nearly as adverse to active measures as the Greeks themselves, and the affairs of the Morea have been quite stationary for the last two months; but as the plague has broken out amongst Ibrahim Pacha's army, and the country around him is miserably poor, it is to be hoped that pestilence, famine and the winter, will accomplish for the Greeks what they will never effect themselves—the destruction of the Turkish army.—The naval affairs of Greece are really not a whit better than those of the army, notwithstanding the flaming accounts we read every day in the papers of brilliant and decisive ship actions. The two fleets are generally in sight of each other, but they never approach by any chance within gun-shot: and although a mutual cannonading is frequently kept up between them it is always at much too respectful a distance to do any mischief, and the Turkish fleet has now returned to Rhodes unhurt by its summer campaign. The only gallant exception to all this burlesque is in the person Canaris, the intrepid Commander of some fire ships and several frigates and has performed acts of valor that I am sure have not been equalled in the annals of warfare. He is still, through the jealousy of his great exertions and success, a very poor and obscure individual, and is obliged to go about from one Greek Island to another, to beg for some crazy old vessel to convert into a fire ship; and the only condition he makes with the Government is to provide for his wife in the event of his death. He was a sufferer at the massacre of Ipsara, of which place he is a native, and will not forget the lesson the Turks there taught him. We have just learned that he has tried to set fire to the shipping in Alexandria, and when on the point of succeeding, he was foiled by a sudden adverse wind; but the very attempt, ill so inaccessible a harbour as Alexandria, crowns him with immortal honor."

DOMESTIC.

From Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer of Jan. 2.

The lost Child.—Respecting the lost child, of which we promised some account to-day, which for sixteen years had been missing, and was recently found at Rockway, near this town, there are many rumours afloat, all of which cannot be true. We have been at considerable pains to ascertain the principle facts in the case, and as near as we can come at them, they are as follows:

In the year 1811 or 12, a Greek vessel arrived at Philadelphia, the crew of which took lodgings at a boarding house, where some of them became much attached to an interesting little girl, between two and three years of age, the youngest daughter of their hostess. The child being pleased with it, they were frequently permitted to take her down to their vessel, when they went to their work, and returned her at meal-times; at length so great became her attachment for "these men of the ocean," that she usually cried after them when they went out without her. After a while the day of their clearance arrived. But who can conceive the agony of the afflicted parents of this little child! Little did they think, when the messenger of day arose so joyous upon their cheerful circle, that ere the night curtain began to drop, a gloom and a sadness of such tenfold darkness should enshroud all their prospects! Their little child which greeted them with the smile of innocence and of happy contentment in the morning, in the evening could not be found. They learned that just before the Greek vessel weighed anchor, one of the sailors was seen with the child, rowing towards she ship; and since which their fears have never been, either that she did not long survive the hardships of her lot, or that she was lonely, wandering and unprotected, in some unfrequented port of the barbarous Greeks. The father did not long survive the loss of his child. The mother, after living a widow for some time married again, and removed to New York.

A short time since, a person from Rockaway, was at this woman's house, and heard her relate, with much feeling, the circumstance of some Greek sailors stealing away her infant daughter, about sixteen years since. The person from Rockaway related the story, which has long been known in this vicinity, that somewhere about the commencement of the last war, some sailors, who spoke very bad English, landed at the mouth of Rockaway Inlet, and left at the lonely cot which stands upon this mound of sand, a little girl, apparently between two and three years of age, requesting the fisherman and his wife, the sole inhabitants of this Island, to take charge of her a few hours, as they were going after some clams, and would soon call for her again —and without saying any thing further, they put off from the shore, and pulled hard to overtake a strange looking sail not a great way outside of the inlet.—This is all which has ever been known of the origin of this orphan girl. She and her foster parents have ever lived in total ignorance respecting what portion of the world gave her birth, and who her parents were The mother, always alive to anxiety and ready to catch at any thing which may be likely to rekindle hope in her breast, immediately conjectured that this orphan girl was no other than her long, long lost child; that adverse winds and boistrous weather, which are all ordered by the great God of heaven, had driven the ship out of her proper course and that superstition, which operates powerfully upon the minds of seafaring men, or some other cause which we do not yet know, and which perhaps we never shall, caused these thoughtless wretches to repent of their evil deeds and leave behind them their stolen property. The poor mother could not rest—the idea of finding her lost child presented to her a joy which she could not suffer one doubt to rest upon. A messenger was immediately despatched, and the meeting of the foster parents, their orphan, and the supposed mother, took place four weeks since at Rockaway. The suspense must not be long—the test was now to be put.

The anxious mother described the shape and size of a mark on the small of the back of the child which she had lost. and also remembered that not long before she had disappeared, she received a severe wound upon the calf of her left leg. The scar was very visible; and the other mark was readily recognised by the enraptured porent, who in an ecstacy of joy, pressed to her bosom, without one shadow of doubt, one of whom she may truly say, "this my child is dead and is alive again, was lost and is found." She too has the satisfaction of knowing that a kind Providence had an eye over her child when she thought she was lost; that she has been as well taken care of by her foster-parents as their pittance would allow; that she has been provided with a kind husband, and that every circumstance is calculated to elicit her warmest gratitude and her constant praise.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS TAKEN.

On Saturday night, as a gentleman named Furnald, was passing through the Park he was knocked down and robbed of his pocket book by a gang of villians In the pocket book was a certificate of a deposit for $150 in the Bank of America.—This morning Mr. F. called at the bank to make his loss known, and to request that should the certificate be offered, the person offering it, should be detained.—A few minutes after the Bank opened a young man entered, and presented the certificate, when he was asked by Mr. Taylor, the first teller, if he wished the whole amount, and was directed to endorse his name on the back, upon which, with a trembling hand, he wrote the name of Samuel Furnald, the person to whom it was payable. At this moment Mr. Taylor came round the counter, & took the young man into custody. He now appeared alarmed, and said that others were concerned, and that the certificate was given to him by two men who were then in Wall street, near the bank. Mr. Wenman and Mr. Townsend, book keepers, went in pursuit, but it is believed were recognized by the villians, who ran down William street to Beaver street, where one one of them jumped over the fence of Mr. Willis, and into the third loft of his bakery, where he was locked in, until the arrival of a Police officer, who took him to the Police Office. Mean while, the other fellow was pursued by Mr. Townsend to Broadway, where he was overtaken and secured, and with the person who offered the certificate, was taken to the Police Office. We understand that the yare old offenders, being recognized by Mr. Hayes as soon as they entered the office.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A VETERAN EDITOR.—On the 9th of January the editor of the Kentucky Gazette entered upon the fortieth year of his editorial labours. The Gazette was the first paper printed in the western country except the Pittsburg Gazette; was established, and has been conducted thirty-nine years by the present editor—an instance of steady perseverance, believed to be unparalled. The editor is now in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was an active soldier of the revolution.

Balt. Pat.

Captain Turner of the brig Marseilles arrived at New York on Friday from Malaga and Gibraltar, informs that great distress prevailed at the former place, in consequence of the heavy rains which had destroyed the crops of grapes, and by the fermentation of wines. Several farmers had lost the whole of their wines in one night. That which was brought in was so inferior, that it was not thought worth preparing for market, consequently the price had advanced considerably on the article as well as on fruit, and barilla.

The United States squadron, after leaving Gibraltar, touched at Malaga to water and then proceeded to Mahon where it would winter. The Brandywine is to return to the U. States, and afterwards will go to the Pacific.

Mr. Fisher, an astronomer of Kornenburg, near Vienna, who foretold that we should have a hot summer and a mild autumn, has just published fresh meteorological notices upon the presumable temperature of the approaching winter. It results, according to him, from a comparison he has made of years similar to that of 1825, that the winter will be remarkable for intense cold, particularly during the month of January. The temperature will remain as it now is, under the influence of the South, Southeast, and West winds till the middle of December; but will then yield to the North, North-east, and North-west winds The vapours of the atmosphere condensed by the cold will fall in a heavy snow. The moist west winds seldom blowing, and the dry north, North-east, and North-west winds being frequent, the winter will be dry rather than wet.—Towards the middle of January the intense cold will give way, but will be renewed with still greater force towards the end of the month.

SOUTH AMERICA.

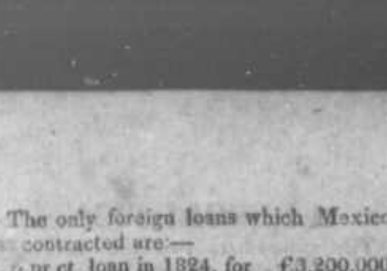
The recent embarrassments in the London Money market, have called the attention of Capitalists to the nature of the investments in South American funds and to the probability of their being made available without serious loss to the holders of stock. Several well written articles have appeared in the London papers, calculated to allay the apprehensions entertained by some, that the resources of South America were not adequate to the exigencies of the several governments, and to the repayment of the immense loans obtained in Great Britain. An able article respecting the United States of Mexico, gives the most flattering account of the state of their finances, drawn from data furnished to the Senate by a commission appointed for that purpose, by which it appears that the receipts into the Treasury for 1824 were above twelve millions, and the expenditure of the government a little above ten, leaving an eccess of two millions.

The Revenue of Customs for 1825 is estimated in the Report at $3,[illegible]732 founded on the basis of the receipts of 1823 and 1824, with the addition of 500,000 dollars for an expected increase of trade. *Actual receipts* for the first six months, ending June 30th, are no less than $5,[illegible],000 dollars, the port of Alexandria alone having produced $1,000,000. This is the only branch of revenue, of the progress of which, specific advice has been received here—but letters received from Mexico state that the receipts into the Treasurer generally were rapidly exceeding the estimates.

The only foreign loans which Mexico has contracted are:—

A 6 pr ct loan in 1824, for	£3,200,000
Of which there has been redeemed, and is now in course of redemption,	800,000
	2,400,000
And a 6 pr ct. loan in 1823 for	3,200,000
On which there has been redeemed	21,500
	£3,178,500

The Report of the Commission of Finance recommends "that the present year should not pass by without the establishment and organization of an express fund for covering the public debt, with the proper arrangement and application of contributions necessary for the punctual and exact payment of the interest of the debt." *Balt. Gazette.*



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in ho sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1826.

THE ORPHANS' COURT

Of Kent county will meet in Chestertown on Tuesday the 7th of February.

To Correspondents.—An interview with Philanthropos is requested. Kentalbum next week.

Letters have been received in this place from Annapolis stating, that our worthy and respected townsman, Col. E. F. Chambers, has been elected by the general assembly of Maryland, to a seat in the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the honourable Edward Lloyd.

The ballot stood thus—

For Col. E. F. Chambers,	49
Gen. Philip Reed,	34

A correspondent of the Balt. Gaz. at Annapolis, states that the Committee on internal improvement have agreed unanimously, to report in favour of subscribing $1,000,000 to the Chesapeake & Ohio canal; $500,000 to a lateral canal or Rail Road to Baltimore; $500,000 to the Susquehanna canal, provided Baltimore within two years, agrees to accept that charter; and if she declines this, in lieu thereof, they propose to grant her $100,000 for the improvement of the bed of the Susquehanna.

It is also said, that they will advise the appointment of a Board of Public Works to locate the lateral Canal or Rail Road from Baltimore to the Potomac.

For the Telegraph.

To Thomas Kennedy, Esq. a member of the present House of Delegates of the State of Maryland.

Sir—You are respectfully requested to point out, through the medium of the Telegraph, the particular part or parts of the Constitution of the United States which, as you believe, confer upon Congress the power to adopt a general system of internal improvement as a national measure; and also the particular part or parts of the Declaration of Rights or Constitution of the state of Maryland, which authorises the honourable body of which you are a member, to pass a resolution such as that introduced by you into the House of Delegates on the ninth of the present month. P. H.

Jan. 26, 1825.

Another suspected Murderer! A letter to Col. A. Whann was received a few days since, dated "Evesham, Burlington County N. Jersey, January 17, 1826," from the Post Master there, by which "appears there is a person residing in that county, strongly suspected of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham, who calls himself *Henry Mere*. He is a stout, coarse, ill looking fellow, about 21 or 22 years of age, 6 feet high, and by trade a shoemaker.—He says that he came from Maryland, and appears to have some knowledge of Elkton: that he crossed the ferry at Havre-de-Grace about the time the murder was committed. He came to that county in the beginning of May last, and has been in the same neighbourhood (an obscure neck of land between two rivers, and several miles from any public road) ever since. What gave rise to suspicion against him was the uneasiness he manifested after an account of the murder arrived there—his expressions and exclamations, both when awake and asleep caused the family with whom he lived to question him concerning the murder, & he told them he *knew* the man that committed the murder. He built a cabin in the woods and lived in it a short time, but he returned and said he had no peace there. He still remains in the neighbourhood although he knows people suspect him."—*Elkton Press.*

Explosion.—There was an explosion at the powder works of Mr. Garresche, near this place, on Saturday morning last, by which one man and four horses were killed, and the grinding mill, the glazing mill, several hhds. of sulpher and about 2000 lbs. of powder were destroyed.—*Del. Gaz.*

SOLUTION OF QUESTION No. 2.

By Aliquis, the proposer.

Take 1 lb. and 3 lbs. for the first two weights, with which it is evident 1, 2, 3, 4 lbs. severally may be weighed. The double of this last, plus 1, will give 9 lbs. for the third weight, with which any number of pounds up to 13 may be weighed. Proceeding in the same manner, by doubling the amount of all the preceding weights, and adding 1, we acquire the geometrical series, 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, &c.—Of this series, eight will amount to 3280 lbs. Wherefore 8 is the smallest number of weights, and 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 729, 2187, are the weights severally, by which any number of pounds may be weighed, from 1 to 3280.

The same solution, founded on similar principles, was furnished by M. Doyle, Wm. M. Jackson, and R.

QUESTION No. 4—proposed by *Aliquis*.

Some thieves stole from a barrel of brandy, containing 32 gallons, one gallon a day for 12 days successively, filling up the barrel each time with water. The original value of the brandy was 12 shillings per gallon. Required the quantity of brandy remaining after the 12th draft, and the value of a gallon of the mixture?

PRICES CURRENT

IN BALTIMORE.

Wholesale—Corrected weekly.

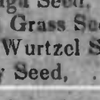
BACON, and hams, per lb.	$0 7
BEES-WAX, American yellow,	33
COFFEE, Java,	18
Havana,	15
CANDLES, mould,	12
Dipt,	10
CHEESE,	8
FEATHERS,	33
FISH, Herrings, Sus. per bbl.	2 75
Shad, trimmed,	6 00
FLAXSEED, rough, per bushel,	90
FLOUR, Superfine, city, per bbl.	4 75
Extra, do.	5 00
Fine,	4 75
Susquehanna, superfine	5 00
GRAIN, Indian Corn, per bushel,	54
Wheat, family flour,	1 00
do. Lawler,	60
do. Red,	80
do. White Flint,	2 00
Rye.	55
Barley,	95
Clover Seed, red,	4 75
Ruta Baga Seed,	1 00
Orchard Grass Seed,	1 75
Mangel Wurtzel Seed,	1 25
Timothy Seed,	2 25
Oats,	35
Beans, white,	1 50
HOGS' LARD, per lb.	9
MOLASSES, sugar-house, per gal.	45
MEAL, Corn, kiln dried, per bbl.	3 00
PORK, Baltimore Mess,	13 00
do. prime,	9 75
SOAP, Baltimore white, per lb.	12
do. brown,	6
WHISKEY, 1st proof, per gal.	25
PEACH BRANDY, 4th proof,	75
APPLE BRANDY, 1st proof,	35
SUGARS, Havana white, pr. c. lb.	13 50
do. brown,	10 75
Louisiana,	10 00
Loaf, per lb.	19
Lump,	16
SALT, St. Ubes, per bushel,	46
WOOL, Merino, full bl'd, per lb.	35
do. crossed,	28
Common, country,	25

All unwashed but free of tags.

DIED, *on Monday last Mrs. P. B. TRAVILLA.*

PUBLIC HOUSE

In Chestertown.



WILLIAM SIMS

Respectfully informs the public that he has taken that commodious house, in the centre of the town, opposite the Court-House, and formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock. This House is admirably adapted for the accommodation of *Travellers and permanent boarders*, being situated in the centre of business and having good stables and experienced ostlers. His bar and table are constantly supplied with the choicest liquors & provisions, and every attention given to render comfort and pleasure to such as favour him with their patronage. His charges either by the meal, day, week or year, will be found not only reasonable but very low.

☞ A *HORSE* and *GIG* for hire.

Chestertown January 27.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard Frisby, for the use of his trustees, against John Hudson, will be offered at public sale at the market house in Chestertown, on Saturday, the 18th of February next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title, and interest of the said John Hudson, (subject to prior judgments, executions and levies on the whole or any part thereof) in and to all that part of a tract of land, called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson, and which was devised to the within named John Hudson by his father—also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper, Jr. to the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date on or about the 5th November, 1812, containing 16 1-2 acres more or less—and also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, which was conveyed by James Welch to the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date on or about the 7th April, 1817—seized and taken as the property of the said John Hudson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 26.—27.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fi. facias issued out of Kent county court, to me dieected, at the suit of Joseph Wickes 4th, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 27th of February next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Peregrine Cooper, in and to one



Negro Woman called PHILLIS, to serve a term of years.

One negro girl called MARIA, to serve a term of years.

One boy called GEORGE, to serve a term of years, and a negro boy called Frederick to serve for life—seized and taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 27, 1826.

Fruit Trees.

N. Spellman respectully informs his friends and the public that he will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 1st March next his

Stock of Grafted Trees,

consisting of 40 different kinds of apples, 14 kinds of pears, 6 of plumbs, 11 of cherries, 2 of apricots, & a variety of peaches.

About 3000 of the apple trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and a large proportion of each species now large enough for removal.

Gentlemen desirous to raise fruit trees for their own use, will find it advantageous to call on him at his Nursery, previously to the sale, and make a selection of such as they shall wish, as he intends to sell by private sale, if practicable at very reduced prices, in lots to suit purchasers—any further information may be obtained by application to

W. H. BARROLL.

Chestertown, Jan. 27

FOR SALE,

Upon the most moderate terms, a Mill Stone with the necessary apparatus, to go by one-horse power, for grinding bark or plaster—Also a hand-mill for grinding corn, imported from England a boy can manage it Apply to James E. Barroll, Chestertown, or to

ANNA M. MEDFORD,

Jan. 27 Still-Pond.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *January 24, 1826.*

On application of Thomas Miller, executor, of Richard Miller, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of January, 1826.

L.S.

Test. F. WILSON,

Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to William Vanlier his agent, on or before the 25th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th, of January, 1826.

THOMAS MILLER,

Adm'r of R. Miller.

Chestertown, Jan. 27.

A GOOD COOK

Wanted—for one who can come well recommended, liberal wages will be given—Apply at this office

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, Wm. R. Steward, use of Hannah Atkinson, James Roe and James Baynard, assignees of John Ferguson, and Barton Belieu, against Thomas Wilson, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 4th of March next, at capt. Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Wilson, in and to 31 1-2 acres of land, more or less, and and the mill on the head of Morgan's Creek; also, one negro woman called Silvey, one girl called Susan, and one girl Rachel—taken as the property of said Thomas Wilson, to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas issued out of Kent county court to me directed at the suit of Martha Freeman, survivor of Thomas Carvill against Isaac Scaggs, will be exposed at public sale in Chestertown at captain Charles Stanley's tavern, on Saturday, the 25th of February next; the following property, viz: all the right, title and interest of Isaac Scaggs, in and to a tract of land, lying and being in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Edward Hurtt, John H. Nowland and others, containing one hundred acres more or less; seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Isaac Scaggs, and to be sold to satisfy the above writ, interest, and costs—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

ED. BROWNE. Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent co. court, to me directed, at the suits of James M. Anderson, at the instance of Wm. Mc Clean, use of Benjamin E. Wroth, trustee of Hannah Burneston, against Peregrine Cooper, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 4th of March, next; at captain Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, at two o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All his right, title, interest and claim, in and to all that tract, part of a tract, or parcel of land, which was devised by Hezekiah Cooper to Peregrine Cooper, father of the said Peregrine Cooper, containing 330 acres, excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons—taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two writs of vendi. exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne use of Ezekiel F. Chambers, against Arthur Wheatly, will be exosed to public sale on Saturday the 11th day of March next at Captain Charles Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit: All the right and interest of said Arthur Wheatly in and to a tract or parcel of land called Chance, containing 110 acres and one-fourth more or less, taken as the property of the said Arthur Wheatly and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent co. ct. to me directed, at the suits of Benjamin Hanson, use of John Hanson, John W. Wilmer, and Peregrine Wilmer, against John T. Kennard, will be exposed to public sale, at captain Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, on Saturday, the 25th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit: All his right and interest in and to that tract of land, called "Cornwallis' Choice," and all his right to that tract, or part of a tract of land, called "Carolla," lying and being in Worton Point, Kent county—seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said John T. Kennard, and to be sold for cash, to satisfy the above writ, debt, interest, and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Eliason, use of the president and directors of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, against William Miller, will be exposed at public sale at capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, on Saturday the 25th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. all the right and title of the said William Miller to the mill and buildings that he now occupies, lying and being at the head of Sassafras, also one horse and carriage, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Miller, and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above writ, interest and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of James Welch use of David Seamans, John H. Nowland use of Jonas Clapham, the state of Maryland use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Numbers and Wm. Howard, use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell & Miller, against John Hudson, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 23d of February next, the following property, to wit: One black woman Elizabeth, twenty years of age, one black boy called Henry, seventeen years of age—and on Friday the 24th of February, all that part of a tract of Land called Reyner's Adventure containing two hundred and twenty six acres and three fourths of an acre, more or less; and all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper, jr. to the said Hudson, containing sixteen and a half acres, more or less; also all that part of a tract or parcel of Land which was conveyed by James Welch to said Hudson, all which said parts of tracts and parcels of land are situate and lying in Kent county, seized and taken as the property of the said John Hudson, and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above vend. expos. debts, interest and costs—Sales to commence on each day at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of Edward Browne use of Ezekiel F. Chambers and Augustine Boyer, against Benjamin Massey, will be offered for sale, on Saturday the 11th of March next, at capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, at one o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All his right and interest in and to a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Kent county, called, and known by the name of Partnership and Spring-Garden and Angels' Rest, containing One Hundred and forty-two acres, more or less; also one Negro Boy called JAMES, about 16 years of age: one bay Horse, six head of cattle, taken as the property of the said Benjamin Massey, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Milward against William Meeks, will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 20th of February next at 11 o'clk, A. M. the following property, viz: one negro boy Frisby, to serve till 35 years old, one boy called John for the same time, one woman Rachel, to serve for life, one girl Rachel, to serve till 25, one girl Lyser to serve same time; five head of horses, 14 head of cattle, 2 carts, 1 wheat fan, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Meeks and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above vend. exps. debt, interest and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Harris use of Ezekiel F. Chambers against Thomas Dodson will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 24 day of February next, in Chestertown, at captain Charles Stanley's tavern at 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz: all the right, title, claim and interest of said Thomas Dodson in and to a tract or parcel of land he purchased of Samuel Thomas, containing eighty-eight acres more or less called Hopewell Resurvey, or by whatsoever name the same may be called; seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Dodson, and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above vend. exps. debt, interest and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of Richd. Brice use of John Wallis and John Wallis, assignee of Richard Brice, against Martha Hynson, executrix of John C. Hynson, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 20th of February next on the premises, the following property, to wit: One negro man Pere, 32 years old; Cato, 23 years old; Bill, 16 years old; James, 14 years old; Aaron, 12 years old; Felix, 8 years old; Levi, 3 years old; Rachel, 42 years old; Patt, 42 years old; Mary, 21 years old; Harriet, 18 years old; Charlotte, 16 years old; Fanny, 16 years old; Ann, 3 years old; Caroline, 11 years old; Eliza, 5 years old; Mary, 43 years old; John 34 years old; Glosfer, 10 years old; Fanny, 9 years old—two Milch Cows and two Heifers, two years old, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Martha Hynson, to satisfy the above vend. exponas, debt, interest and costs—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this Office.



POETICAL.

THE FOLLY OF ATHEISM.

AN ODE—BY DR. DARWIN.

"I am fearfully and wonderfully made,"

Dull Atheist! could a giddy dance
  Of atoms lawless hurled,
Construct so wonderful so wise,
  So harmonized a world?

Why do not Arab's driving sands,
  The sport of every storm,
Fair freighted fleets, the child of chance,
  Or gorgeous temples form?

Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey,
  That lesser fabric scan:
Tell me from whence the immortal dust,
  The God, the reptile man?

Where wast thou, when this populous earth
  From chaos burst its way,
When stars exulting sang the morn,
  And hailed the new born day?

What, when the embryo speck of life,
  The miniature of man,
Nursed in the womb, its slender form
  To stretch and swell began?

Say, did'st thou warp the fibre woof?
  Or mould the sentient brain?
Thy fingers stretch the living nerve?
  Or fill the purple vein?

Didst thou then bid the bounding heart
  Its endless toil begin?
Or clothe in flesh the hard'ning bone
  Or weave the silken skin?

Who bids the babe, to catch the breeze,
  Expand his panting breast,
And with impatient hands, untaught,
  The milky rill arrest?

Or who with unextinguished love
  The mother's bosom warms,
Along the rugged paths of life
  To bear it in her arms?

A God! a God! the wide earth shouts,
  A God! the heavens reply;
He moulded in his palm the world,
  And hung it to the sky.

Let us make man!—With beauty clad,
  And health in every vein;
And, reason thron'd upon his brow,
  Stepp'd forth majestic man,

Around he turns his wond'ring eyes,
  All nature's works surveys;
Admires the earth! the skies! himself!
  And trics his tongue in praise.

Ye hills and vales! ye meads and woods!
  Bright sun and glittering stars!
Fair creatures, tell me, if you can,
  From whence and what I am?

What parent power, all great and good,
  Do these around me own;
Tell me Creation, tell me how
  To adore the vast Unknown!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER TO A NEWLY MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter IV.

ON CONSTANCY AND FIDELITY.

The manner and conduct which in a bachelor was perhaps appropriate and pleasing, is in a married man unbecoming and reprehensible: and he who, among a party of females, as a young man, was admired for his graceful gaiety, will most probly be set down by the wise as a very flirting, careless husband, if he appears to prefer the company of every trifling, foolish girl, to the society of his wife. And be assured, however good sense and pride may conceal her feelings, this levity of manners never fails to give her pain: and a poor return, indeed, is the smile of a silly chit, for calling forth any unpleasant sensations in the breast of a sensible and amiable woman.

When in the presence of others, let her laudable pride be indulged, by your showing you think her an object of importance and preference. The most trivial word, or act, of attention and love from you gratifies her feelings: and a man never appears to more advantage, than by proving to the world his affection and preference for his wife. I knew a gentleman, (though he had been married for years,) who would always, on going out, perhaps for only a day, step up to his wife, and affectionately kiss her; nor was there a person present at the moment who did not think more highly of him. In truth, there is scarcely a character which the world seems to value more than a good and tender husband.

I do not think that wives in general (though quite divested in other respects of envy or jealousy) feel any very overboiling pleasure at hearing their husbands run on in enthusiastic encomiums on other women. I knew a gentleman who was constantly in the habit of saying "O dear, such a charming woman!—such beautiful eyes!—such a fine-turned shape! —such elegant manners!" &c. And I have at the same moment glanced at his wife, and observed a degree of awkwardness on her countenance, struggling with an effort to look pleased. And yet, had any one but her husband been the panegyrist, she would have listened most probably with pleasure, and heartily concurred in the encomium. You call this jealousy! No: in truth, I call it a *natural* feeling, which can be better felt than described.

When I quote a few words from the Bible, on a certain subject, is it possible any further comment can be necessary? "A man that breaketh wedlock, saying thus in his heart, Who seeth me? I am compassed about with darkness, the walls cover me, and nobody seeth me; what need I to fear? the most High will not remember my sins; such a man only fears the eyes of men, and knoweth not that the eyes of the Lord are ten thousand times brighter than the sun, beholding all the ways of men, and considering the most secret parts." (Eccles. xxiii. 18, 19.) And again, "The Lord hath been witness between thee and the wife of thy youth, against whom thou hast dealt treacherously: yet is she thy companion and the wife of thy covenant. And did not he make one? Therefore, take heed to your spirit, and let none deal treacherously against the wife of his youth." (Mal. ii. 14, 15.) Proud lords of the creation, let me entreat your attention to the above, and also to the following verses: "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners shall inherit the kingdom of God." (1 Cor. vi. 9, 10.) "But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers and idolaters, and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death." (Rev. xxi. 8.) "For this ye know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God." (Eph. v. 5.) "Now the works of the flesh are manifest which are these: Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God." (Gal. v. 19–21.) "Whoso committeth adultery with a woman lacketh understanding: he that doeth it destroyeth his own soul." (Prov. vi. 32) Surely if these solemn denunciations from the word of God fail to have an effect, I cannot suppose that any language from *my* feeble pen can be successful! Certainly not. Go on, then, thou unhallowed man! go on, thou forsaken of God! Lost to feeling, lost to virtue, lost to heaven, go on in thy vile pursuits: and when the Almighty tells you, the adulterer shall not inherit his kingdom, mock at the threat, and for the sake of this horrible crime, welcome hell! welcome flames! welcome devils! *(To be continued.)*

The following article is extracted from the Memoirs of Michael Kelly, the celebrated musical composer,

SHERIDANS PIZARRO.

Expectation was on tip-toe; and strange as it may appear, 'Pizarro' was advertised, and every box in the house taken, before the fourth act of the Play was begun; nor had I one single word of the poetry for which I was to compose the music. Day after day was I attending on Mr. Sheridan, representing that time was flying; and that nothing was done for me. His answer uniformly was, 'Depend upon it, my dear Mic you shall have plenty of matter to go on with to morrow,' but day after day, that morrow came not, which, as my name was advertised as the composer of the music, drove me half crazy.

One day I was giving a dinner to the Earl of Guilford, the Marquis of Ormond (then Lord Ormond,) my valued friend, Sir Charles Bampfylde, Sir Francis Burdett, George Colman, J. Richardson, M Lewis, and John Kemble; and, about ten o'clock, when I was in the full enjoyment of this charming society, Mr. Sheridan appeared before us, and informed us, and informed my friends, that he must carry me off with him, that moment to Drury Lane; begged that they would excuse my abscence for one hour, and he would return with me. I saw it would be useless to contradict him, so I went to the Theatre, and found the stage and house lighted up, as it would have been for a public performance; not a human being there, except ourselves, the painters, and carpenters; and all this preparation was merely that he might see two scenes, those of Pizarro's tent, and the Temple of the Sun.

The great author established himself in the centre of the pit, with a large bowl of negus on the bench before him; nor would he move until it was finished. I expostulated with him on the cruelty of not letting me have the words which I had to compose, not to speak of his having taken me away from my friends, to see scenery and machinery, with which as I was neither painter nor carpenter, nor machinest, I could have nothing to do—his answer was that he wished me to see the Temple of the Sun, in which the chorusses and marches were to come over the platform. —'To-morrow,' said he, 'I promise I will come and take a cutlet with you and tell you all you have to do. My dear Mic, you know you can depend upon *me*, and I know that I can depend upon *you*, but these bunglers of carpenters require looking after'

After this promise we returned to my house; I found my party waiting, nor did we seperate until five in the morning.

But if this was a puzzling situation for a composer what will my readers think of that in which the actors were left, when I state the fact, that at the time the house was overflowing on the first night's performance, all that was writen of the play was actually rehearsing, and that incredible as it may appear, until the end of the fourth act, neither Mrs. Siddons, nor Charles Kemble, nor Barrymore, had all their speeches for a fifth? Mr. Sheridan was up stairs in the prompter's room, where he was writing the last part of the play, while the earlier parts were acting; and every ten minutes he brought down as much of the dialogue as he had done, piece-meal, into the green room, abusing himself with his negligence, and making a thousand winning and soothing apoligies, for having kept the performers so long in such painful suspense.

One remarkable trait in Sheridan's character was, his penetrating knowledge of the human mind: for no man was more careful in his carelessness; he was quite aware of his power over his performers, and of the veneration in which they held his great talents, had he not been so, he would not have ventured to keep them (Mrs. Siddons particularly) in the dreadful anxiety in which they were suffering through the whole of the evening. Mrs. Siddons told me, that she was in an agony of fright; but Sheridan perfectly knew, that Mrs. Siddons, C. Kemble, and Barrymore were quicker in study than other performers concerned, & that he could trust them to be perfect in what they had to say, even at half an hour's notice. And the event proved that he was right: the play was received with the greatest approbation, and though out so late in the season, was played thirty-one nights; and for years afterwards proved a mine of wealth to the Drury-lane treasury; and, indeed, to all the theatres in the United-Kingdom.

Yesterday morning one of the stages filled with passengers, was overturned a few rods below Ohlen's store on the Mohawk turnpike. The road here runs close to the margin of the river, and the bank is high and almost precipitous—the stage slid from the track which was covered with ice, and the wheels being on the edge of the bank, when the driver whipped his horses the carriage parted, from the starting of the king bolt, and the body of the coach rolled down the bank into the water turning over twice or three times. Several of the passengers were wounded; and one a gentleman from Clinton, Oneida county, was injured seriously. Dr. Thomas Reed of this village was in the stage, but was so fortunate as to escape with only a slight contusion.

[Johnstown Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of six writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent county court, and to me directed, at the suits of Samuel Boyer, use of Benjamin Riley, use of James Wilmer and Peregrine Wilmer, the State of Maryland, use of Martha Rochester; Henry Brice, Martha Vansant, use of E. F. Chambers, Stephen Denning use of E. F. Chambers and Andrew Watts, against Bartus Piner, will be exposed to public sale at Capt. C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, on Tuesday the 10th of March next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four P. M. the following property, to wit: All the right and title of the said Bartus Piner to the following tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land; a tract or part of a tract of land called Kent Manor, all situated, lying and being in Kent county, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres more or less—also, on the premises, on the 11th March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. one negro man called Risdon, one called Joseph, one woman called Mary, and one boy Bill, seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Bartus Piner, and will be sold to satisfy the above debts, interests and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 20.

Postponed Sale.

The sale of the property advertised for this day on a venditioni exponas against William Sims, at the suit of Lambert Wickes, executor of Ephraim Vansant, 4th, is postponed until Wednesday the 15th day of February next, to take place at the Market House at 11 o'clock, in the morning

MORGAN BROWNE. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 16, 1826. } Jan. 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has a number of good servants belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Worrell, Esq. to dispose of. He also wishes to sell his FARM situate in the neighbourhood of Chestertown, the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Mr. John Harrison, and a LOT on Queen St opposite the residence of Mr. Thomas Davis.

J. G. McCLEAN.

January 13.

Look at this,



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville, and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week —leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Low's tavern, (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at James Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads,) and at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Chas. Stanley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'clock P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del) and at Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH

FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof —twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, *Proprietor.*

Chestertown, Jan. 20. tf.

N. B. The aforegoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhall Packet for Baltimore, which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of $6 25 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the exposures incident to the night season. C. S.

The Democratic Press, Philadelphia, Easton Gazette, and Delaware Gazette, will give the above *three* insertions and send their bills to C. Stanley for payment.

Bibles and Testaments.

The public is informed, that the "Bible Society of Chestertown and Kent county" keep constantly on hand, at their depository, at the store of Mr. Wm. McClean Chestertown, a good assortment of Bibles and Testaments which are sold at the following low prices:—

8vo Bibles handsomely bound		$2.50	
	To subscribers		$2 00
Do. do.	plainly bound,	1 62	
	To subscribers		1.40
Smaller size	do.	90	
Do. do.		80	
Octavo Testaments		75	
	To subscribers		68
Smaller size	do.	30	
Do. do.		22	

Jan. 20.

Drugs and Medicines.



WILLIAM C. FREEMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Chestertown, (opposite the Market House, and between the shoe shop of Mr J. Parish and the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. S. Brevitt) where he intends keeping a complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINE, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c. all of which he will offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. All orders and prescriptions attended to with precision and despatch.

Jan. 20.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of the state of Maryland of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Maxwell, use of Hannah Lamb, executrix of Daniel, George Watts, use of James Browne, free negro, John Lucas, 3d. use of William Sheepshanks & Co. Maria Hudson, William R. Stewart, use of Hannah Atkinson and Richard Frisby, for the use of his Trustees, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 14th of February next, at the market house, Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, interest and title of the said Cooper in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land which was devised to the said Peregrine Cooper by his father Peregrine Cooper, by will, dated on or about the 20th of Dec. 1816, and supposed to contain

Three Hundred and Thirty Acres,

more or less, (excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons) also all his right, title, claim and interest in and to two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called "Worth's Folly," and the other called "Dunkin's part of Worth's Folly," which said last mentioned tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore conveyed by a certain Unit Angeir to a certain Rachel Woodland, who afterwards intermarried with the said Peregrine Cooper, also all his right and title to a negro man called Sandy, two bay Horses and two Cows, seized and taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, January 20, 1826. }

A RESOLUTION.

The subscribers feel the necessity, from the extreme pressure of the times, of publishing the following Resolution—they have pledged themselves each to the other for the strict observance of it. Having given so general a credit as almost to exhaust their capitals, and being necessitated, they hope the public will not in any wise be offended:

RESOLVED, That we will credit no one for any thing in our line of business, but will trade where it will suit, and sell cheap to all for CASH.

E. BLACKISTON,
J. B. PARRISH,
J. S. MERRIKEN.

Chestertown, Jan 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having retired from the Inn-keeping business in this place, returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the patronage afforded him. He requests, and will be greatly obliged to all those indebted to him on account, note or otherwise, to call on James E. Barroll, Esq. and make payment, he having due authority for this purpose, and for liquidating all claims due by myself—All persons having claims against me will be pleased to leave them with him for settlement.

The numerous claims due me, each amounting to a small sum, can put to inconvenience hardly any one in the payment, yet, in their aggregate they swell to so considerable an amount that the want thereof places me in considerable embarrassment. Each of my kind friends and former customers, should consider the small sum due by him, forms part of my hard earnings, and of cash necessarily expended, to keep the establishment in the order which it is hoped gave entire satisfaction. The payment then will not only be an act of sheer justice for laborious exertions to please, but will be gratefully remembered.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

January 13. 6w.

Short settlements make long friends.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, that he has his books ready for settlement—all those who are indebted to him for work done in the year 1825, will oblige him by calling and closing their accounts, by paying the cash or giving their notes for the same, he hopes his proposals will not offend any, as it is his determination to close his acounts at the end of each year—all kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment of accounts at market price.

CHARLES E. TILDEN.

January 13.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of the very best materials for carrying on the above business, and having obtained from Philadelphia two of the best workmen on gentlemens and ladies work, which, in addition to his other hands, (and strict attention to business on his part) will enable him to execute all orders intrusted to him with despatch—His work shall be as neat and durable as can be manufactured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

He takes the opportunity to present to his friends and the public, through this medium, his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes by selling cheap, *for cash*, and using his utmost endeavours to accommodate all who may honour him with their custom, to merit a larger share of public patronage.

☞ Hides and Skins will be received in return for Boots and Shoes, and the highest cash price allowed.

J. S. MERRIKEN.

Chestertown, Dec. 30. tf.

Tanning and Currying.

The subscriber having taken that well known stand formerly occupied by James Claypole, in Chestertown, where he intends to carry on the Tanning and Currying business, and keeping, for sale, a general assortment of leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, hides or country produce—he will give cash or leather for hides, and will tan for one half.

He hereby solicits a portion of public patronage, and begs leave to suggest to the farmers an easy and cheap mode of paying for their leather next season, viz: Let your rail timber stand until the sap runs in the spring, then get the bark off of it, and bring it to the subscriber, who will pay for it, in leather, at any time after delivery. This mode will add durability to your rails, and he hopes, relieve you from the necessity of going out of your own county for leather.

Any kind of oak bark will do.

JOHN CRANE.

Dec. 30. 9w.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable farm, lying in the upper part of this county, near Bluff's ferry, which belongs to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, and is now in the tenure of William H. Boyer. Possession will be given on the first of January 1826. For the terms apply to Samuel Kerr who resides near the property, or to

THOS. W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck, or
JOHN GROOME *Elkton.*

Dec. 30 tf.

FEBRUARY

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1826. NO. 16.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas issued out of Kent county court to me directed at the suit of Martha Freeman, survivor of Thomas Carvill against Isaac Scaggs, will be exposed at public sale in Chestertown at captain Charles Stanley's tavern, on Saturday, the 25th of February next; the following property, viz: all the right, title and interest of Isaac Scaggs, in and to a tract of land, lying and being in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Edward Hurtt, John H. Nowland and others, containing one hundred acres more or less; seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Isaac Scaggs, and to be sold to satisfy the above writ, interest, and costs—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

ED. BROWNE. Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent co. court to me directed, at the suits of James M. Anderson, at the instance of Wm. Mc Cleay use of Benjamin B. Wroth, trustee of Hannah Burneston, against Peregrine Cooper, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 4th of March, next, at captain Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, at two o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All his right, title, interest and claim, in and to all that tract, part of a tract, or parcel of land, which was devised by Hezekiah Cooper to Peregrine Cooper, father of the said Peregrine Cooper, containing 330 acres, excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons—taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent co. ct. to me directed, at the suits of Benjamin Hanson, use of John Hanson, John W. Wilmer, and Peregrine Wilmer, against John T. Kennard, will be exposed to public sale, at captain Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, on Saturday, the 25th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit: All his right and interest in and to that tract of land, called "Cornwallis' Choice," and all his right to that tract, or part of a tract of land, called "Carolla," lying and being in Worton Point, Kent county—seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said John T. Kennard, and to be sold for cash, to satisfy the above writ, debt, interest, and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Eliason, use of the president and directors of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, against William Miller, will be exposed at public sale at capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, on Saturday the 25th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. all the right and title of the said William Miller to the mill and buildings that he now occupies, lying and being at the head of Sassafras, also one horse and carriage, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Miller, and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above writ, interest and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Fruit Trees.

N. Spellman respectully informs his friends and the public that he will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 1st March next his

Stock of Grafted Trees,

consisting of 40 different kinds of apples, 14 kinds of pears, 6 of plumbs, 11 of cherries, 2 of apricots, & a variety of peaches.

About 3000 of the apple trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and a large proportion of each species now large enough for removal.

Gentlemen desirous to raise fruit trees for their own use, will find it advantageous to call on him at his Nursery, previously to the sale, and make a selection of such as they shall wish, as he intends to sell by private sale, if practicable at very reduced prices, in lots to suit purchasers—any further information may be obtained by application to

W. H. BARROLL.
Chestertown, Jan. 27. 5w.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *January* 24, 1826.

On application of Thomas Miller, executor, of Richard Miller, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of January, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to William Vanlier his agent, on or before the 25th day of July next, they may othewise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th, of January, 1826.

THOMAS MILLER,
Adm'r of R. Miller.
Chestertown, Jan. 27.

FOR SALE,

Upon the most moderate terms, a Mill Stone with the necessary apparatus, to go by one-horse power, for grinding bark or plaster—Also a hand-mill for grinding corn, imported from England, a boy can manage it. Apply to James E. Barroll, Chestertown, or to

ANNA M. MEDFORD,
Jan. 27. Still-Pond.

PUBLIC HOUSE

In Chestertown.



WILLIAM SIMS

Respectfully informs the public that he has taken that commodious house, in the centre of the town, opposite the Court-House, and formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock. This House is admirably adapted for the accommodation of *Travellers and permanent boarders*, being situated in the centre of business and having good stabling and experienced ostlers. His bar and table are constantly supplied with the choicest liquors & provisions, and every attention given to render comfort and pleasure to such as favour him with their patronage. His charges either by the meal, day, week or year, will be found not only reasonable but very low.

☞ A *HORSE* and *GIG* for hire.
Chestertown January 27.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fi. facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Wickes 4th, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 27th of February next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Peregrine Cooper, in and to one



Negro Woman called PHILLIS, to serve a term of years.

One negro girl called MARIA, to serve a term of years.

One boy called GEORGE, to serve a term of years, and a negro boy called Frederick to serve for life—seized and taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 27, 1826.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER TO A NEWLY MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter V.

ON DOMESTIC HABITS.

A clever writer says, "If a man, after the business and fatigues of the day, could return to his house where his wife was engaged in domestic cares and an attention to her offspring, he must be a monster of savageness and stupidity, if he did not strongly feel the influence of her virtues, and if they did not convey a soft rapture to his heart."

I never knew a man who studied his wife's comfort, in truth I never knew any amiable or domestic man, fond of frequenting clubs or taverns; and however a wife may conceal her displeasure, it must be always a matter of pain to her.—It is such an useless expense, (not to say a word of its *sinfulness*,) such a worthless waste of time, such a sottish gluttonous thing! A man leaves his comfortable fireside, an amiable wife, and smiling babies, perhaps neglects business of consequence, he does what is contrary to the word of God and annoying to his wife, throws himself into the way of drinking, gambling, and a variety of temptations, squanders away money which most probably is wanted at home; and all for what? Just to pass an hour or two with a set of *bon vivants;* and then, with his head inebriated, his pockets lightened, and his heart certainly not benefited by the company he has been in, he comes home: the foundation for discord, at all events for coldness, is laid; for however his wife may have gentleness and good sense enough to avoid clamour and scolding, she certainly cannot feel much love or estimation for a man who seems to care so very little what she likes or dislikes.

But I will not suppose you addicted to drinking. This habit has become such an ungentlemanly vice, that what morality had failed to do, fashion has nearly effected. In respectable life, a drunkard now-a-days is nearly a phenomenon; and happy it is for the female world that such is the case! for the woman who has the misery to be chained to a drunken husband, in the emphatical language of Scripture, *has no joy.*

Much to be condemned is a married man, constantly rambling and wandering from his home for the purpose of passing away time. I really cannot understand what a husband, a father, a master of a house, can mean by the words "passing away time." Surely, if he wants employment, his house and grounds will amply furnish him with it; and if he wishes for society, he will find in his wife, children, and books, the best society in the world. Such a man may be at a loss for *company* but certainly not for *society.*

There are some men who will sit an entire day with their wives, and a word scarcely escape their lips. Their social cup of tea comes on; and instead of enlivening the hour by kind and familiar chat, a pompous "Yes," or "No," is perhaps all that is uttered by the grand and sullen lord. Is this a mode of treating the companion of your bosom?—a companion with whom you might fearlessly "think aloud;" into whose faithfull breast you might pour forth your thoughts, your plans, your intentions, your opinions of *every thing* and *every one?* And is this companion, perhaps the only one in the world who would not betray you—is she to be treated with sullen silence and cold reserve? "*The heart of her husband* may *safely trust in her*," (Prov. xxxi. 11,) says the inspired writer; and yet this safe and faithful confidant is slighted, and her proud lord turns from her to bestow his frankness and loquacity on some one or other, who just hearkens to him, and then flies away, perhaps to betray him to the next listener.

I own I love to see a man and wife enjoying the pleasures of a little social walk; and when the tete-a-tete is sweetened by confidential and affectionate conversation, it is as the wise man observes, *a sight beautiful before God and man.*—But, in general, how reversed is the picture! He saunters out with her, careless, cold and uninterested; scarcely during the walk, uttering a word, or, when he does speak, so cold, so inanimate, are his brief remarks! And if her health is too delicate, (as is often the case,) to admit her to walk, instead of actively preparing the horses and vehicle to drive her out each day, "she may sit, and sigh, and fade away;" and her once sparkling eyes may look languid, and her once brilliant cheek may grow pale, for want of exercise; still he makes no exertion; something is the matter with the horses, or the carriage, or the jaunting-car!—and thus day after day is allowed to pass over.

Sometimes, if the husband and wife happen to spend the day, or evening, from home, scarcely does his lordship address a word to her during the time; scarcely does he go near her; and at night when a little attention would be really necessary in muffling and preparing her to go out, he do such an unfashionable thing! No, truly. She may rap round her mantle, or tie down her bonnet herself; and coughs and colds, "with all their train of rheumatic ills," may wait her, but *he* will pay her no such attention. Admirable character!

Other men there are, all cheerfulness gaiety and good humour, while in the houses of their neighbors; who, as they return home, and knock at their own hall door, appear to turn round and say to their harmonious attendants, cheerfulness and good humour, "My good friends I am now about entering my *own* doors, where I shall probably remain for a few days, totally destitute of all society but that of *my wife and family.* Of course, it will be quite unnecessary for me to trouble you again till Monday next, when I am to dine at my friend, Mr. B's, with a large party: I know I may be certain of your attendance on that day; till then, good-bye! shake hands!—good-bye my two worthy friends;—good-bye!" Then, entering the hall, he hangs up his violin (as some one or other remarks,) behind the door and proceeding, he arrives in the parlour.—"O dear, such a fire!—Just five o'clock, and no sign of dinner!—Well! what an irregular house!" His wife then pulls the bell, and up comes dinner. "Why, I thought this beef was to have been roasted? You know I detest boiled beef!—Oh, really, those fowls are quite underdone!"—"Why, surely, you might yourself have given some directions!" "O! ay, an excuse! Excuses never fail when there is an occasion for them!" Such is the language of this fine *manly* man; his ill humour and loud speaking rising in proportion to the silence and gentleness of his wife. Admirable character, again, say I!—a mausoleum should be erected to your memory.

There are a few other characters in the world, (and happy it is for the world the number is but *few*,) whom I really dislike to stain my pages by mentioning;—men, or rather monsters, who beat their wives!—men or rather monsters, who *publicly* cohabit with strange women, or perhaps are criminal with the female servants of their own house!—men or rather monsters, who are intoxicated* every day! &c. &c.—But let me dismiss the hateful subject, and leave such beings to that God whose laws they are so awfully violating.

*Perhaps my reader may think me severe in classing drunkenness with adultery; however, if he takes the trouble of looking for the fifth of Galatians, he will see that St. Paul not only places it with adultery, but with murder.—ver. 19—22.

(*To be continued.*)

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

When we sent you a few observations in favour of the theatre, we did not suppose they would meet with any opposition. We have been disappointed.—Aminidab, if we may judge from his reply, labouring under the galling yoke of religious prejudice, and zealous a little more than knowing respecting the theatre, very gravely informs us, that the prejudices of education have prevented many from attending the theatre, &c. Honourable concession! To such persons, and such only oppose the theatre, it is difficult to know what to say. They have never tasted the pleasures, and consequently none of the advantages of theatrical entertainments. If we reason they know not what, if we affirm any thing good of the theatre, they will say they never heard of such advantages. But condemn not too rashly; let reason whisper a soothing word, to smooth your ruffled prejudices. Let me tell you, that nothing bespeaks a more proper state of mind, than not to judge too rashly. This is a characteristic of the humble inquirer after truth.

We admit the ancient tragedy was a song, and a sacrifice of a goat to Bacchus; but we find morality conveyed in that very song and sacrifice. The songs expressed the gratitude of the people for the culture of the grape. We admit it was done in a rude manner. We find, also, that Sophocles and Euripides, who no doubt taught morality to mankind, struggled for eminence on the stage; and who knows but the genius of an Otway, a Rowe, a Steele, a Pope, or an Addison, was first called into action with a view of gaining popularity on the stage! We can, at all events, with boldness, and without fear of contradiction, assert that our hearts would never have been animated with the natural strokes of a Shakspeare, had it not been owing to the theatre. But let me consider your reply to our arguments. The theatre excites emulation—in what? you ask, and then take it for granted, that we suppose only play-acting. A little more, sir. Is it not a fact, that wherever the theatre is encouraged, a channel is opened, from which flow the noblest productions of genius.

It opens a field for the display of elegant composition; and to the stage, and writers for the stage, we owe that refinement to which our language can at present lay claim. To whose exertions shall we attribute this improvement? Surely to none more than those of an Otway, an Addison, and a Ben Jonson, who all less or more wrote for the stage.

We find, that in all languages, the writers for the stage are noted for fine writing. Who would compare the dry, and often languid style of Xenophon or Strabo, to the strong and nervous style of Terence or Euripides? Who would compare the style even of Gibbon or Hume, to the sententious style of Addison and Kaims.

Cool, dry, and methodical reasoning will have but little effect upon any audience, however learned and metaphysical it may be, unless it be dressed with elegance and precision, accompanied, by the colouring of imagination. Hence we can trace to the stage, not only improvement in writing, but also in accurate pronunciation and graceful delivery. But shall we admit the improvement in composition and oratory, which we can trace to the stage, and forget how our taste is improved and gratified by the elegant variety of picturesque scenery which adorn a well regulated theatre?—Hear the language of the Edinburgh Review: "The finest exhibition of talent, and the most beautiful moral lessons, are given at the theatre."

Your call, Mr. A. for examples of those actors, "who have extended their acting beyond the four walls of a play-house," &c. One example we would give, is that of Home, who thought it not beneath the dignity of the pulpit to write for the stage. He no doubt was despised by the over-rigid Fathers, but the tragedy of Douglas entitles him to respect and esteem. Shall we mention the name of a Garrick, or in later times, shall we mention the names of Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neill, Miss Campbell, and Mr. Kemble, whose appearance on the stage indicated that their time had not been spent without laborious application, and that money had not been spared in qualifying them for their profession. It is however the institution we defend; but at the same time, your objection to the characters of players, entirely loses its weight, when it is recollected, that all who arrive at eminence in their profession, must give themselves to close application, even laborious study, at a period in life when bad habits are most easily imbibed. Not only in the days of youth must they be studious, but in every period of life. The pieces which pleased an audience a few years ago, are now hissed when they appear. We admit some players are immoral, but such have no influence on society; they are treated with contempt. Upon such a principle, we ought to blame the profession of physic, because there are a vast number of quack doctors. Let us, then, again, look at the ancients: Sophocles and Euripides, whose morals have never been questioned, inspired the mind with a love of virtue in the dress of tragedy.

You ask about what subjects are men led to inquire in the theatre? and reply very correctly, that you suppose "I mean religious subjects." Yes, sir, religious subjects. Where, I would ask, is every moral feeling in a more earnest manner roused to virtue than at a good play? No where is goodness so feelingly and warmly instilled in the minds of men. What so solemn as to see the noblest feelings of the heart exhibited by an excellent actor! Do we not often, at the theatre, find the audience "convulsed with one common passion, wrung with one common anguish, and, with loud sobs and cries, *doing homage to the great God* who made their hearts?"

There are certainly a great many tragedies of more classical merit than George Barnwell, but it is well calculated to reclaim from wallowing in vice, theft, intemperance & wretchedness of every kind. The language is intelligible to the lowest intellect; and may we not reasonably suppose that every representation of the tale has reclaimed some from vice? Yes, we think it probable, (and we know one example,) that many youths, heedlessly strolling in the haunts of sensuality, have returned from the play of George Barnwell, with a lesson calculated to produce a better effect, than all the entreaties of an aged pious father, or a tender hearted mother. But in reply to your last inquiry respecting the citizens of Paris and New Orleans, I would say, respecting the latter, that they are rapidly improving in morals. We find that exertions, and successful ones too, are making to erect a mariner's church. This is well enough in its place. But, at the same time, if the mariner's society there formed, would also encourage a taste for the tragic muse, they would find it an effectual method of improving the minds of the lower classes. It has been justly observed, that in the same proportion as any nation lose a love for tragical representation, are they characteristic for inhumanity, and farther from the path of virtue. The French furnish an example, who have little taste for representations of this kind, and are sinking in the scale of moral

worth, and exhibit a fluctuating state of intellect. On the other hand, look at Scotland, where a taste for the tragic muse is cherished, her character, in this scale of refinement and morality, is generally admitted.

Are, I would ask, the citizens of our small villages, where there are no theatres, distinguished for morality and piety? I question much if they are as moral and pious as the citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. where theatres are established. If the theatres were better attended in cities, scenes of debauchery would no longer exist. We would no longer find the mechanic inflaming his imagination with spirituous liquors. We would no longer find the votaries of pleasure returning from taverns. It were to wished, that many amusements, such as balls, masquerades, gaming tables, &c. would give way to the theatre.

Yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Monday, January 23.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from John Archer Robertson; which was read. On motion by Mr. Willson, Ordered, that John Archer Robertson have leave to withdraw his communication.

On motion by Mr. Sappington, the following resolution was read the second time, assented to and sent to the senate:

Resolved, that the clerks of the several county courts in this state, be and they are hereby directed to deliver over unto any acting justice of the peace for said counties, who may apply for the same one copy of the proceedings, and of the laws, passed at any session of the legislature of Maryland prior to the session of 1824, now remaining in their respective offices; which have been deposited there at the public expense, provided the justice of the peace applying for the same has hitherto received no copy of those proceedings.

The clerk of the senate delivers a communication from the executive, with a resolution from the state of Vermont relative to the abolition of slavery.

And a resolution from the state of Tennessee, relative to the mode of electing the President and Vice-President; referred to the committee on those subjects.

Mr. Teackle delivers the following report:

Chamber of the committee on the Penetentiary, Saturday Jan. 21.

The committee to whom was referred the address of Messrs M' Donald, and others, directors of the penetentiary, requesting an examination into the condition and administration of that institution with a view to a correct decision upon the expediency of making a material change in its management, and to ascertain the truth or falsehood of certain rumours in circulation, had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, as the result of their deliberations:—That the request contained in that address is reasonable, and ought to be acceeded to; and that a due regard, to the public interest equally demands that examination and inquiry: and to that end the committee would suggest a choice of modes

1. That the directors, and others concerned in the administration, or supply of the penetentiary, be required to appear; and that on witnesses, deemed to be necessary to a full elucidation and understanding of the matter, be summoned to testify, at the bar of this house.

2. That a joint deputation from both branches, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine testimony, be charged to visit the various offices, to examine into and inspect the concern of the penetentiary in every department, and report at large to the legislature.

The committee would recommend the last alternative, as better calculated to achieve the object, as more convenient to all concerned in the administration; and as the least expensive to the public. All which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Kennedy reports a bill entitled an act to authorise a subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Mr. Barnes reports a bill, entitled an act to establish an inspection of flour and meal in the city of Baltimore; also a bill, entitled, an act relating to the duties of justices of the peace and constables.

Also, a bill, entitled, an act repealing all such parts of the law as authorise officers fees to be collected by way of execution, and directing the manner in which such fees may hereafter be recovered.

A bill has passed the house and is now before the senate, reducing militia fines in Baltimore to one dollar.

A bill has passed both houses to abolish so much of the constitution as relates to the oath taken before the election of governor and council.

The resolution relative to a naval academy at the city of Annapolis, endorsed "assented to."

A resolution relative to the establishment of a navy-yard at the city of Baltimore, was read.

Mr. Stevens presents a petition from the practising physicians of Kent and Queen-Anne's counties, praying compensation for attending the poor; referred to Messrs. Stevens, Montgomery and Barrette.

And the resolution relative to the distribution of Laws and Votes and Proceedings to justices of the peace, endorsed "assented to."

The bill relative to appeal, writ of error, and injunction bonds, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Thomas delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition from the orphans and levy courts of Cecil county, praying that the costs of the prosecution against John Conners the supposed murderer of Evelina Cunningham, may be paid by the state, have had the same under consideration, and report that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable, and therefore recommend to the adoption of the house, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby required to pay to the order of the levy court of Cecil county, the sum of twelve hundred dollars, being the amount of costs in the prosecution of John Conners, the supposed murderer of Evelina Cunningham.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Jan. 24.—In the Senate, the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the communication of Com. David Porter, asking for the expression of an opinion upon the charges of Thomas Randall and John Mountain, was called up, and after considerable debate it was recommitted, to the same Committee with instructions to strike out that part of the report which pronounced the case of Com David Porter to be of the nature of an appeal from the Court of Enquiry. The bill relative to the school lands in Ohio was ordered to a third reading, after considerable discussion, without a division.

Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, in the house of Representatives, yesterday reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to provide for the apprehension and delivery of doserters. The report recently made by the Committee on elections on the subject of the Michigan Election, was recommitted, on motion of the Chairman, Mr. Sloane, of Ohio. Some discussion took place on the subject of Mr. Dorsey's resolution, relative to the Cadets at West Point, which was ultimately agreed to with a modification. A message was received from the President of the United States, containing the information called for by a resolution offered by Mr. Storrs of New-York, in relation to the moneys received by the late President of the United States.

Jan. 25.—Among the bills introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday, was one to compensate Mrs. Decatur for the services of capt. Stephen Decatur, in destroying the frigate Philadelphia; and a bill to authorise the subscription or purchase of stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. Mitchell of Ten. presented, on Monday, a memorial of the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, praying that measures may be taken by the General Government, forthwith, for opening a canal communication between the waters of the Tennessee river and those of the Alabama, through the Hiwassee and Conasanga Streams, and that, as the object is of high national importance, that the expense be defrayed out of the national treasury.

Jan. 26.—The bill to amend the Judicial System was yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 132 to 58. Several attempts were made to amend and postpone the bill, but the friends of the measure held together, and finally triumphed over an opposition feeble in numbers, but respectable for their talents and their perseverance. Mr. Miner of Penn. laid on the table some resolutions on the subject of Panama, which he accompanied by some appropriate remarks, which called forth a few observations from Mr. Forsyth. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Pearce of R. I. relative to the services of Mr. Monroe, the late President of the United States.

Jan 27.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Ingham of Penn. made a report from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, respecting a road from the city of Baltimore to the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by a resolution authorising a survey of a route; which was read twice, and is ordered to a third reading to day. A bill to erect a marble monument to Gen. Washington, was reported by Mr. Bassett of Va. from the select committee to whom the subject was referred. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Condict of N. J. calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the advantage of a Breakwater at the capes of the Delaware, to the navy of the United States. The bill to amend the Judicial System was read a third time and passed.

Jan 28.—A long discussion took place in the House of Representatives yesterday, on a motion of Mr. Forsyth of Geo. to postpone the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, until Monday week, which was to supersede the going into committee on the bill. The question was not taken when the House adjourned. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr Cocke of Ten. calling on the President for information of the credits allowed to the Ex-President, under a letter of Robert Smith, Esq. the Secretary of State in 1810. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Haynes of Ga. calling for information from the Secretary of War, what addition would be made to the Military Establishment to preserve the various fortifications embraced in the contemplated system of national defence. Resolutions were adopted on motion of Mr. Allen of Mass. relative to the expediency of reducing the duty on imported sugar; on motion of Mr. Stewart as to the expediency of placing a part of the proceeds of the Post Office Establishment under the control of the Post Master General, for the purpose of enabling him to remove obstructions on any of the great mail roads. The resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. Condict, relative to the Breakwater on the Delaware Bay, was laid on the table, after a few remarks. The committee to whom that subject was referred are said to have authorised their chairman to report against any appropriation for that object.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Counterfeiter detected.—On Saturday last, a man calling himself *John Peabody*, was detected in this city in passing counterfeit money, brought before Justice Hunt, and committed for trial. On being arrested, he strongly denied his guilt, and asserted that he had received the forged bills, (which he had passed in several instances) in exchange, during his journey from Quebec to this place. On searching his baggage a small mahogany dressing case was found, between the sides and lining of which on being dissected, there was discovered upwards of 1800 dollars in counterfeit pills—when he immediately acknowledged his guilt. The subsequent developement was melancholy and affecting. He had with him a young wife, not eighteen years of age, with an infant child about six months old. After confessing his guilt, I am said he a ruined man—I have ruined an innocent and amiable woman, and entailed disgrace upon my child. With apparent frankness and candour he stated that he received the bills from a man named Page, in Dunham, Lower Canada, who prepared the box for their concealment: that he paid for them in specie and Quebec bills; that he had passed them with the full knowledge that thay were bad, knew his fate, acknowledged its justice, and that he must meet it—leaving no doubt that he was as finished rogue, in his line, as any that yet remain "unwhipped of justice." He stated that he had kept a livery stable in Quebec, and had been engaged in smuggling teas and other merchandize to the states; an employment well adapted to prepare him for the circulation of counterfeit money

Previous to his committal he was permitted to see his wife, and the interview affected the spectators even to tears. So young, so interesting, so apparently guileless and sincere, no one could suppress the natural sympathies in the heart, under the pressure of a calamity so afflicting and destructive. With equal fortitude she followed him to the prison, declaring she would not leave him in his utmost distress—where he now remains to answer for his offence. His trial will probably come on at the session of the supreme court now pending. He is a native of Massachusetts.—*N. Haven Herald.*

Yesterday morning an anonymous letter was received by a Druggist of this city, informing him that a person in his employ was in the daily practice of robbing him and taking the property to his own dwelling in Pine near Sixth street.—The letter mentioned that the fellow was in the habit of drinking medicated cordials as drams. The druggest took the letter to an alderman, who after examining him on oath, determined to issue a search warrant This was done and between 500 and 1000 dollars worth of property, of various kinds, was recovered and restored to the rightful owner.—Among the property was no less than eighty of *Godfrey's Cordial* bottles which had been emptied by the fellow who stole them. His name is *Hugh Richmond*, and he is now in prison, awaiting his trial at the next mayor's Court.—*Demo. Press.*

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

The prospect of a speedy completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal must be gratifying to the Stockholders. The following table, which may be relied on, exhibits the force employed on the eastern section, on the 28th of October last, and the weekly increase up to the 1st inst.

1825—Oct. 28, The force employed was			301
Nov. 4, It had increased to			345
Nov. 11,	do.	do.	477
Nov. 18,	do.	do.	579
Nov. 25,	do.	do.	651
Dec. 2,	do.	do.	718
Dec. 9,	do.	do.	752
Dec. 16,	do.	do.	785
Dec. 23,	do.	do.	842
1826—Jan. 1,	do.	do.	1000

Thus we see that in the short space of nine weeks the force engaged on the eastern or marshy section of the Canal has increased *two hundred per cent.*

The force employed on the summit level has increased in the same ratio, to nine hundred; and the total force now engaged in the whole line of the Canal is upwards of 2500.

Obstacles which appeared at first to many, to be insurmountable, have been overcome, or are vanishing before the powerful exertions of the present spirited contractors, and their laborers; the workmen are regularly paid—are contented with their situation and live in harmony—and every thing connected with this great and important undertaking, indicates that 'the work goes bravely on.'

[*American Watchman.*

LOCK JAW.—The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser relates the following extraordinary cure of this terrible disease, produced by the all-powerful influence of music:—

"A young lady of this city, the daughter of a professional gentleman in consequence we believe of a hurt was taken with the lock jaw. During eight days, the disease baffled every effort to remove it, and the life of the sufferer was given over. By some sign, she intimated to her sisters, that she wished to hear a favorite hymn sung, (the last in Dwight's collection.) The sisters complied, and observed that the music had a soothing influence upon her system. Soon she began to beat the time with her fingers. The sisters continued to sing several hymns, and recurring to the favorite one, what was their astonishment—their joy—their delight—to perceive that the lock-jaw had left her, and she faintly joined in the song! Hopes are entertained of her recovery."

From the New-York Gazette, Jan. 25.

Specie.—This unwieldly metal in large quantities, has been carted, waggoned, and steamboated, for some days past, between this city and Philadelphia, under strong guards. Yesterday while carts were loading at our Branch Bank, with 350,000 dollars, destined for the mother Bank at Philadelphia, the Mechanics' Bank in this city was taking in a large amount in specie from Philadelphia. It seems to us without understanding the minutiæ, that this trouble, risk expense, could be avoided, by a mutual arrangement among the monied institutions.

A gentleman from Washington has handed us the following which may be relied upon for its accuracy.

Dimensions of the Capitol of the U. States and its Grounds.

The ground within the Iron Railing 20 acres and 1-8. Length of Foot Walk, outside of Railing, 3-4 of a mile and 185 feet.

The Building is as follows:

Length in front	350 feet.
Depth of Wings	120 do.
East Projection and Steps	65 do.
West do. do	83 do.
Covering 1 1-2 acres and	1826 feet.
Height of Wings to top of Balustrade	70 feet.
Height to top of Centre Dome	140 do.
Representatives' room, greatest length	95 do.
Representatives' room, greatest height	60 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest l'gth	74 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest h'ght	42 do.

Great Central Rotunda, 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high.

Library, 92 by 34, and 36 feet high.

Balt. Patriot.

A Schoolmaster named Blake, at Salisbury, Vt. in attempting to chastise a scholar for misconduct was resisted by an elder brother of the lad named Howard, aged 18.—In a contest that ensued, the latter was killed by an accidental blow from Mr Blake, who has given himself up for trial.

The *Saving Banks* in England have invested in the public funds a capital of more than *twelve millions* sterling, clear of all the sums withdrawn from them.

There are forty-three Banks in Rhode-Island, and petitions are before the Legislature for fourteen more!

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

Deaf and Dumb.—The Alleghany Republican of the 15th inst. states, that Mr. Franklin, a deaf and dumb man of Camden, went on the previous Sunday night, to the house of a Mr. Petit of Franklinville, in Cattaraugus co. as is supposed to gain admittance. Mr. Petit hearing a noise at the door, enquired several times, who was there. Fearing persons were there that intended him no good, as he received no answer, he got out of bed, took down his rifle and fired at the door. The ball passed through the body of Mr. Franklin who dropped down dead at the door. Mr. Petit immediately delivered himself up to justice. Mr. F, was an industrious, ingenious, and respectable man, and his loss is much regretted by his many respectable relatives and friends.

VOYAGE TO THE MOON.—Dr. John Wilkins, bishop of Chester, in the reign of Charles II. had attempted to shew the possibility of a voyage to the moon. The duchess of Newcastle who had written thirteen volumes upon speculative subjects, meeting the bishop one evening at a concert, accosted him thus. "My Lord suppose you were able to carry me to the moon, where am I to abide in my way thither?" Madam said he "of all the people in the world I should not have expected that question from you, who have built so many castles in the air, that you might sleep every night in one of them."

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor.

Of the many plans for improving our country, and rendering its citizens more happy, which have been submitted to public consideration, there are very few as worthy the patronage of the community as that of "The American Society for colonizing the free people of colour with their own consent," and hence it is much to be regretted that the object of that institution, as well as the means which have been used by it to achieve that object, should have been so greatly misunderstood. To correct, in some measure, the unfavorable opinion of this institution which exists in our own neighbourhood, and by so doing to assist in the accomplishment of a purpose—all labours in relation to which are sanctioned by the principles of morality and religion—I herewith send you an extract from the last number of "The African Repository and Colonial Journal," by publishing which you will oblige me.

The evil which the society is endeavouring to rid us of is undoubtedly a great one, and even when considered with reference only to the removal of it from amongst ourselves, all the exertions of this society are worthy of great commendation. But the benefits of those exertions will not be felt by our own country alone, for they will assuredly result in redeeming a valuable though a much injured race of men from a condition so degraded, that humanity well may weep at beholding it. HOWARD.

No individual or nation can, conscientiously, apply his or its powers to effect a change in the temporal or moral condition of any class of men, until there are found strong reasons for the belief, that the proposed change is 1st, practicable: 2d, That it infringes on no moral rights: 3d, That it will prove beneficial to the subject of it—or at any rate is in their view desirable: and 4th, That neither, by the means which must be used to accomplish it, nor by the event itself, can an influence be exerted, tending to produce evils outweighing all the good of this change in its compound character, of misery prevented, and happiness acquired. We can suppose none, but the unprincipled to oppose a scheme for human improvement, which, tried by these four rules, stands unexceptionable. May not the friends of African Colonization, without fear, challenge their countrymen to apply these laws of judgment to the plan they have adopted? The *practicableness* of planting a colony of the free coloured people on the African coast cannot be denied, because the colony is planted; the fact is exhibited before our eyes. Its growth, indeed, depends upon the will of those in this country, but cannot be prevented by obstacles in Africa.

Nor will any one assert, that to aid a free people in their voluntary removal from a country and circumstances, with which they are dissatisfied, to another situation, thought by them and their friends to be more desirable, is a violation of any moral rights.

Nor is the Colonization Society less sustained in its efforts by the third rule which we have specified, than by those which precede it. Real freedom and the means and motives for honorable action, have been regarded by the wise in all ages as among the highest blessings of human existence. In this country the class of which we speak do not, and cannot enjoy these blessings.

In Africa they may be educated for self government, and finally possess independence and all the privileges and joys which are in this world allowed to the condition of our nature. They may become the benefactors of unnumbered tribes of the miserable, and by indulging the best and most delightful feelings of the heart, secure rewards which are bestowed on true charity by the hand of God; rewards, the brightness of which makes death beautiful, and which possessed, leave in the universe nothing more to hope. Numerous and vigorous arguments may be adduced from human nature, from history, and from the experiment made by the Society to prove that to such honor and felicity this people may be elevated by the beneficence of our nation. Evidence to the contrary there is none.

We have yet to encounter the grand bojection to our scheme. It is, that the execution of it will be accompanied by a moral influence, tending to produce evils for which the good accomplished cannot offer compensation. The term *moral*, in the objection, is no doubt synonymous with *immoral*. While we are no disciples of that philosophy which asserts that expediency is the rule of right, yet we believe a *moral* or *christian* influence is always on the whole *beneficial*. Unless it can be shown then, that the influence which may be exerted by the Colonization Society is unchristian, or that virtue cannot sanction the means by which it is rendered efficient, no force belongs to the objection. If this institution prosecutes a purpose in reference to our free coloured population politically legitimate, and religiously benevolent and right; if it holds up before the enlightened and powerful only, the example of this purpose and the moral obligations imposed by the perception of it; if it submits its views candidly and soberly to the intellectual and moral judgments of the American people; if it promulgates the truth and the truth only, guarded, from abuse, by every method which is consistent with its promulgation at all; if in fine, it is palpable to every one's discernment, that on the subject to which

we refer, thoughtlessness and inaction are infinitely more dangerous than timely consideration and judicious movements; the Society will be justified by all the sons of wisdom. The best plans which the world has seen have been made the occasions of evil, but upon the opponents to them, not the friends, rests the guilt. Adopting no opinions which require disguise, aiming only at virtuous ends, infringing and not desiring to infringe, upon the moral or political rights of any individual, the Society will pursue an open and manly course. It advocates a cause which a good man ought to be ashamed to conceal, and it asks no aid from sophistry for its defence. Truth is its foundation, God its protector: the most angry waves of opposition will but show its immobility, and prove that the counsels of Heaven are its strength.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1826.

THE ORPHANS' COURT

Of Kent county will meet in Chestertown on Tuesday the 7th of February.

☞We have had a Letter Box placed at our door for the accommodation of our correspondents, who can write under any signature they may think proper, but we wish them to understand that we shall expect their real names to accompany their communications.

The Baltimore mail was received in this place on last Wednesday week, being the 25th of. January; since then we have received but one mail from that quarter which came to hand on last Wednesday night, making one entire week we have had to remain without intelligence from the seat of the national government and our state legislature. We do not feel disposed to complain, and therefore shall not, *at present*, charge any one with a derelection of duty, but we hope such an irregularity will not again intrude itself upon us.

Letters received in Baltimore from Annapolis state, that BENJAMIN HARWOOD, for many years past Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, died on the evening of the 27th ultimo. As a testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, the legislature resolved to wear crape for the space of thirty days.

J. G. McClean Esq. and Col. *Emory* are spoken of, at Annapolis, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of Maryland occasioned by the election of Col. E. F. Chambers to the Senate of the United States.

We learn from Philadelphia, that the delegation from this state, having accomplished the object of their mission by obtaining the passage of an act of Assembly from the state of Delaware, to facilitate the recovery of fugitives from labour and to punish the crime of kidnapping, have gone to Harrisburg, to make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the passage of a similar act.

We are gratified to learn, says the National Journal, that it is at length probable an arrangement will be made by which a full and amicable adjustment of all the Creek differences will be speedily effected.

Dr. *Crump* has been elected a Representative in Congress from the district vacated by the resignation of Mr. *Randolph*, by a majority of 23 votes over Mr. Giles.

Samuel Jones has been appointed Chancellor of the State of New York, in place of Nathan Sanford, recently elected to the Senate of the United States.

The Vermont Journal states that eight hundred tons of copperas have been manufactured at the mines in Stafford, the past year, yielding a net profit of 80,000 dollars.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. JAN. 25,

Miss Cunningham's Murderer again!—A man was taken on Monday last, by two gentlemen of this town, in the neighborhood of Bass River and confined in our jail the same evening.—Strong suspicions are entertained that he is the murderer of Miss Cunningham.—*Mirror.*

The person alluded to above is Henry Moore, concerning whom Col. Wham, of Elkton, received information from the Postmaster at Evesham, which was noticed in our last.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.

Concerning the reality of the race of giants, the learned have been much divided. Ferdinand Magellan was the first who discovered such a race of people, along the coast toward the extremity of South America, in 1520. Commodore Byron touched at Patagonia, the country spoken of by Magellan, in the year 1764, when he saw a number of horsemen riding backward and forward. The natives soon collected near the shore, to the number of 500, many of whom were on foot, and made signs of invitation for those on board to land. Byron accordingly went ashore in his 12 oared boat, having with him a party of men well armed. These people are described as a gigantic race, whose height in genaral is not much less than seven feet. Their only clothing was the skins of beasts thrown over their shoulders, with the hair inward: they paint themselves so as to make a hideous appearance; but their disposition is neither fierce nor rapacious. Each one had a circle of white round one eye, and of black round the other; and their faces were streaked with paint of different colours. Except the skins most of them were naked, a few only having upon their legs a kind of boot, with a short pointed stick fostened to each heel, which served as a spur. The Commodore presented them with some beads and ribands, which they received with expressions of joy and acknowledgment. These Indians had a great number of dogs. Their horses were not large, but nimble and well broken. The Patagonians, however, were not wholly strangers to European commodities, for, on close attention to them, one woman was observed to have bracelets, either of brass or very pale gold, upon her arms, and some beeds of blue glass strung upon two long queues of hair, which being parted at the top, hung down over each shoulder before her; she was of a most enormous size, and her face was if possible, more frightfully painted than the rest. All the inquiries which could be made by signs, were ineffectual to gain information whence these beads and bracelets were obtained, as these people were incapable of comprehending the drift of the inquiry. The bridals which they used were made of leathern thongs; and a small piece of wood for a bit. Their saddles resembled the pads used by the country people of England. The women rode astride, and both men and women without stirrups.

There is nothing about which travellers are more divided than concerning the height of these Patagonians. M. de Bougainville, who visited another part of this coast in the year 1767, asserts, that the Patagonians are not gigantic; and that "what makes them appear so, is their prodigious broad shoulders, the size of their heads, and the thickness of all their limbs." Some time before Mr. Byron made this voyage, it was the subject of warm contest among men of science in Europe, whether a race of men upon the coast of Patagonia above the common stature did really exist: and the contradictory reports, made by occular witnesses, concerning this fact, tended greatly to perplex the question. It appears, that, during one hundred years, almost all navigators, of whatever country, agree in affirming the existence of a race of giants upon these coasts; but, during another century, a much greater number agree in denying the fact, treating their predecessors as idle fabulists. Barbenais speaks of a race of giants in South America; and the Inca Carcilassa de la Vega, in his History of Peru, is decisively on the same side of the question. Torquenando records the American traditions concerning a race of giants, and a deluge which happened in remote times in these parts. Magellan, Louisa, Sarmento, and Nodal, among the Spaniards, and Cavendish, Hawkins, and Knivet, among the English, while Sebald, Oliver de Noort, Le Maire, and Spilberg, among the Dutch, together with some French voyagers, all bear testimony to the fact, that the inhabitants of Patagonia were of a gigantic height: on the contrary, Winter, the Dutch Admiral Hermite, Froger, in de Gennes' Narrative, and Sir John Narborough, deny it. To reconcile these different opinions, we have only to suppose that the country is inhabited by distinct races of men, one of which is a size beyond the ordinary pitch, the other not gigantic, though perhaps tall and remarkably large limbed, and that each possess parts of the country separate and remote from the other. That some giants inhabit these regions can no longer be doubted, since the concurrent testimony of late English navigators, particularly Commodore Byron, Captains Wallis, and Carteret, gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, establish the fact, from their not only having seen and conversed with these people, but even measured them. Mr. Clarke who sailed with Com. Byron, and who on the last voyage of discovery succeeded, on the death of Capt. Cook, to the command of the two ships, addressed a paper to the Secretary of the Royal Society, which was read in 1766, and fully testified the gigantic height of the Patagonians. To these testimonies, Mr. Pennant, actuated by that zeal for science, which distinguished him on all occasions, has been enabled to add another, which is that of Father Falkener, a Jesuit, but a native of England, and whom Mr. Pennant visited for the express purpose of gaining certain information concerning the Patagonians, as he had been sent on a mission into their country about the year 1742. The Father (who was very communicative, and about 70 years of age when he imparted his information to our inquirer,) asserted, that the tallest which he measured, in the same manner that Mr. Byron did, was seven feet eight inches high; the common height of the men was six feet, and there were numbers who were shorter; the tallest woman did not exceed six feet. The particulars of this conversation Mr. Pennant communicated in a letter, addressed to the honourable Daines Barrington.

Notwithstanding the concurring testimony concerning the height of the Patagonians, M. de Buffon does not admit the existence of a race of giants, which Lord Monboddo strenuously contends for; in doing which, he relates that M. de Guyot, captain of a French ship trading to the South Sea, brought from the coast of Patagonia, a skeleton of one of these giants, which measured between twelve and thirteen feet, purposing to bring it to Europe; but happening to be overtaken by a violent storm, and having the Spanish Archbishop of Lima on board, the ecclesiastic, declared, that the storm was caused by the bones of the Pagan then on board, and insisted on having the skeleton thrown into the sea. His Lordship adds, "the archbishop died soon after, and was thrown overboard in his turn. I could have wished that he had been thrown overboard sooner, and then the bones of the Patagonian would have arrived safe in France, though I am persuaded they would not have made Buffon alter his opinion, but he would have still maintained that it was only an accidental variety of the individual, not any difference of the race."

At Trinity College, Dublin, in the anatomical room, there is the skeleton, between 7 and 8 feet high, of one Magrath, who was born near Cloyne. This man was carried through various parts of Europe, and exhibited as the prodigious Irish giant; but such was his early imbecility, both of body and mind, that he died of old age in his twentieth year.

The account of this prodigy is given by a very sensible writer, and is as follows: In his infancy he became an orphan, and was provided for by the famous Berkley, then Bishop of Cloyne. This subtile doctor, who denied the existence of matter, was as inquisitive in his physical researches as he was whimsical in his metaphysical speculations; when I tell you he had well nigh put an end to his own existence by experimenting what are the sensations of a person dying on the gallows, you will be more ready to forgive him for his treatment of this poor orphan. The Bishop had a strange fancy to know whether it was not in the power of art to increase the human stature, and this unhappy infant appeared to him a fit subject for trial. He made his essay according to his pre-conceived theory, whatever it might be, and the consequence was, that he became seven feet in his sixteenth year.

In the same letter follows an account of another skeleton, which is preserved in the college, of one Clark, a native of Cork, who was called the "ossified man." Early in life his joints stiffened, his locomotive powers were lost, and his very jaws grew together; so that it became necessary for his sustenance to pour liquids into his mouth by means of a hole perforated through his teeth. He lived in this state several years, leaning against a wall, till at length the very organs of life were converted into bone.

Mr. Magee, lately in Philadelphia, a native also of the "Green Isle," so prolific of these prodigies, is described to be very nearly, if not quite seven feet. Fame indeed, which like the snow-ball always enlarges as it rolls along, laid him out nine feet before his arrival among us. He has now *settled down* to the above dimensions, and his jack-boots will make "leggins, breeches and all," for a man of common standard. Not having the pleasure of a personal knowledge of this modern Antæus, we rely upon the report of our friends as to his intellect, which is said to be imbecile. Dr. Johnson has somewhere said, very tall men are usually like very tall houses, where the upper story is always the worst furnished!

KENTALBUM.

A Senator of the United States, writing to the editor of the Pittsburg Statesman, says—"You appear to think it was premature in the President, to accept the invitation, to send members to the Congress at Panama. Perhaps had you the same information on this subject that I have, you would think differently. This business has brought before the Senate, a mass of diplomatic correspondence, that may never be made known to the world."

On Thursday last, in the New-York house of delegates, petitions were presented—for a canal from the Alleghany river to the Erie canal; for a canal from the Erie canal to port Watson; for a canal from the Erie canal at Camillus to Homer; for a bank at Utica with a capital of $500,000—for the incorporation of a Co. to make a ship canal in the Hudson river to Albany; for the incorporation of a Gas Light Company; for the incorporation of the Union Line Steam Boat Company, with a capital of $150,000.

An act to incorporate the Mexico Atlantic Company of Georgia, passed the legislature of that state at its last session. The company is authorised to create a capital stock of 2,000,000 dollars by subscription in shares of 200 dollars. The object of the company is to connect the waters of the Atlantic in that state, with those of the Gulf of Mexico, by canals and rail-ways.

The city of New-York appears to have escaped the awful disaster, which it had been predicted would on the 19th destroy the whole island. A waggish correspondent thus writes:

"*New York Jan.* 19. All important—This is the day the city was to be *destroyed*: the atmosphere is rather *smoky*; but if you think the city will not be *swallowed up*, you will oblige by sending me your paper."

A large body of *Turk-s* are slowly and cautiously advaucing upon the Capitol: and it is confidently expected they will shortly get into *Greece*—if they do many of them will assuredly be annihilated by the members of Congress.

In other language, the drove of five hundred turkeys, which lately started from Westmoreland county for Congress, passed through Bedford on Wednesday last and will probably pass through this place to-moriow or next day, as it is said they travel about eight miles a day.

Hagerstown Torch Light.

Twenty Shillings for a Kiss.—The editor of the Salem Observer has quite a propensity for hunting up and publishing things both new and old. Among the latter, his last paper contains the particulars of a trial which took place in Connecticut, in 1660, under that section of the *blue laws* which prohibited *kissing*. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Murline. It appeared in evidence that Sarah dropped her gloves, and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them, Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not appear to be extravagant, Sarah adjusted the matter without requiring credit. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were fined *twenty shillings* each. Had the law been kept in force until this time, we have no doubt that the Treasury of Connecticut would have been the richest in the universe!—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

New England Morals.—The Worcestee Spy states that during more than thirty years past, in Worcester County, comprehending at present *fifty-four towns* and eighty-thousand inhabitants, there has been but one solitary conviction for a capital offence.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. William Jackson, Mr. John B. Hackett, to Miss Harriet B. Tilden, all of this place.

DIED,

On the 26th ult. in Kent county Mr. William Kennedy.

PRICES CURRENT

IN BALTIMORE.

Wholesale—Corrected weekly.

BACON, and hams, per lb.	$0 7
BEES-WAX, American yellow,	33
COFFEE, Java,	18
Havana,	15
CANDLES, mould,	12
Dipt,	10
CHEESE,	8
FEATHERS,	32
FISH, Herrings, Sus. per bbl.	2 75
Shad, trimmed,	6 00
FLAXSEED, rough, per bushel,	90
FLOUR, Superfine, city, per bbl.	4 62
Extra, do.	5 00
Fine,	4 75
Susquehanna, superfine	5 00
GRAIN, Indian Corn, per bushel,	55
Wheat, family flour,	1 00
do. Lawler,	60
do. Red,	80
do. White Flint,	2 00
Rye,	55
Barley,	95
Clover Seed, red,	4 75
Ruta Baga Seed,	1 00
Orchard Grass Seed,	1 75
Mangel Wurtzel Seed,	1 25
Timothy Seed,	2 25
Oats,	35
Beans, white,	1 50
HOGS' LARD, per lb.	9
MOLASSES, sugar-house, per gal.	45
MEAL, Corn, kiln dried, per bbl.	3 00
PORK, Baltimore Mess,	13 00
do. prime,	9 75
SOAP, Baltimore white, per lb.	12
do. brown,	6
WHISKEY, 1st proof, per gal.	25
PEACH BRANDY, 4th proof,	75
APPLE BRANDY, 1st proof,	35
SUGARS, Havana white, pr. c. lb.	13 50
do. brown,	10 00
Louisiana,	8 50
Loaf, per lb.	19
Lump,	16
SALT, St. Ubes, per bushel,	46
WOOL, Merino, full bl'd, per lb.	35
do. crossed,	26
Common, country,	25

All unwashed but free of tags.

To be sold on Monday the twenty-first day of February, inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, several fine



Tracts of Land in Queen Anne's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 Acres of arable and wood land, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing—A liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN,
Centreville, Feb. 3. *Trustee.*

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fi. fas. to me directed, at the suits of Hugh Maguire, administrator of Robert Magnire, dec'd, Hannah Lamb, executrix of Danl. Lamb, deceased, John Urie and Henry Duncan, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, for cash, on the premises, on the 27th inst. between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, one negro boy called Frederick, seized and taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

E. NICHOLSON, *Constable.*
Feb. 3.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable farm, lying in the upper part of this county, near Black's ford, which belongs to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, and is now in the tenure of William H. Boyer. Possession will be given on the first of January 1826. For the terms apply to Samuel Kerr who resides near the property, or to

THOS. W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck, or
JOHN GROOME *Elkton.*
Dec. 30. tf.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of Richd. Brice use of John Wallis and John Wallis, assignee of Richard Brice, against Martha Hynson, executrix of John C. Hynson, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 20th of February next on the premises, the following property, to wit: One negro man Pere, 32 years old; Cato, 23 years old; Bill, 16 years old; James, 14 years old; Aaron, 12 years old; Felix, 8 years old; Levi, 3 years old; Rachel, 42 years old; Patt, 42 years old; Mary, 21 years old; Harriet, 18 years old; Charlotte, 16 years old; Fanny, 16 years old; Ann, 3 years old; Caroline, 11 years old; Eliza, 5 years old; Mary, 43 years old; John 34 years old; Gloster, 10 years old; Fanny, 9 years old—two Milch Cows and two Heifers, two years old, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Martha Hynson, to satisfy the above vend. exponas, debt, interest and costs—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Milward against William Meeks, will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 20th of February next at 11 o'clk, A. M. the following property, viz: one negro boy Frisby, to serve till 35 years old, one boy called John for the same time, one woman Rachel, to serve for life, one girl Rachel, to serve till 25, one girl Lyser to serve same time; five head of horses, 14 head of cattle, 2 carts, 1 wheat fan, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Meeks and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above vend. exps. debt, interest and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of James Welch use of David Seamans, John H. Nowland use of Jonas Clapham, the state of Maryland use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Numbers and Wm. Howard, use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell & Miller, against John Hudson, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 23d of February next, the following property, to wit: One black woman Elizabeth, twenty years of age, one black boy called Henry, seventeen years of age; and on the 24th of Feb. at capt. C. Stanley's, all that part of tract of Land called Reyner's Adventure containing two hundred and twenty six acres and three fourths of an acre, more or less; and all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper, jr. to the said Hudson, containing sixteen and a half acres, more or less; also all that part of a tract or parcel of Land which was conveyed by James Welch to said Hudson, all which said parts of tracts and parcels of land are situate and lying in Kent county, seized and taken as the property of the said John Hudson, and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above vend. expos. debts, interest and costs—Sales to commence on each day at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two writs of vendi. exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne use of Ezek. F. Chambers, against Arthur Wheatly, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 11th day of March next at Captain Charles Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit: All the right and interest of said Arthur Wheatly in and to a tract or parcel of land called Chance, containing 110 acres and one-fourth more or less, taken as the property of the said Arthur Wheatly and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard Frisby, for the use of his trustees, against John Hudson, will be offered at public sale at the market house in Chestertown, on Saturday, the 18th of February next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title, and interest of the said John Hudson, (subject to prior judgments, executions and levies on the whole or any part thereof) in and to all that part of a tract of land, called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson, and which was devised to the within named John Hudson by his father—also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper, Jr. to the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date on or about the 5th November, 1812, containing 16 1-2 acres more or less—and also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, which was conveyed by James Welch to the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date on or about the 7th April 1817—seized and taken as the property of the said John Hudson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 26,—27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, Wm. R. Steward, use of Hannah Atkinson, James Roe and James Baynard, assignees of John Ferguson, and Barton Belieu, against Thomas Wilson, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 4th of March next, at capt. Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following propeity, to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Wilson, in and to 31 1-2 acres of land, more or less, and the mill on the head of Morgan's Creek; also, one negro woman called Silvey, one girl called Susan, and one girl Rachel—taken as the property of said Thomas Wilson, to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having retired from the Inn-keeping business in this place, returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the patronage afforded him. He requests, and will be greatly obliged to all those indebted to him on account, note or otherwise, to call on James E. Barroll, Esq. and make payment, he having due authority for this purpose, and for liquidating all claims due by myself—All persons having claims against me will be pleased to leave them with him for settlement.

The numerous claims due me, each amounting to a small sum, can put to inconvenience hardly any one in the payment, yet, in their aggregate they swell to so considerable an amount that the want thereof places me in considerable embarrassment. Each of my kind friends and former customers, should consider the small sum due by him, forms part of my hard earnings, and of cash necessarily expended, to keep the establishment in the order which it is hoped gave entire satisfaction. The payment then will not only be an act of sheer justice for laborious exertions to please, but will be gratefully remembered.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

January 13. 6w.

Look at this,



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville, and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week—leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Low's tavern, (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at James Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads,) and at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Chas. Stanley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'clock P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and at Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH

FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof—twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, *Proprietor.*

Chestertown, Jan. 20. tf.

N. B. The aforegoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhall Packet for Baltimore, which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of $6 25 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the exposures incident to the night season. C. S.

The Democratic Press, Philadelphia, Easton Gazette, and Delaware Gazette, will give the above *three* insertions and send their bills to C. Stanley for payment.

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of the very best materials for carrying on the above business, and having obtained from Philadelphia two of the best workmen on gentlemens and ladies work, which, in addition to his other hands, (and strict attention to business on his part) will enable him to execute all orders intrusted to him with despatch—His work shall be as neat and durable as can be manufactured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

He takes the opportunity to present to his friends and the public, through this medium, his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes by selling cheap, *for cash*, and using his utmost endeavours to accommodate all who may honour him with their custom, to merit a larger share of public patronage.

☞ Hides and Skins will be received in return for Boots and Shoes, and the highest cash price allowed.

J. S. MERRIKEN.

Chestertown, Dec. 30. tf.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Harris use of Ezekiel F. Chambers against Thomas Dodson will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 24th of February next, in Chestertown, at captain Charles Stanley's tavern at 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz: all the right, title, claim and interest of said Thomas Dodson in and to a tract or parcel of land he purchased of Samuel Thomas, containing eighty-eight acres more or less called Hopewell Resurvey, or by whatsoever name the same may be called; seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Dodson, and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above vend. exps. debt, interest and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 27.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of six writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent county court, and to me directed, at the suits of Samuel Boyer, use of Benjamin Riley, use of James Wilmer and Peregrine Wilmer, the State of Maryland, use of Martha Rochester; Henry Brice, Martha Vansant, use of E. F. Chambers, Stephen Denning use of E. F. Chambers and Andrew Watts, against Bartus Piner, will be exposed to public sale at Capt. C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, on Friday the 10th of March next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four P. M. the following property, to wit: All the right and title of the said Bartus Piner to the following tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land; a tract or part of a tract of land called Kent Manor, all situated, lying and being in Kent county, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres more or less—also, on the premises, on the 11th March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. one negro man called Risdon, one called Joseph, one woman called Mary, and one boy Bill, seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Bartus Piner, and will be sold to satisfy the above debts, interests and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Jan. 20,

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of the state of Maryland of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Maxwell, use of Hannah Lamb, executrix of Daniel, George Watts, use of James Browne, free negro, John Lucas, 3d. use of William Sheepshanks & Co. Maria Hudson, William R. Stewart, use of Hannah Atkinson and Richard Frisby, for the use of his Trustees, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 14th of February next, at the market house, Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, interest and title of the said Cooper in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land which was devised to the said Peregrine Cooper by his father Peregrine Cooper, by will, dated on or about the 20th of Dec. 1816, and supposed to contain

Three Hundred and Thirty Acres,

more or less, (excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons) also all his right, title, claim and interest in and to two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called "Worth's Folly," and the other called "Dunkin's part of Worth's Folly," which said last mentioned tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore conveyed by a certain Unit Angeir to a certain Rachel Woodland, who afterwards intermarried with the said Peregrine Cooper; also all his right and title to a negro man called Sandy, two bay Horses and two Cows, seized and taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, January 20, 1826.

A RESOLUTION.

The subscribers feel the necessity, from the extreme pressure of the times, of publishing the following Resolution—they have pledged themselves each to the other for the strict observance of it. Having given so general a credit as almost to exhaust their capitals, and being necessitated, they hope the public will not in any wise be offended:

RESOLVED, That we will credit no one for any thing in our line of business, but will trade where it will suit, and sell cheap to all for CASH.

E. BLACKISTON,
J. B. PARRISH,
J. S. MERRIKEN.

Chestertown, Jan 20.

Drugs and Medicines.



WILLIAM C. FREEMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Chestertown, (opposite the Market House, and between the shoe shop of Mr. J. Parish and the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. S. Brevitt) where he intends keeping a complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINE, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c. all of which he will offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. All orders and prescriptions attended to with precision and despatch.

Jan. 20.

Bibles and Testaments.

The public is informed, that the "Bible Society of Chestertown and Kent county" keep constantly on hand, at their depository, at the store of Mr. Wm. McClean Chestertown, a good assortment of Bibles and Testaments which are sold at the following low prices—

8vo Bibles handsomely bound		$2.50	
	To subscribers		$2 00
Do. do.	plainly bound,	1 62	
	To subscribers		1.40
Smaller size	do.	90	
Do. do.		80	
Octavo Testaments		75	
	To subscribers		68
Smaller size	do.	30	
Do. do.		22	

Jan. 20.

Trustee's Sale.

The subscriber, appointed Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of William Jacobs, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, will offer the real estate of said William Jacobs at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th of February next, at the Tavern of Mr. Richard B. F. Gould in Church-hill, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. It consists of the following very valuable property;

A FARM NEAR I. B. CONTAINING

187 ACRES

of Land, where Mr. Daniel Jones now lives as a tenant, who will shew it to any one disposed to view the premises: One Wood Lot of 19 3-4 Acres; One Wood Lot of twenty Acres: One House and Lot, in Church-hill, containing one acre and three fourths, formerly occupied by William Jacobs, now by Mrs. Ann Godwin; one House and Lot in Church-hill of one quarter of an acre, where Mr. Daniel B. Carson now lives; one House and Lot in Church-hill, containing about one fourth of an acre, where Mrs. Gould now lives; one House and Lot in Church-hill, containing about one quarter of an acre in which William Jacobs kept his store, now occupied by Mr. John McKinney.

A Negro Boy named Charles,

aged about fifteen, to serve till he is thirty five, will be offered for sale, (to be kept in the county) and will be sold to a good humane master--- but in regard to this the negro's wishes will be consulted: also a quantity of *GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISES*, formerly the property of Mr. Jacobs. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay from a fifth to a tenth of the purchase money on the day of sale: this is indispensable to discharge liens affecting the property, when these liens are reported to me, I shall be able to state the exact cash sum required on the day of sale; for the balance a bond will be required with security approved by the Trustee, payable with interest, one third in twelve, one third in eighteen, and the remainder in twenty-four months.—The real estate will be sold subject to the widow's dower, who I understand from her friends, is willing to compromise with the purchasers. All those indebted to the deceased Wm. Jacobs are invited to call on the subscriber and give their notes or renew their former ones with interest to be paid 12 months thereafter; those who neglect this call may expect to be dealt with in another shape very shortly.

Those indebted to Mr. Samuel G. Osborne, the former Trustee, for rents are requested to settle with him or the subsciber, as soon as may be. The creditors of said William Jacobs are requested to report their claims to me, properly authenticated, within six months. They are also earnestly requested to attend the sale and advise for their interest. So great a delay has already transpired, that with them, I am anxious to bring the trust to as speedy a conclusion as can be—it has but lately however, come into my hands. Mr. Osborne, the former Trustee, has heretofore invited the creditors to attend but without effect, from a laudable motive he has postponed from time to time, to prevent a monstrous sacrifice. To guard against this, being solely interested, they should attend in person or by agent. I cannot consent that this trust shall hang over my head unexecuted for years.—Upon payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee to the purchaser.

JAMES E. BARROLL, *Trustee*

Chestertown, January 20. 5w

N B. I am authorised to say Dr. George W. Thomas would sell his farm adjoining the above, containing two hundred and fifty six acres of excelent cleared land and eighty acres of timber. J. E. B.

Tanning and Currying.

The subscriber having taken that well known stand formerly occupied by James Claypole, in Chestertown, where he intends to carry on the Tanning and Currying business, and keeping, for sale, a general assortment of leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, hides or country produce—he will give cash or leather for hides, and will tan for one half.

He hereby solicits a portion of public patronage, and begs leave to suggest to the farmers an easy and cheap mode of paying for their leather next season, viz: Let your rail timber stand until the sap runs in the spring, then get the bark off of it, and bring it to the subscriber, who will pay for it, in leather, at any time after delivery. This mode will add durability to your rails, and he hopes, relieve you from the necessity of going out of your own county for leather.

Any kind of oak bark will do.

JOHN CRANE.

Dec. 30. 9w.

Postponed Sale.

The sale of the property advertised for this day on a venditioni exponas against William Sims, at the suit of Lambert Wickes, executor of Ephraim Vansant, 4th, is postponed until Wednesday the 15th day of February next, to take place at the Market House at 11 o'clock, in the morning.

MORGAN BROWNE. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 16, 1826. Jan. 20.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1826. NO. 17.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

Trustee's Sale.

The subscriber, appointed Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of William Jacobs, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, will offer the real estate of said William Jacobs at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th of February next, at the Tavern of Mr. Richard B. F. Gould in Church-hill, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. It consists of the following very valuable property;

A FARM NEAR I. B. CONTAINING

187 ACRES

of Land, where Mr. Daniel Jones now lives as a tenant, who will shew it to any one disposed to view the premises: One Wood Lot of 19 3-4 Acres; One Wood Lot of twenty Acres: One House and Lot, in Church-hill, containing one acre and three fourths, formerly occupied by William Jacobs, now by Mrs. Ann Godwin; one House and Lot in Church-hill of one quarter of an acre, where Mr. Daniel B. Carson now lives; one House and Lot in Church-hill, containing about one fourth of an acre, where Mrs. Gould now lives; one House and Lot in Church-hill, containing about one quarter of an acre in which William Jacobs kept his store, now occupied by Mr. John McKinney.

A Negro Boy named Charles,

aged about fifteen, to serve till he is thirty five, will be offered for sale, (to be kept in the county) and will be sold to a good humane master--- but in regard to this the negro's wishes will be consulted: also a quantity of *GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISES*, formerly the property of Mr. Jacobs. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay from a fifth to a tenth of the purchase money on the day of sale: this is indispensable to discharge liens affecting the property, when these liens are reported to me, I shall be able to state the exact cash sum required on the day of sale; for the balance a bond will be required with security approved by the Trustee, payable with interest, one third in twelve, one third in eighteen, and the remainder in twenty-four months.—The real estate will be sold subject to the widow's dower, who I understand from her friends, is willing to compromise with the purchasers. All those indebted to the deceased Wm. Jacobs are invited to call on the subscriber and give their notes or renew their former ones with interest to be paid 12 months thereafter; those who neglect this call may expect to be dealt with in another shape very shortly.

Those indebted to Mr. Samuel G. Osborne, the former Trustee, for rents are requested to settle with him or the subsciber, as soon as may be. The creditors of said William Jacobs are requested to report their claims to me, properly authenticated, within six months. They are also earnestly requested to attend the sale and advise for their interest. So great a delay has already transpired, that with them, I am anxious to bring the trust to as speedy a conclusion as can be—it has but lately however, come into my hands. Mr. Osborne, the former Trustee, has heretofore invited the creditors to attend but without effect, from a laudable motive he has postponed from time to time, to prevent a monstrous sacrifice. To guard against this, being solely interested, they should attend in person or by agent. I cannot consent that this trust shall hang over my head unexecuted for years.—Upon payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee to the purchaser.

JAMES E. BARROLL, *Trustee*
Chestertown, January 20. 5w

N B. I am authorised to say Dr. George W. Thomas would sell his farm adjoining the above, containing two hundred and fifty six acres of excellent cleared land, and eighty acres of timber. J. E. B.

TO RENT,

For the present year, the farm whereon I lately resided, situate about eight miles from Chestertown, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Frederick Wilson, John Hudson, and William & John Maxwell, containing 265 acres.—There are on the premises a good comfortable and neat dwelling house, out houses sufficient and in good repair, a pump of excellent water, and ninety seven and an half bushels of wheat, seeded in good land. The tillage for the next crop of corn is also good land. There is also on the premises a large quantity of corn tops, corn husks and straw, which will be left for the benefit of the land and tenant. The above farm will be rented for a certain rent, a certain quantity of wheat and corn, or on shares to an approved tenant. Apply for particulars to Doctor George W. Thomas, who is hereby authorized to rent said farm.

WILLIAM SIMS.
Feb. 3. 3t.

ADJOURNED SALE OF

VALUABLE LANDS.

To be sold on Monday the twenty-first day of February, inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, several fine



Tracts of Land in Queen Anne's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 Acres of arable and wood land, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing—A liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN,
Centreville, Feb. 3. *Trustee.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fi. facias issued out of Kent county court, to me dieected, at the suit of Joseph Wickes 4th, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 27th of February next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Peregrine Cooper, in and to one



Negro Woman called PHILLIS, to serve a term of years.

One negro girl called MARIA, to serve a term of years.

One boy called GEORGE, to serve a term of years, and a negro boy called Frederick to serve for life—4 feather beds and bedding, 4 bedsteads, one pair of wild cherry tree card tables, one pair of wild cherry tree dining tables, one pair of gilt-frame looking glasses, 2 walnut bureaus, 2 pair of brass andirons, one mahogany tea table, one set of tea China, one dozen windsor chairs, 2 iron pots, two dutch ovens and three tubs—seized and taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 27, 1826.

Fruit Trees.

N. Spellman respectully informs his friends and the public that he will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 1st March next his

Stock of Grafted Trees,

consisting of 40 different kinds of apples, 14 kinds of pears, 6 of plumbs, 11 of cherries, 2 of apricots, & a variety of peaches.

About 3000 of the apple trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and a large proportion of each species now large enough for removal.

Gentlemen desirous to raise fruit trees for their own use, will find it advantageous to call on him at his Nursery, previously to the sale, and make a selection of such as they shall wish, as he intends to sell by private sale, if practicable at very reduced prices, in lots to suit purchasers—any further information may be obtained by application to

W. H. BARROLL.
Chestertown, Jan. 27. 5w.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable farm, lying in the upper part of this county, near Black's [illegible] roads, which belongs to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, and is now in the tenure of William H. Boyer. Possession will be given on the first of January 1826. For the terms apply to Samuel Kerr who resides near the property, or to

THOS. W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck, or
JOHN GROOME *Elkton.*
Dec. 30. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER TO A NEWLY MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter VI.

ON ABSENCE.

Few women are insensible of tender treatment; and I believe the number of those is small indeed, who would not recompense it with the most grateful returns. They are naturally frank and affectionate; and, in general, there is nothing but austerity of look and distance of behaviour, that can prevent those amiable qualities from being evinced on every occasion. There are, probably, but few men, who have not experienced, during the intervals of leisure and reflection, a conviction of this truth. In the hour of abscence and of solitude, who has not felt his heart cleaving to the wife of his bosom? who has not been, at some seasons, deeply impressed with a sense of her amiable disposition and demeanour, of her unwearied endeavours to promote and perpetuate his happiness, and of its being his indispensible duty to shew, by the most unequivocal expressions of attachment and of tenderness, his full approbation of her assiduity and faithfullness? But lives not he that has often returned to his habitation fully determined to requite the kindness he has constantly experienced, yet, notwithstanding, has beheld the woman of his heart joyful at his approach, without attempting to execute his purpose?—who has still withheld the rewards of esteem and affection; and, from some motive, the cause of which I never could develope, shrunk from the task of duty, and repressed those soft emotions which might have gladdened the breast of her that was ever anxious to please, always prompt to anticipate his desires, and eager to contribute every thing that affection could suggest, or diligence perform, in order to promote and perpetuate his felicity?

When absent, let your letters to your wife be warm and affectionate. A woman's heart is peculiarly formed for tenderness; and every expression of endearment from the man she loves is flattering and pleasing to her. With pride and pleasure does she dwell on each assurance of his affection; and, surely, it is a cold, unmanly thing, to deprive her virtuous heart of such a cheap and easy mode of gratifying it. But, really, a man should endeavour not only for an affectionate, but an agreeable manner of writing to his wife. I remember hearing a lady say, "When my husband writes to me, if he can at all glean out a piece of good news, of pleasing intelligence, he is sure to mention it." Another lady used to remark, "My husband does not intend to give me pain, or to say any thing unpleasant when he writes, and yet, I don't know how it is, but I never received a letter from him, that I did not, when I finished it, feel comfortless and dissatisfied."

I really think a husband, whenever he goes from home, should always endeavour, if possible, to bring back some little preasent to his wife. If ever so trifling or valueless, still the attention gratifies her; and to call forth a smile of good humour should be always a matter of importance.

Every one who knows any thing of the human mind, agrees in acknowledging the power of *trifles*, in imparting either pain or pleasure. One of our best writers, speaking on this subject, introduces the following sweet lines:

"Since trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery from those trifles springs,
O! let the ungentle spirit learn from thence,
A *small* unkindness is a *great* offence.
To give rich gifts, perhaps we wish in vain,
But all may shun the guilt of giving pain."

Chapter VII.

ON EXPENDITURE.

In pecuniary matters do not be penurious, or too particular. Your wife has an equal right with yourself to all your wordly possessions. "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," was one of the most solemn vows that ever escaped your lips; and if she be a woman of prudence, she will in all her expenses be reasonable and economical: what more can you desire? Besides, really, a woman has innumerable trifling demands on her purse, innumerable little wants, which it is not necessary for a man to be informed of, and which, if he even went to the trouble of investigating, he would hardly understand.

You give your wife a certain sum of money. If she be a woman of prudence; if your table be comfortably kept, and your household managed with economy and regularity, I really cannot see the necessity of obliging her to account to you for the *exact* manner in which she laid out each penny in the pound. Pray, do allow her the power of buying a yard of muslin, or a few pennyworth of pins, without consulting the august tribunal of *your* judgment whether they shall be quaker pins or minikins.

I have often with wonder remarked the indifference with which some men regard the amiable and superior qualities of their wives! I by no means mean to say, that every wife possesses those qualities: I only speak of a description of females who are, in truth, an ornament to their sex—women who would go the world over with the husband they love, and endure, without shrinking, every hardship that the world could inflict. Is his income stinted? With what cleverness will a wife of this description act, and economise, and endeavour to abridge her expenses; sitting down with such cheerfulness to her scanty meal, suffering privations that probably she never was accustomed to, concealing their poverty from the world, and endeavouring to gild it over with a genteel and respectable appearance; nursing and educating her children, and assuming perhaps in the same day the varied character of gentlewoman, preceptress and housewife; and yet insensibility to her merit ofttimes unkind language, is perhaps the return she receives from her unworthy husband

How often is a woman grieved by the foolish extravagance of her husband!—Among other absurdities, will he not sometimes give for a horse, or a dog, or spend at a tavern or a club, a sum of money absolutely wanted for the necessary comforts of his own family; thus squandering, in a moment of simple folly, what perhaps has caused his wife many a hard effort to save.

When once a man has entered the marriage state, he should look on his property as belonging to his family and act and economise accordingly. I remember being acquainted with a gentleman who was constantly saying, "It is true, my property is large, but then it belongs not to myself alone, but also to my children: and I must act as a frugal agent for them. To my wife, as well as those children, I feel accountable either for economy or extravagance." Another gentleman of my acquantance, who was in stinted circumstances, was constantly debaring himself of a thousand little comforts, even a glass of wine after dinner, sooner than infringe on what he used to call, *his children's birthright.*

The three following remarks, from the pen of the excellent Mrs. Tailor, are worth attention. "To what sufferings are those wives exposed, who are not allowed a sufficiency to defray the expenses of their establishment, and who never obtain even their scanty allowance, but at the price of peace! Men who act in this way often defeat their own intentions; & by constant opposition render their wives lavish and improvident, who would be quite the reverse were they treated in a more liberal manner. Wherever it is adopted, it is utterly destructive of connubial confidence, and often compels women to shelter themselves under mean contrivances and low arts." You complain that your wife uses manœuvres and efforts to get money from you; be generous to her; treat her as a wife ought to be treated, and I venture to affirm you shall have no further cause of complaint. "A man who supplies unavoidable and necessary expenses with a parsimonious hand, will rarely be attentive to the extra calls of sickness, or endeavour to alleviate, by his kindness, the sufferings of a constitution perhaps wearing out in his service. It was observed, upon the subject of cruelty to animals, that many, because they would not drown, burn, or scourge a poor animal to death, think themselves sufficiently humane, though they suffer them to famish with hungar: and does not the conduct of many husbands suggest a similar idea? They imagine, that if they provide carefully for the maintenance of their families; if their conduct is moral; if they neither beat, starve, nor imprison their families—they are all that is requisite to constitute good husbands, and they pass for such among the crowd: but as their domestic virtues are chiefly of the negative kind, the happiness of her whose lot it is to be united to such an one for life, must be of the same description. Even the large allowance, 'Have what you like,' is insufficient to satisfy the feelings of many a woman, who would be more gratified by the presentation of a flower, accompanied with expressions of tenderness, than by the most costly indulgence they could procure for themselves."

(*To be continued.*)

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor,

In your paper of the 30th ultimo a writer over the signature of Philanthropos endeavoured to prove that "theatrical entertainments are conducive to the interests of morality," and he has, I find, made his appearance in your last paper also, as if to verify what was said by Lord Clarendon, viz. that it is the nature of man rather to commit two errors than to retract one. And this repetition of his offence is the more unpardonable, too, Mr. Editor, as during the time that intervened between the publication of his first and last communications, he received the wholesome advice of your correspondent Aminidab.

But the task which this writer has voluntarily undertaken to perform yet remains unfinished, nor is it to be regretted that he should thus have failed to achieve a purpose, the accomplishment of which, is so decidedly adverse to the interests of religion, such as it is taught in that sacred volume, the New Testament. An obedience to the holy precepts of that work is essentially necessary to our temporal as well as our eternal welfare, and marking out, as it does, the only course of conduct which man can pursue without falling into vice and error and misery, whatever is at variance with its precepts, as the labours of Philanthropos certainly are, must of necessity be unworthy of success. It is not necessary however, at least at present, to resort to this sacred source for the means by which to shew, that the arguments of Philanthropos are not conclusive. They are, indeed, far very far from being so, as all others which are intended to support the same error, will, upon examination, be found to be, and the means of overthrowing them are abundant.

It is certainly true that in those places which are appropriated to theatrical entertainments, we may occasionally see and hear what would contribute to our moral and intellectual improvement, if it were not for the usual accompaniments of any good which is procured from such institutions. Yes, in deference to the claims of candour and truth, it must be acknowledged, that some virtue may be found even where vice so generally prevails. But, whilst we make this acknowledgment, it is our duty also to declare, that the benefits which flow from sources so impure are purchased by society at too dear a rate. They are not worth the sacrifice which must necessarily be made to obtain them through such a medium, and it is very obvious that they may be obtained, with equal facility, from other sources much more proper to be resorted to, because, whatever is drawn from them is not mixed with the evil which necessarily accompanies what springs from an impure fountain.

Theatrical entertainments may, as Philantropos says, excite emulation; tend to introduce to publicity those who would otherwise have remained covered with a cloud; produce a spirit of inquiry and afford an opportunity of conveying moral and religious instruction, which cannot at all times be easily obtained, but although apparently they may be productive of all these good fruits, yet they may not, upon the whole, contribute any thing to the promotion of the real interests of true morality. The emulation excited by them may not be, and indeed generally is not of a proper kind; those whom they tend to introduce to publicity, and who would otherwise have remained covered with a cloud, may be, and in most instances are, persons whose continuance behind a cloud would not lessen the moral light that is shed upon society; the spirit of inquiry which they produce may, and almost uniformly does, prompt us to inquire, not into those things which are worthy of our attention, but those which are in a great measure unworthy of it; and the opportunity of conveying moral and religious instruction which they afford, may be as easily obtained in a better way, if the same pains are taken to find it out. For the truth of what I thus state, I appeal to that experience which is gained by personal observation, and by a perusal of the history of plays, players, and play-houses. Let us then still hold to virtue, and absent ourselves from places which are so generally occupied by vice.

The kind of effect produced upon society by theatrical entertainments, must depend principally upon the nature and tendency of dramatic composition, and the conduct and behaviour of the performers, and those who usually partake of such amusements. If the plays are of an immoral kind, they must tend to corrupt those who witness the performance of them; and the same effect will be produced if the behaviour of the performers, and those who usually attend at their exhibitions, is immoral and improper, for we can neither listen to the utterance of bad sentiments, nor frequent the company of the vicious and depraved, without being injured in respect to our morals.

What then, I would ask, are the nature and tendency of dramatic compositions? To this question truth answers that they are properly ranked among the most immoral and irreligious productions of the press. Nearly all the objections that have, at different times, and by different writers, been so forcibly and so properly urged against novel reading, may, with increased force and propriety, be urged against the reading of such pieces, and the performance of them, which is witnessed in such places as the theatre, the circus, and others. The impression which they make upon the mind is inimical to

virtue. We are accommodated by them to the wild and confused dreams of poetry and romance, and are thus rendered less fit for the scenes of real life, in which we are to act. They present to us the most strange and absurd moral inconsistencies, and by blending together virtue and vice in the same individual, to an extent that is unnatural, they give us improper ideas of human nature. In such compositions we are taught, that the man who has pursued the path of virtue until he has become tainted and corrupt by the foul atmosphere into which it leads, can at once shake off the moral filth which that atmosphere engenders, and assume the hue of virtue; they hold up the man who upon some slight pretence has disregarded every precept of humanity, and embrued his hands in the blood of his fellow man, as a being gifted with the noblest traits of character that can adorn our species; they bid us believe that the libertine who has long revelled in the poisonous charms of the wanton, and been corrupted thereby, can be transformed, at once, into a man of virtue and propriety, and become a fit companion for a virtuous wife; nor is this all, for, as if to present an instance of the greatest inconsistency, they call upon us to believe that a man who, by trampling upon the virtue of an innocent and helpless female, has taken the last step towards moral turpitude, can be in other respects, a man of nice and discriminating sense of honour; a model indeed for all who aim at moral excellence. Yes, the effect of such pieces is inimical to the cause of virtue and morality; for they create in the mind incorrect notions of moral worth, and tend to inflame the passions, those half-smothered fires, which are ever ready to burst forth and hurry their unhappy victims to endless perdition. The characters delineated, or rather attempted to be delineated in such works, which attract most attention, which are generally rendered the favourites of the audience, and of which they are most likely to attempt an imitation, if they attempt to imitate any, are not such as are to be found in real life. The virtuous and commendable are almost uniformly placed by them in the second rank, and thus we are taught to esteem them less than we ought —indeed ridicule is as often indirectly thrown upon them as upon the vicious and depraved. But it is descending from the dignity of argument, to employ it for the purpose of setting aside the claims of a species of composition, which so notoriously violates every precept of good sense and virtue. Though sanctioned by some eminent literary men, it is nevertheless of a pernicious tendency, as almost every piece of the kind evinces. Such is the character which it bore at the earliest period of its history, and such is that which it now bears—it is the character which it bore when a licentious buffoon held up the enlightened Socrates as a fit object of contempt and ridicule for his countrymen; and it is the character which it bears in the present age, when we have beheld Lord Byron, arrayed in all the splendour and power of genius and learning, stepping forth with shameless front to be the champion of vice and immorality.

Having offered these remarks to your readers, I will for the present conclude, but with an intention to resume the subject hereafter. NEMO.

January 30.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Feb. 3,—The packet ship Howard, Capt Holdrege, from Havre, arrived at Sandy Hook on Wednesday night.

The Emperor Alexander died at Taganrock after a few days illness. This intelligence got to Paris on the evening of the 17th December by a telegraphic despatch, dated from Strasburg on the same day. His death is said to have been occasioned by a sore leg which caused the St Anthony's Fire. The Grand Duke Constantine, now Vice Roy of Poland, inherits the throne of Russia. Alexander was born 22d December, 1777, and ascended the throne 24th of March, 1801. The Grand Duke Constantine was born 18th May, 1779.

MEXICO—CITY OF VERA CRUZ.

The city of Vera Cruz is begining rapidly to recover from the effects of the frequent cannonading of the Castle of San Juan, and a few months will restore the town to its former architectural comfort, and see it approach a state of commercial prosperity hitherto unknown in that part of Mexico. The consequences arising from the emancipation of Mexico are developing themselves as each successive arrival from the country details the operations of the people, in the business of legislation and the advancement of commercial and agricultural pursuits Enslaved for ages by the odious policy of the Spanish monarchy, Mexico has remained nearly stationary since the time of the conquest of the country by the unrelenting CORTES, and it is a matter of question whether in many of the arts which adorn civilized life, she has not retrograded far behind the contemporaries of the unfortunate Montezuma. However, be this as it may, there is a prospect now, that whatever she may have been under the reign of her native kings. Mexico under the auspices of republicanism will be second to no country in the new world; and the unanimity among her chiefs, in their endeavours to extend the benefits of education to those classes who have been hitherto kept in ignorance, that they might subserve the purposes of oppression, will speedily eradicate the effects of her former abasement under the tyranny of the mother country.

In the week previously to the 25th of December, two thousand persons moved into the town of Vera Cruz, and a vast number of buildings were erecting—the smouldering ruins were rapidly giving place to new and beautiful edifices, and the former silent & deserted streets were now enlivened by the cheering voice of the mariner and the gay and happy countenance of the Merchant.

The United States brig Spark, was to have sailed from Vera Cruz, about the 4th instant, for Havana and the United States.—*Balt. Gaz.*

From the Charleston Courier.

Singular Melancholy Occurence.—Captain Wise, of the brig Commodore Preeble from New York, has communicated to us the following interesting circumstances relating a young man who shipped with him in New York, in order that his relations may be apprised of his unhappy fate. His name was Samuel De Mott, his age about 22. On the 2d night of the voyage, he commenced praying aloud, getting on his knees and begging the crew to pray with or for him. He informed Capt. W. who interrogated him on his distress of mind, that two Angels had appeared to him, and told him he must die in two days from that time; and he would therefore pass the interval in prayer whenever the ship's duty would permit him. At two o'clock on Friday morning (the day to which he alluded) he was missing after a most strict search, and there is no doubt of his having been lost over board.

Capt. Wise states that this young man exhibited no signs of insanity, performed all the duties required of him with alacrity, and enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of all on board. We sincerely sympathize with his relations, who we understand are respectable citizens of New York.

A HEROINE.—A few days since, says the Middletown Gazette, a lady in this city whose husband was absent, was informed by her son, a mere boy, that a man had just gone up stairs She directed him to go and see what he was doing. The child went, and immediately returned and informed her that he had seen the man's legs protruding from under a bed in the garret. The mother seizing a broom-stick, proceeded to the garret, and found a stout negro secreted there. He attempted to escape, but before he could reach the outer door of the house, the child locked it and gave the key to its mother. The negro then attempted to wrest the key from her, but our undaunted heroine played her broom-stick so effectually upon his head and back, that he soon cried for quarters; and assistance being in a short time obtained, he was secured. All thieves, who have any regard for their bones, are advised to avoid that house.

A young man named James M'Afferty, was murdered yesterday morning about one o'clock, in Fifth street from Schuylkill, between Market and Chesnut streets.

M'Afferty was, we are informed, in a sleigh with two of his companions in Market street, and was met there by a man named Hagerty, who kept a public house on Schuylkill Fifth street, and who invited them to go round to his house to get something to drink. They accepted the invitation; but on M'Afferty's knocking at the door, a man named Russel rushed out of the house with a pair of tongs in his hand with which he gave M'Afferty several blows on the head and killed him. Russel was afterwards found by the watch, secreted behind a chimney on the top of the house.

M'Afferty was about twenty years old. His father is a master drayman, who has a stand on Chesnut street wharf. We have not heard that there had been any previous differences between the parties.

[*Phil. Gaz.*

BALTIMORE FEB. 1.

Stop the Murderer.—Edward Riley, a poor honest drayman, was murdered on the night of the 30th ult. in North Howard street in the city of Baltimore and robbed of about $75.

John Riley, who was seen with him a short time previous to the murder, and who knew of his having the money about him, is supposed to be the murderer, having suddenly left his house and taking the six o'clock stage on the following morning for the city of Washington.—The said John Riley is about 30 years of age about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, dark hair and dark eyes, of a lively disposition, and is given to intoxication.

He had on a blue coat, blue pantaloons, a yellow waistcoat, a new fur hat, a new scarlet tartan plaid cloak, and a yellow cane with a buck horn head. He is a weaver by profession.

We learn says the Balt. Patriot, that John Riley, the supposed murderer of Edward Riley, was arrested in Washington on Wednesday by John Essender and Michael Riley, who last evening brought him before D. B. Furguson, esq. one of the magistrates of this city. In course of the examination it appeared that the wife of the deceased identified a piece of calico which she gave her husband on the night of the murder to wrap up his money in, which was found upon the accused—the same piece of calico was identified by Joseph N. Craddock, a tailor, residing in the Marsh Market Space, where he pulled it out of his pocket with the money, which was about $76, to pay for some clothing which he there bought.—Since the commitment of John Riley he has stated that he found the money while walking with the deceased that evening, which the deceased dropt from his pocket.

REMARKABLE SPRING.

At twelve miles distant from Tallehasse, the new capital of Florida, is the Big Spring, the source of Walkulla river. This celebrated fountain is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the United States. Ascending the river, about one mile below its source, it becomes so much obstructed by flags and river weeds, that it is with great difficulty that a boat can be propelled up the stream: suddenly this immense spring breaks upon the eye. It is nearly one mile in length, and of circular form. The water is almost as transparent as air itself. It is of an unfathomable depth, which gives the water a deep blue tint, similar in appearance to the water in the Gulph Stream. It is stated that a plumb has drawn 250 fathoms of line, without finding any bottom. After arriving in the centre of the spring in a small boat upon a clear day, the appearance of the azure vault above, and the blue depth below, gave rise to a succession of the most singular ideas. It appeared after abstracting the surrounding foliage from the mind, that we were suspended in the immense regions of space. The water is highly impregnated with decomposed limestone; which gives it that extremely transparent appearance, which can only be accounted for by supposing that water impregnated with calcareous substances has much less refractive powers for light than water in a state of purity. The temperature of the water is very low; even in the warmest weather it has an icy appearance. It has however a nauseous taste, by being highly impregnated with the sulphuret of lime On the northern side of this spring, a beautiful hammock rises gently from the water.—This is the site of the former English factory for the Indian trade, while this country was under the British crown, and afterwards the residence of the celebrated Ambrister, who was executed during the Seminole campaign. This fountain is fed from the subterraneous sources which gush from the bowels of the earth with incredible force, rising in the centre with the velocity of boiling water. Some idea may be formed of the power with which it gushes from the earth, by its displaying a column of water more than 250 fathoms in height, and removing with violence the water on the surface. This spring is about 12 miles from St. Mark, and about 20 from the ocean.

CONGRESS.

Thursday Jan. 31.—In the Senate, the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President, which was made the special order for the day, was postponed and made the order for Monday next.—A bill to distribute among the militia the system of Infantry Tactics adopted in the United States army passed. A resolution was offered by Mr. Dickerson, to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute annually among the several States and territories, the sum of three millions of dollars, for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, to be apportioned among them according to the rate of direct taxation.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Stewart, of Penn. reported a bill from the Committee on Roads and Canals authorising a subscription for stock in the Washington Turnpike Road Company.—A bill was also reported from the Naval Committee by Mr. Bartlett of New-Hampshire, concerning the Naval Establishment. After a slight discussion, the resolution laid on the table, on Friday, by Mr. Cocke, of Tenn. calling for information relative to the accounts of Mr. Monroe, was again laid on the table.—Mr. Reed of Mass. laid some resolutions on the table, calling for information relative to certain surveys from the War Department. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Drayton of South Carolina, relative to the establishment of a Navy Yard at Charleston, or St. Mary's.—Mr. Metcalfe, of Ken. laid a resolution on the table, on the subject of Panama. The House then resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, when, after a most luminous speech from Mr. M'Lane, of Del. and a few remarks from Mr. Forsyth, the question to postpone the consideration of the bill to Monday next, was negatived by a vote of 101 to 51.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Sandford, from New-York, appeared and took his seat. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers was recommitted. A petition was presented from the Grand Jury of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, praying Congress to pass a law prohibiting the importation of ardent spirits of all kinds. Almost the whole of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the calling up of the resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Metcalfe of Kentucky, relative to the Congress at Panama, led to some discussion, which was cut short by a call for the orders of the day, the time alotted for the consideration of resolutions having gone by. The House then went into committee on the bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications: when Mr. Cocke's motion to reduce the appropriation for Fortress Monroe, from $115,000 to $80,000 was negatived.—An amendment offered by Mr. Bartlette, of New-Hampshire, appropriating $2,500 for the repair of Fort Constitution, at the mouth of Piscataway river, was adopted. Mr. Cambreling of New-York, offered an amendment appropriating $17,000 for the purchase of land at Throg's Point in the State of New- York; but the Committee, before the question was taken on this motion, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again

Thursday February 2.—In the Senate, the annunciation of the death of Mr. Chambers, a Senator from Alabama, produced an early adjournment. A resolution was offered by Mr. Noble, for an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of extinguishing the residue of the Indian title to lands in the State of Indiana, and another by Mr. Benton, for an inquiry into the propriety of repealing the 4th section of the act authorising the President to make treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution on the subject of Panama was again taken up, when Mr, Livingston, of Louisiana, delivered his sentiments in favour of the resolution and the mission.—The House then went into Committee on the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications, when the amendment, offered yesterday by Mr. Cambreling, of New-York, to introduce an appropriation of $17,000 for the purchase of land, and a right of way at Throg's Point, was agreed to. An amendment offered by Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, to appropriate $10,000 for a fort at Savannah, and another by Mr. Stewart, to strike out a fort in North Carolina, were rejected.

Friday, February 3.—In the Senate, the principal part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business The resolutions offered yesterday were adopted.

The House of Representatives were entirely occupied yesterday in the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. Hamilton of South-Carolina, on the subject of the mission to Panama. With a view to get through the discussion, the rule of the House limiting the consideration of Resolutions for an hour, was not enforced, Mr. Webster having moved to postpone all the orders of the day. The House, however, did not come to any decision on the resolution, which was amended, re-amended, and dislocated by substitutes, erasures, and additions, until it became necessary to supersede it altogether by a new resolution. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, spoke briefly on the subject.—His manner is modest, his style very chaste, and his diction select and appropriate.

Saturday February, 4.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted the resolution calling for information on the subject of Panama, in the form in which it was amended by Mr. Webster, by a vote of 124 to 40. Various motions of adjournment were made, with a view to get rid of the question; but the friends of the measure persevered and the final motion was taken, at a quarter past six o'clock.

A bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, by Mr. Alexander, establishing a quarantine in the District—another to authorise the sale of public lots in the City of Washington; and a third in relation to the Turnpike Road Company, in the County of Alexandria. The House adjouned till Monday.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Monday, January 30.

On motion by Mr. Teakle the following resolution was read:

Whereas, the highest concernments of these states, not only as they regard their exterior policy, and foreign commerce, but the immediate interests of their agriculture and domestic industry, are deeply involved in the proper adjustment and preservation of political relations with the Republics of Colombia, of Mexico and of Central America: And whereas, the said Republics have deputed plenipotentiaries to constitute a congress to be assembled at the Isthmus of Panama, to deliberate upon matters deemed important to their common welfare: And whereas an invitation to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, has been accepted by the President of the United States, "so far as may be compatible with that neutrality, from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American states that we should depart:" therefore

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the President of the United States, in relation to the congress to be assembled at the Isthmus of Panama, as contained in his message to both houses of congress at the commencement of the present session.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to communicate the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Senators and Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Harris presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Kent county, praying a repeal of the law of 1824, relative to a certain road and landing place called The Ship Yard; reffered to Messrs. Harris, Wickes and Boon.

Tuesday January 31.

A bill entitled, An act to repeal in part an act, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said election, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, passed December the 14th, 1790, chap. 16; and a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland academy of Science and literature, severally endorsed "will pass;" which were read.

A communication from Rembrandt Peale, offering for a reasonable compensation, the portrait of General Washington painted by him; refferred to Messrs. Tyson, Millard, Cockey, Eccleston and Merrick.

The resolution relative to the establishment of a navy yard at the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and unanimously assented to.

The bill relating to actions of replevin, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Boon presents a petition from Charlotte, Richard and Ben, of Kent county, persons of colour, praying a deed of manumission may be confirmed and made valid, refferred to Messrs. Boon, Welch and Wickes.

Mr. Stevens reports a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Thursday Feb. 2.

Mr. Barrette obtains leave to bring in a bill, entitled an act to abolish the evil practice of free negroes and mulattoes of this state from dealing with slaves. Ordered, That Messrs. Barrette, Duvall and Maxcy, report the same.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the president and directors of the penitentiary

Mr. Duvall reports a bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the council to the governor.

Mr. Eccleston reports a bill, entitled, An act to regulate and establish the mode of paying the donations to the colleges and academies of the several counties of this state, and for other purposes.

Mr. Garner reports a bill, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, Ordered, That the bill to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution so as to allow to the city of Baltimore a representation equal to that of the several counties of this state, passed at December session 1824, be made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The bill to relieve executors and administrators from the obligation of performing the duties of guardians, as is required by an act passed at December session 1826, chapter 174, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Kennedy obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of electing representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.—Ordered, That Messrs. Kennedy, Kershner and Merrick, report the same.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to ballot for a treasurer of the western shore; when on the fifth ballot, Mr. George Mackubin was elected treasurer of the western shore.

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.

A counterfeiting establishment was discovered on Saturday evening, at No. 6 Catherine slip, and four men engaged in the concern were secured by Mr. Tillon and other police officers. Apparatus for coining, on a large scale, tools for engraving plates for notes, and some of the stock in trade in an unfinished state were found. There was also found a small parcel of counterfeit $3 bills on the Manhatian Bank, remarkably well executed, and calculated to deceive even good judges. They have the check letter K. are dated May 1st, 1825, and made payable to Wm. Bayard, and J. M'Bride. It is feared a number of them have been put in circulation.

ROBBERY.—Last week an apparently way-worn traveller called for lodgings at the Kinderhook mansion house, New York. He retired early to bed, and finding the upper rooms of the house accessible, took the liberty of replenishing his wardrobe, and also providing for the wants of his wife and daughter, by taking a couple of merino shawls, and other articles. He presented himself at the bar to pay his bill at an early hour, before it was quite light, and by way of paying the landlord in his own coin, he pawned one of the stolen articles for his bill and bitters, and departed on his way. Before the theft was known he had escaped from the village. He was traced, however,

towards Albany on the way to which, he had pawned several of the stolen articles at the taverns.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1826.

THE ORPHANS' COURT

Of Kent county will meet in Chestertown on Tuesday the 14th inst.

We learn from Annapolis, that Mr. *John C. Weems* has been elected to Congress by a majority of 309 votes over Mr. *Wootton*, in the whole district.

Thomas Loockerman, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council of this state, Register of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, vice *Richard Sherwood*, Esq. deceased.

A reference to the public documents will enable us to perceive that we have unsettled claims to a large amount on the Government of France, for spoliations on our commerce, during the reign of the Emperor Napoleon That these claims, however just, would be liquidated during the reign of the man by whose order our property was seized and confiscated, was scarcely to be expected; as he could not carry on his continual wars without availing himself of all the resources of his empire, together with every aid which the commerce of neutral powers placed within his grasp. His treasury was therefore occasionally replenished by condemning the property of neutrals, which was invited into his ports by proclamations suspending the operation of his unjust and arbitrary edicts We "war not," however "with the dead," and will so far render justice to this extraordinary man as to acknowledge that our commerce was plundered and our rights trampled on by both the Belligerents.

When St Helena received her Exile and agitated Europe at length enjoyed that repose for which the parties had professed to contend, it was to be expected that that justice for which our ministers had so long sought in vain, would be rendered. What has been the result? We have seen the reign of Louis the Eighteenth commence and terminate, without the fulfilment of these just expectations. We have seen the reign of the Tenth Charles continue for a year, and our accredited agent at his court still in vain urging the settlement of our claims. Under reiterated professions of a desire to preserve amicable relations, and to adjust all existing difficulties upon principles of equity, the most flimsy pretexts for delay are employed, until there can no longer remain a doubt of our ultimate failure to obtain satisfaction by mere negotiation. To negotiate longer then, under existing circumstances, will be not only a waste of time and treasure, but a departure from that dignified attitude which it becomes the government to assume and maintain. We shall receive, and what is worse, we shall deserve, the contempt of all other nations, and even of France herself, should we longer continue when our rights are so glaringly infringed, to supplicate where we can command. Let our minister be immediately instructed to say to the French King, "The patience of my government is stretched to the ne plus ultra of forbearance. We have long urged our claims —you have replied by professions of friendship and by setting up a demand, unfounded in its origin, untenable in its nature, and obsolete in its date. To negotiate longer would be meanness. Let the debt, *which you acknowledge to be due*, be satisfied in six months, or our armed ships will undertake the settlement of the claim."

At the expiration of this time, let our cruisers be ordered to make reprisals.—Let us seize their ships in our ports, on their coasts, on the high seas, wherever they are found; and when, by the exercise of the right of retaliation, an amount of property be seized sufficient to refund the losses of our merchants, then and not till then, let us declare our readiness to "preserve amicable relations."

On the 31st ultimo the deputation from this state arrived at Harrisburg, which fact, and the object of their mission, was announced to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in a message from the Governor on the 2nd inst, when two committees were appointed, one on the part of the Senate and one of the lower House, to take the subject into consideration, and hear the Commissioners. Resolutions were passed by both houses inviting the gentlemen from Maryland to take seats within the bar.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburg, Feb. 3.

"The joint committee on the subject of the application of Maryland for a law to obtain, by a regular judicial and effectual process, the slaves who may run away from their owners in that state, and seek refuge in Pennsylvania, met at the capitol last night. They were successively addressed by Colonel Chambers, Mr. Goldsborough and Mr. Lee, the Maryland deputies, who gave a full and able exposition of the views and wishes of the legislature of their state in relation to the object of their mission. They very clearly showed, that Maryland had a right, under the federal compact, to ask the interposition of our legislature on the subject; that a law such as they desired would be humane to the slave; enable the Maryland owner to recover his property in a peaceable and legal manner; prevent the scenes of outrage and tyranny which often occurred in the capture of coloured persons within our borders, and protect the sovereignty and the feelings of Pennsylvania from violation upon such occasions. It is understood that a bill will be reported by the joint committee, in two or three days, not perhaps to the full extent of the views of Maryland, but going as far as the principles and the free code of Pennsylvania will allow.

AN ACT To limit the operation and effect of Mortgages.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no mortgage, or deed of that nature, that may be executed after the first day of August, 1826, shall operate or be constructed to operate, either in law or in equity, as a lien or charge on any estate or property whatsoever, for any other or different principal sum or sums of money than the principal sum or sums that shall appear on the face of such mortgage, and be specified and recited therein, and particularly mentioned and expressed to be secured thereby, at the time of executing the same.

The above has passed both houses of the Legislature.

Copy of a letter to Major John N. Black, Charlestown, Cecil co. from F. Salade, esq. Postmaster, dated

COLUMBIA, Warren Co. N. J. Jan. 24, 1826.

"Sir—A person suspected of being the murderer of Miss Evelina Cunningham, has been arrested and committed to the jail of Sussex county, N. J. He calls himself Edward Anderson is a person apparently about 40 years of age, about the height stated in the description published at the time, of a dark complexion, spare face, large nose, and a scar on his left cheek, not very plain. He has with him such a knapsack or budget as is described, and a dark green surtout much worn. The contents of his budget were various, and among other articles was a dark red silk handkerchief, considerably spotted, and such as is not usually worn by men. On his examination here, he stated he was from Bucks county, Pennsylvania; refused however to state the township. He denied having any knowledge of Miss C. and that he was ever in the neighbourhood of the murder. By the oaths of two respectable witnesses, it was proven, however, that previous to his examination here, he acknowledged that he know her; that she was beautiful; that he was in the neighbourhood of the transaction at the time; and the impression of one of the witnesses is, that he stated he crossed at Havre de Grace. He has been lurking in the mountains, and that he is an offender there is no doubt, but whether of the magnitude supposed or not, cannot be ascertained without further information. This can only be obtained from the neighbourhood of the place where the deed was done, and from there it is anxiously expected and desired. If you, sir, would take the pains to make the necessary inquiries, and communicate them to me, you would confer a favour on the inhabitants of this vicinity, and probably aid the cause of public justice."

The case of James B. Gardiner was finally decided in the Ohio legislature on the 6th instant The gentleman was returned as the member elect from Greene county, but his seat was vacated on the ground of his having been guilty of a violation of that provision of the constitution of the state, which declares a person incapable, for two years, to serve in the office for which he was elected, "who shall, directly, or indirectly, give, promise or bestow any reward to be elected." A new election was held in Greene county, and Mr. C. was again returned. The House of Representatives, however, have determined that the above provision of the constitution disqualifies him for holding the office for the space of two years, and have again vacated his seat by a vote of 43 to 25.

Discontent in Delaware.—It appears that the law passed by the Legislature of Delaware, at the instance of the delegation from the legislature of this state, has caused great dissatisfaction among the people in and near Wilmington. A meeting of the inhabitants of Christiana and Brandywine Hundreds, was held at the Town Hall in Wilmington on the 30th January. A very warm address to the citizens of Delaware was reported to the meeting and unanimously adopted; the address contains, among others, the following Resolutions.

"*Resolved*, therefore, that a law containing so many objectionable features, and wholly uncalled for from the people of this state, manifests a degree of subserviency, on the part of the Legislature, to the wishes and interest of another republic, altogether incompatible with the dignity and independence of our own state, with the rights of her citizens, and with the duty which the legislature owed to their constituents.

Resolved, further, that the inhabitants of other parts of the state be, and they are hereby invited to co-operate with us, in the use of all constitutional means, to rescue our common rights, and property, from the jeopardy into which they are thus thrown by an imbecile act of legislation, and to redeem the character of the state from that degredation which such proceedings cannot fail to fix upon it, in the eyes of the world,"

[In our next we will lay the Law referred to above, before our readers.]

Beware of Counterfeit $100 Notes.—Counterfeit $100 notes on the Farmer's Bank at Winchester, were detected a few days since, on that bank, in a package sent from Baltimore; and upon first sight were pronounced by the officer to be base counterfeits They are signed by "P. N. Nicholas;" whereas the branch bank at Winchester never issued any $100 notes with that signature, but all were signed "Benj. Hatcher." Two other striking defects were visible to the officers, but the difference in the signature is enough to put public on their guard.—*Alex. pap.*

LATE FROM PERNAMBUCO

We learn, says the Newport Mercury of Monday, by Capt. Swain, arrived at the Vineyard in 24 days from Pernambuco, that it was reported, when he sailed, that the Emperor of Brazil had lost 1000 men in an engagement at the River Plata. Transports with a battalion of cavalry, sailed from Pernambuco a few days before destined for the river. Every thing quiet at Pernambuco. Sir Chas. Stewart arrived there in the Diamond on the 17th Dec. from Rio Janeiro on a visit.

SOLUTION OF QUESTION No. 4.

It is evident that after the first draught 31 gallons of brandy reained in the barrel; after the second draught 1-32 part of this was drawn out, whence the quantity remaining after the second draught is the square of 31 divided by 32: in the same manner the cube of 31 divided by the square of 32, will give the quantity left on the third day. Proceeding in the same manner, we shall find that after the twelfth day's draught, there remains the 12th power of 31 divided by the 11th power of 32, which, by logarithms, is easily discovered to be 21.86203456 gallons, the quantity remaining; which, multiplied by 12 and divided by 32, we have 8.19826296 shillings for the price of a gallon of the mixture. Reducing these decimals, we have 21 gals. 3 qts. 3.585 gills, for the quantity of brandy remainining, and 8*s.* 2*d.* 1.5166*qr.* for the price of a gallon of the mixture after the barrel was filled up with water on the twelfth day.

— ALIQUIS.

"Grog" will see from the above solution, that he came *pretty near* the true answer. His error lies in supposing that the thieves stole a gill of brandy less every day than they did the day before, which is true in fact only on the second day. The thieves stole each day 1-32 of the *mixture;* now as the water was increasing, and the brandy diminishing daily, it is manifest that they each day stole more water and less brandy than they did the day preceding. It would be an operation more tedious than difficult, to ascertain the exact quantity of brandy stolen each day. However, Grog may try it if he pleases.

—

QUESTION No. 6—proposed by *D.*

For Eliza though long I have sigh'd,
Her coldness still causes a smart,
Yet every effort's been tried
To warm with affection her heart
But my wooing, alas! is in vain,
And my doom, irrevocable stands,
Unless you the myst'ry explain,
What it is that my fair one demands.

D.

This young lady demands her age from the given data

$100 : x :: x : 24—x$

PRICES CURRENT

IN BALTIMORE.

Wholesale—Corrected weekly.

BACON, and hams, per lb.	$0 7
BEES-WAX, American yellow,	33
COFFEE, Java,	18
Havana,	15
CANDLES, mould,	12
Dipt,	10
CHEESE,	8
FEATHERS,	32
FISH, Herrings, Sus. per bbl.	2 75
Shad, trimmed,	6 00
FLAXSEED, rough, per bushel,	90
FLOUR, Superfine, city, per bbl.	4 62
Fine,	4 00
Susquehanna, superfine	5 00
GRAIN, Indian Corn, per bushel,	55
Wheat, family flour	1 00
do. Lawler,	60
do. Red,	80
do. White Flint,	2 00
Rye	55
Barley,	90
Clover Seed, red,	4 75
Ruta Baga Seed,	1 00
Orchard Grass Seed,	1 75
Mangel Wurtzel Seed,	1 25
Timothy Seed,	2 25
Oats,	40
Beans, white,	1 50
HOGS' LARD, per lb.	9
MOLASSES, sugar-house, per gal.	45
MEAL, Corn, kiln dried, per bbl.	3 00
PORK, Baltimore Mess,	13 00
do. prime,	9 75
SOAP, Baltimore white, per lb.	12
do. brown,	6
WHISKEY, 1st proof, per gal.	25
PEACH BRANDY, 4th proof,	1 00
APPLE BRANDY, 1st proof,	35
SUGARS, Havana white, pr. c. lb.	13 50
do. brown,	10 00
Louisiana,	8 50
Loaf, per lb.	19
Lump,	16
SALT, St. Ubes, per bushel,	46
Liverpool Blown	53
WOOL, Merino, full bl'd, per lb.	35
do. crossed,	28
Common, country,	25

All unwashed but free of tags.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Woolley, Mr. Richard W. Pippin, to Miss Milcah Ashley, all of this place.

DIED,

On the 3d inst. at Quaker Neck, Kent county, Mr. Joseph Cox.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of an alias and a pluries vend. exps. from Kent county court against Josiah Massy at the suits of Ephraim Vansant 4th, and Ebenezer Lewis, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 4th of March next, at Mr. James Salisbury's tavern in George Town Roads, at 2 o'clock P. M. part of a tract of land called "Ringgold's part of the adventure resurveyed," 9 head of horses, 30 head cattle and 2 carts, levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Josiah Massy, and to be sold to satisfy the above mentioned executions.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Feb. 10.

THE YOUTH'S FRIEND,

AND SCHOLAR'S MAGAZINE.

The present number is the first of a new series of the juvenile magazine, heretofore published by the American Sunday School Union, under the title of the Teacher's Offering. The success which has attended the effort to diffuse religion, morality, and knowledge, by means of a monthly magazine, fitted in its subjects and style to the minds of the young, has been so great and so decided, that the committee have embraced this first suitable opportunity of taking from its character that which, by some, is thought as confining it exclusively to Sunday schools.

In the sphere where it has circulated, it has prospered beyond all expectation, and we are tempted to enter on a new and larger field, and although greater labour and more pains will be needed, to sustain its character in a general circulation among families, yet this labour, with God's help, will be freely bestowed for so great an object. The committee anticipate a circulation exceeding any other periodical work in the country, and hope to rival a similar work in England, whose subscription list exceeds fifty thousand. All sectarism is scrupulously excluded, and the youth's friend is heartily recommended, not only to those who have the privilege of attending Sunday schools, but to the younger branches of families generally, as an *instructive* and *amusing* little book, rendered *interesting* from the brevity and variety, and *valuable* from the character of its matter.

TERMS.

Each number will contain 16 pages of 18mo. size, and be ornamented with wood cuts. Twelve numbers in a year will make 192 pages, which may be bound together, and will form a neat volume.

The price will be 37 1-2 cents a year. To persons or schools that take eight or more copies the price will be 25 cents a year.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1826.

☞ Subscriptions received to the above work at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.

☞NOTICE☜

The Sheriff's sale of the property of Peregrine Cooper at the suit of William Maxwell use of Hannah Lamb and others, will take place at Tuesday the 14th inst, and not on Monday, as stated in the advertisement.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Feb. 10.

Negroes for Life.



I have several valuable Negroes for sale, belonging to the late Rebecca Tilden. They will not be sold out of the state. Apply to

JAMES HARRIS, jr. adm'tor.
Feb. 10.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, recently the property of Unit Angier, dec'd, and formerly the property of Daniel Lamb, situated adjoining the home farm formerly belonging to the above named Unit Angier, containing 185 acres of Land, a commodious Dwelling House, a superior stone Meat House and Dairy, a Corn House, Carriage House, and a fine Barn—also, two Apple Orchards, Peach do. with a beautiful grove of locust trees. What adds much to the value of this property, is a spring of the best water in this part of the county.—The soil is superior, and produces a goodly proportion of timber and fruit.

One other FARM for sale,

known by the name of the Dwyer Farm, situated on Lloyd's Creek, where can be had all the advantages to be derived from the water. It is a kind, good soil, and accounted to be the best bottom land in its vicinity, with a fine chestnut growth, perhaps not surpassed by any in Kent county. Persons wishing to purchase the above farms, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

A Reward of Five Dollars

will be given to any person who apprehends a boy called JIM POTTS, formerly the property of Wm. Browne, of Chestertown—and a like reward will be given for the apprehension of negro woman HARRIET, who absconded on the 11th of January, if they are delivered to Chestertown jail, or so that the subscriber can get them again.

JOHN A. WOODLAND.
Feb. 10—3t

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *February 7, 1826.*

On application of Thomas C. Kennard, administrator of James Corse, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in hestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this seventh day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of Aug next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th of February, 1826.

THOMAS C. KENNARD,
Adm'r of James Corse, dec'd.
Chestertown, Feb. 10.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *February 7th, 1826.*

On application of Joseph Ireland administrator of Jesse Ireland, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required; by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of February, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th of Aug next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1826.

JOSEPH IRELAND,
Adm'r of Jesse Ireland
Chestertown, Feb. 10.



POETICAL.

THE BENDED BOW—BY MRS. HEMANS.

It is supposed that War was anciently proclaimed in Britain, by sending messengers in different directions through the land each bearing a bent bow, and that Peace was in a like manner announced by a bow unstrung and therefore straight.

Cambrian Antiquities.

There was heard the sound of a coming foe
There was sent through Britain a bended bow,
And a voice was pour'd on the free wind, far,
As the land rose up at the sign of war.

"Heard ye not the battle-horn?
—Reaper leave thy golden corn,
Leave it for the birds of Heaven,
Swords must flash, and shields be riven!
Leave it for the winds to shed—
Arm! ere Britain's turf grows red!"
And the reaper arm'd like a freeman's son,
And the bended bow and the voice pas'd on

"Hunter! leave the mountain-chase,
Take the falchion from its place;
Let the wolf go free to-day,
Leave him for a nobler prey!
Let the deer ungall'd sweep by—
Arm thee! Britain's foes are nigh!"
And the hunter arm'd ere his chase was done,
And the bended bow and the voice pas'd on

"Chieftain! quit the joyous feast!
Stay not till the song hath ceased,
Though the mead be foaming bright,
Though the fires give ruddy light,
Leave the hearth, and leave the hall—
Arm thee! Britain's foes must fall."
And the chieftain arm'd and the horn was blown,
And the bended bow and the voice pass'd on.

"Prince! thy father's deeds are told,
In the bower and in the hold!
Where the goat-herd's lay is sung,
Where the minstrel's harp is strung!
Foes are on thy native sea—
Give our bards a tale of thee!"
And the prince came arm'd, like a leader's son
And the bended bow and the voice pass'd on.

"Mother! stay thou not thy boy!
He must learn the battle's joy,
Sister! bring the sword and spear,
Give thy brother words of cheer!
Maiden! bid thy lover part,
Britain calls the strong in heart."
And the bended bow and the voice pass'd on,
And the bards made song for a battle won.

FOR SALE,

Upon the most moderate terms, a Mill Stone with the necessary apparatus, to go by one-horse power, for grinding bark or plaster—Also a hand-mill for grinding corn, imported from England a boy can manage it Apply to James E. Barroll, Chestertown, or to

ANNA M. MEDFORD,
Jan. 27 Still-Pond.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Milward against William Meeks, will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 20th of February next at 11 o'clk, A. M. the following property, viz: one negro boy Frisby, to serve till 35 years old, one boy called John for the same time, one woman Rachel, to serve for life, one girl Rachel, to serve till 25, one girl Lyser to serve same time; five head of horses, 14 head of cattle, 2 carts, 1 wheat fan, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Meeks and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above vend. exps. debt, interest and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Slae.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent co. court, to me directed, at the suits of James M. Anderson, at the instance of Wm. Mc Clean, use of Benjamin B. Wroth, trustee of Hannah Barneston, against Peregrine Cooper, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 4th of March, next, at captain Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, at two o'clock. P. M. the following property, to wit—All his right, title, interest and claim, in and to all that tract, part of a tract, or parcel of land, which was devised by Hezekiah Cooper to Peregrine Cooper, father of the said Peregrine Cooper, containing 330 acres, excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons—taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of James Welch use of David Seamans, John H. Nowland use of Jonas Clapham, the state of Maryland use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Numbers and Wm. Howard, use of Joseph N. Gorden, use of Cannell & Miller, against John Hudson, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 23d of February next, the following property, to wit: One black woman Elizabeth, twenty years of age, one black boy called Henry, seventeen years of age; and on the 24th of Feb. at capt. C. Stanley's, all that part of tract of Land called Reyner's Adventure containing two hundred and twenty six acres and three fourths of an acre, more or less; and all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper, jr. to the said Hudson, containing sixteen and a half acres, more or less; also all that part of a tract or parcel of Land which was conveyed by James Welch to said Hudson, all which said parts of tracts and parcels of land are situate and lying in Kent county, seized and taken as the property of the said John Hudson, and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above vend. expos. debts, interest and costs—Sales to commence on each day at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of Edward Browne use of Ezekiel F. Chambers and Augustine Boyer, against Benjamin Massey, will be offered for sale, on Saturday the 11th of March next, at capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, at one o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All his right and interest in and to a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Kent county, called, and known by the name of Partnership and Spring-Garden and Angels' Rest, containing One Hundred and forty-two acres, more or less; also one Negro Boy called JAMES, about 16 years of age: one bay Horse, six head of cattle, taken as the property of the said Benjamin Massey, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of Richd. Brice use of John Wallis and John Wallis, assignee of Richard Brice, against Martha Hynson, executrix of John C. Hynson, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 20th of February next on the premises, the following property, to wit: One negro man Pere, 32 years old; Cato, 23 years old; Bill, 16 years old; James, 14 years old; Aaron, 12 years old; Felix, 8 years old; Levi, 3 years old; Rachel, 42 years old; Patt, 42 years old; Mary, 21 years old; Harriet, 18 years old; Charlotte, 16 years old; Fanny, 16 years old; Ann, 3 years old; Caroline, 11 years old; Eliza, 5 years old; Mary, 43 years old; John 34 years old; Gloster, 10 years old; Fanny, 9 years old—two Milch Cows and two Heifers, two years old, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Martha Hynson, to satisfy the above vend. exponas, debt, interest and costs—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas issued out of Kent county court to me directed at the suit of Martha Freeman, survivor of Thomas Carvill against Isaac Scaggs, will be exposed at public sale in Chestertown at captain Charles Stanley's tavern, on Saturday, the 25th of February next; the following property, viz: all the right, title and interest of Isaac Scaggs, in and to a tract of land, lying and being in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Edward Hurtt, John H. Nowland and others, containing one hundred acres more or less; seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Isaac Scaggs, and to be sold to satisfy the above writ, interest, and costs—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

ED. BROWNE. Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent co. ct. to me directed at the suits of Benjamin Hanson, use of John Hanson, John W. Wilmer, and Peregrine Wilmer, against John T. Kennard, will be exposed to public sale, at captain Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, on Saturday, the 25th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit: All his right and interest in and to that tract of land, called "Cornwallis' Choice," and all his right to that tract, or part of a tract of land, called "Carolla," lying and being in Worton Point, Kent county—seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said John T. Kennard, and to be sold for cash, to satisfy the above writ, debt, interest, and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, Wm. R. Steward, use of Hannah Atkinson, James Roe and James Baynard, assignees of John Ferguson, and Barton Belieu, against Thomas Wilson, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 4th of March next, at capt. Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following propeity, to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Wilson, in and to 31 1-2 acres of land, more or less, and the mill on the head of Morgan's Creek; also, one negro woman called Silvey, one girl called Susan, and one girl Rachel—taken as the property of said Thomas Wilson, to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two writs of vendi. exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne use of Ezek. F. Chambers, against Arthur Wheatly, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 11th day of March next at Captain Charles Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit: All the right and interest of said Arthur Wheatly in and to a tract or parcel of land called Chance, containing 110 acres and one-fourth more or less, taken as the property of the said Arthur Wheatly and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Harris use of Ezekiel F. Chambers against Thomas Dodson will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 24th of February next, in Chestertown, at captain Charles Stanley's tavern at 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz: all the right, title, plaim and interest of said Thomas Dodson in and to a tract or parcel of land he purchased of Samuel Thomas, containing eighty-eight acres more or less called Hopewell Resurvey, or by whatsoever name the same may be called; seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Dodson, and to be sold for cash to satisfy the above vend. exps. debt, interest and costs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Jan. 27.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of alias vend. exps. to me directed, from Kent county court, against Thomas Gale, at the suit of Valentine Warum, executor of William Warum, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 27th inst. on the farm where the said Thomas Gale now lives, at three o'clock P. M. six head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 15 head of sheep, one boy Levi, one boy Charles, and one boy Perry, levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Gale, and to be sold to satisfy said execution,

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Feb. 3.

Look at this.



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville, and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week—leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Low's tavern, (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at James Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads,) and at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Chas. Stanley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'clock P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and at Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH
FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof—twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, *Proprietor.*
Chestertown, Jan. 20. tf.

N. B. The aforegoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhall Packet for Baltimore, which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of $6 25 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the exposures incident to the night season. C. S.

The Democratic Press, Philadelphia, Easton Gazette, and Delaware Gazette, will give the above *three* insertions and send their bills to C. Stanley for payment.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fi. fas. to me directed, at the suits of Hugh Maguire, administrator of Robert Maguire, dec'd, Hannah Lamb, executrix of Danl. Lamb, deceased, John Urie and Henry Duncan, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, for cash, on the premises, on the 27th inst. between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, one negro boy called Frederick, seized and taken as the property of the said Peregrine Cooper, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

E. NICHOLSON, *Constable.*
Feb. 3.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard Frisby, for the use of his trustees, against John Hudson, will be offered at public sale at the market house in Chestertown, on Saturday, the 18th of February next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title, and interest of the said John Hudson, (subject to prior judgments, executions and levies on the whole or any part thereof) in and to all that part of a tract of land, called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson, and which was devised to the within named John Hudson by his father—also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper, Jr. to the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date on or about the 5th November, 1812, containing 16 1-2 acres more or less—and also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, which was conveyed by James Welch to the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date on or about the 7th April, 1817—seized and taken as the property of the said John Hudson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, January 20, 1826.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having retired from the Inn-keeping business in this place, returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the patronage afforded him. He requests, and will be greatly obliged to all those indebted to him on account, note or otherwise, to call on James E. Barroll, Esq. and make payment, he having due authority for this purpose, and for liquidating all claims due by myself—All persons having claims against me will be pleased to leave them with him for settlement.

The numerous claims due me, each amounting to a small sum, can put to inconvenience hardly any one in the payment, yet, in their aggregate they swell to so considerable an amount that the want thereof places me in considerable embarrassment. Each of my kind friends and former customers, should consider the small sum due by him, forms part of my hard earnings, and of cash necessarily expended, to keep the establishment in the order which it is hoped gave entire satisfaction. The payment then will not only be an act of sheer justice for laborious exertions to please, but will be gratefully remembered.

THOMAS PEACOCK.
January 13. 6w.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this Office.

Postponed Sale.

The sale of the property advertised for this day on a venditioni exponas against William Sims, at the suit of Lambert Wickes, executor of Ephraim Vansant, 4th, is postponed until Wednesday the 15th day of February next, to take place at the Market House at 11 o'clock, in the morning

MORGAN BROWNE. Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 16, 1826. } Jan. 20.

Tanning and Currying.

The subscriber having taken that well known stand formerly occupied by James Claypole, in Chestertown, where he intends to carry on the Tanning and Currying business, and keeping, for sale, a general assortment of leather, which he will sell on reaonable terms for cash, hides or country produce—he will give cash or leather for hides, and will tan for one half.

He hereby solicits a portion of public patronage, and begs leave to suggest to the farmers an easy and cheap mode of paying for their leather next season, viz: Let your rail timber stand until the sap runs in the spring, then get the bark off of it, and bring it to the subscriber, who will pay for it, in leather, at any time after delivery. This mode will add durability to your rails, and he hopes, relieve you from the necessity of going out of your own county for leather.

Any kind of oak bark will do.

JOHN CRANE.
Dec. 30. 9w.

BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of the very best materials for carrying on the above business, and having obtained from Philadelphia two of the best workmen on gentlemens and ladies work, which, in addition to his other hands, (and strict attention to business on his part) will enable him to execute all orders intrusted to him with despatch—His work shall be as neat and durable as can be manufactured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

He takes the opportunity to present to his friends and the public, through this medium, his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes by selling cheap, *for cash*, and using his utmost endeavours to accommodate all who may honour him with their custom, to merit a larger share of public patronage.

☞ Hides and Skins will be received in return for Boots and Shoes, and the highest cash price allowed.

J. S. MERRIKEN.
Chestertown, Dec. 30. tf.

PUBLIC HOUSE

In Chestertown.



WILLIAM SIMS

Respectfully informs the public that he has taken that commodious house, in the centre of the town, opposite the Court-House, and formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock. This House is admirably adapted for the accommodation of *Travellers and permanent boarders*, being situated in the centre of business and having good stabling and experienced ostlers. His bar and table are constantly supplied with the choicest liquors & provisions, and every attention given to render comfort and pleasure to such as favour him with their patronage. His charges either by the meal, day, week or year, will be found not only reasonable but very low.

☞ A *HORSE* and *GIG* for hire.
Chestertown January 27.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *January* 24, 1826.

On application of Thomas Miller, executor, of Richard Miller, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of January, 1826.

L. S.

Test. F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to William Vanlier his agent, on or before the 25th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th, of January, 1826.

THOMAS MILLER,
Adm'r of R. Miller.
Chestertown, Jan. 27.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1826. NO. 19.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

NOTICE.

The sale of Martha Hynson's property, heretofore advertised, is posponed until Wednesday, the 15th of March next, on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M

ED BROWNE. Late Sheriff.

Feb. 17.

DAVIS' IMPROVED



PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rodes of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough.—This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended; they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
Agent for Gideon Davis.

Feb. 17. 3w

FOR SALE,

A handsome GIG and HARNESS to be seen at Mr Sims' tavern; good paper will be received in pay. Apply to J. E. Barroll.

BENJAMIN BENSON.

Feb. 17. 3t

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of 4th vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, and to me directed, against Frederick Wilson, at the suit of Joseph Wickes, 4th, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thos Nicholson, dec'd, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday, the 13th March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that part of a tract of land, called "Shade's Hole," containing 378 acres more or less, and also, all that part of a tract of land, called "Ridgely" and "Providence," containing 88 1-2 acres more or less—levied on as the property of the said Frederick Wilson, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Feb. 17.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of 4th vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, and to me directed, against Unit Corse, at the suit of Joseph Wickes, 4th, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Nicholson, dec'd, will be exposed to public sale on Monday, the 13th March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the late residence of the said Unit Corse, dec'd, one black man Andrew, one called Chester, one woman called Mary, one do. Darle, and one do. Susan—levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Unit Corse, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Feb. 17.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas by decree of Kent county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, bearing date the 25th day of September 1824, the subscriber was appointed a Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Carvill, late of Kent County, deceased, or such parts and so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of his debts;—by virtue and in pursuance of said Decree, the undersigned, Trustee, will sell by public auction, at Mr Williams Sims' tavern in Chestertown, on Saturday the 18th of March next, between the hours of three and five o'clock P. M. all that valuable woodland, being part of a tract of land called "Fairlee," lying on the south side of the road leading from Belle-Air to the farms of Richard Frisby and James Bowers, Esqurs. which said woodland was purchased by the said Thomas Carvill of Gen. James Lloyd, containing by survey

85 Acres of Land.

The above property will be offered in parcels or lots of 10, 15 and 20 acres, to suit purchasers.

Any persons, desirous to purchase the above, can, by calling upon the Trustee, have reference to a plot in his possession.

Terms of Sale—that for the amount of the purchase money, Bonds be given, with security to be approved by the Trustee, payable in two equal and annual payments—upon the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, or purchasers by

WM. H. BARROLL, Trustee.

Chestertown, Feb. 17.

Negroes for Life.



I have several valuable Negroes for sale, belonging to the late Rebecca Tilden. They will not be sold out of the state.

Apply to

JAMES HARRIS, jr. adm'tor.

Feb. 10.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor,

If you think the following specimen of Welch preaching will be interesting to your readers, I shall be happy to see it find a place in your columns. J.

WELCH PREACHING.

At a meeting of Ministers at Bristol, the Rev. Mr. ——— invited several of his brethren to sup with him; among them was the minister officiating at the Welch meeting-house in that city. He was an entire stranger to all the company, and silently attentive to the general conversation of his brethren. The subject on which they were discoursing, was the different strain of public preaching. When several had given their opinion, and had mentioned some individuals as good preachers, and such as were models as to the style of composition, &c., Mr. ——— turned to the Welch stranger, and solicited his opinion. He said, he felt it a *privilege* to be *silent* when such men were *discoursing*, but that he felt it a *duty* to comply with this request. "But," said he, "if I must give my opinion, I should say that ye have no good preachers in England." "No?" said Mr. L.—"No," said he; "that is, I mean no such preachers as we have in the principality." "I know," said Mr. L. "you are famous for jumping in Wales, but that is not owing, I suppose, so much to the strain of preaching which the people hear, as to the enthusiasm of their character." "Indeed," said the Welchman, "*you* would jump too, if you heard and understood such preaching." "Why," said Mr. L. "do you not think *I* could make them jump, if I was to preach to them!" "*You* make them jump!" exclaimed the Welchman, "*you* make them jump! a Welchman would set fire to the world, while you were lighting your match."

The whole company became very much interested in this new turn of the subject, and unanimously requested the good man to give them some specimen of the style and manner of preaching in the principality. "Specimen," said he, "I cannot give you; if John Elias were here, he would give you a specimen *indeed*—oh! John Elias is a great preacher." "Well" says the company, "give us something that you have heard from him." "Oh no!" said he, "I cannot do justice to it; beside, do you understand the Welch language!" "No, not so as to follow a discourse."—"Then," said he, "it is impossible for you to understand, if I were to give you a specimen." "But," said they, "cannot you put it into English?" "Oh!" said he, "your meagre language would spoil it; it is not capable of expressing those ideas which a Welchman can conceive; I cannot give you a specimen in English without spoiling it." The interest of the company was increased, and nothing would do but something of a specimen, which they promised to make every allowance for the language. "Well," said the Welchman, "if you must have a piece, I will try; but I don't know what to give ye. I do not recollect a piece of John Elias; he is our best preacher—I must think a little. Well, I recollect a piece of Christmas Evans. Christmas Evans was a good preacher, and I heard him a little time ago, at an association of ministers. He was preaching on the depravity of man by sin—of his recovery by the death of Christ; and he said,

"Brethren, if I were to represent to you in a figure, the condition of man as a sinner, and the means of his recovery by the cross of Jesus Christ, I should represent it somewhat in this way. Suppose a large grave-yard, surrounded by a high wall, with only one entrance, which is by a large iron gate, which is *fast bolted*. Within these walls are thousands and tens of thousands of human beings, of all ages and of all classes, by one epidemic disease, bending to the grave—the grave yawns to swallow them, and they must all die. There is no balm to relieve them, no physician there; they must perish. This is the condition of man as a sinner—all, all have sinned; and the soul that sinneth, it shall die. While man was in this deplorable state, *Mercy*, the darling attribute of the Deity, came down and stood at the gate, looked at the scene and wept over it exclaiming, 'Oh! that I might enter, I would relieve their sorrows—I would save their souls!' While Mercy stood weeping at the gate, an embassy of angels, commissioned from the Court of Heaven to some other world, passing over, paused at the sight, and Heaven forgave that pause, and seeing Mercy standing there, they cried, 'Mercy, Mercy, can you not enter? Can you look upon the scene, and not pity? Can you pity, and not relieve?' Mercy replied, 'I *can* see;' and, in her tears she added, 'I can pity, but I cannot relieve.' 'Why can you not enter?' 'Oh!' said Mercy, 'Justice has barred the gate against me, and I cannot, must not unbar it' At this moment appeared Justice himself, as if to watch the gate. The angels inquired of him, 'Why will you not let Mercy in?' Justice replied, 'My law is broken, and it must be honoured Die *they*, or *Justice* must!' At this, there appeared a form among the angelic band, like unto the Son of God; who, addressing himself unto Justice, said, 'What are thy demands?' Justice replied, 'My terms are stern and rigid. I must have sickness for their health—I must have ignominy for their honour—I must have death for life. Without shedding of blood, there is no remission of sins.' 'Justice!' exclaimed the Son of God, 'I accept thy terms—on me be this wrong, and let Mercy enter.' 'When,' said Justice, 'will you perform this promise?' Jesus replied, 'Four thousand years hence, upon the hill of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem, I will perform it in my own person.' The deed was prepared, and signed in the presence of the angels of God. Justice was satisfied, and Mercy entered, preaching salvation in the name of Jesus. The deed was committed to the patriarchs; by them to the kings of Israel and the prophets; by them it was preserved till Daniel's seventy weeks were accomplished. Then, at the appointed time, Justice appeared on the hill of Calvary, and Mercy presented to him the important deed.—'Where,' said Justice, 'is the Son of God?' Mercy answered, 'Behold him at the bottom of the hill, bearing his own cross;'—and then she departed, and stood aloof.—At the hour of trial, Jesus ascended the hill, while in his train followed his weeping church. Justice immediately presented him with the deed; 'this is the day when this bond is to be executed.' When he received it, did he tear it to pieces and give it to the winds of heaven? No—he nailed it to his cross, exclaiming, 'IT IS FINISHED.' Justice called on holy fire to come down and consume the sacrifice.—Holy fire descended—it swallowed his humanity, but, when it touched his duty it expired! and there was darkness over the whole heavens, but 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will to men!'"

"This," said the Welchman, "this is only a *specimen* of Christmas Evans."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

Mr Merrick from the committee on internal improvements delivers a report.

Also a bill entitled, An act for the promotion of internal improvment. And a bill, entiteld, An act to create a board of public schools; which were read.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the following order was read;

Ordered, That one thousand copies of the report of the committee on internal improvement, and the accompanying bills be printed in octavo form for the use of the legislature and executive.

On motion of Mr. Williams the following was added:

Provided, That such number of copies shall be printed and ready for distribution on or before the 15th inst. The order was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Millard the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorised, to cause the public laws which may be passed during the present session of the legislature, to be published in two newspapers in the city of Annapolis, two in the city of Baltimore, two in Frederick county, one in Washington county, and two on the eastern shore, provided the cost of publication shall not exceed the sum fifty dollars for each newspaper.

On motion of Mr. Duvall, the following message was read, assented to and sent to the senate;

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 10.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to close this session on the first of March next. By order,

J. Brewer, Clk.

Mr. Merrick obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to illegitimate children. Ordered, That Messrs. Merrick, Linthicum, and Cockey, report the same.

Mr. Edelen from the committee of ways and means reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish state warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Worthington reports a bill entitled, A supplement to an act to ascertain the allowance of jurors in the several counties in this state.

On motion of Mr. Edelen, the following resolution was read;

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby directed, to pay to Lewis Neth, for the use of the Roman Catholic Church in Annapolis, or to his order the sum of two hundred dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, to enable the congregation of said church to reserve seats in the church for the accommodation of the members of the executive, legislature and judiciary of the state.

On the second reading of the bill relating to appeals from magistrates courts, Mr. Lansdale moved to strike out the words "three days" in the clause relative to giving bond, to insert "fourteen days."

Mr. Teackle moved to insert 60 days. Determined in the negative.

Fourteen days was then inserted.

Mr. Spencer moved the following as an amendment;

"And be it enacted, That if a writ of fieri facias, or capias ad satisfaciendum, shall be issued against the defendant at the instance of the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, within fourteen days from the time of the rendition of the subject, all costs attendant thereon shall be paid by the plaintiff."

Mr. Worthington moved the following as an amendment; "provided that on the final decision of the court on such appeal, the judgment of the magistrate shall be reversed." Determined in the negative.

Mr. Spencer moved the following as an amendment; "provided an appeal be taken on such judgment within fourteen days." Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the first amendment proposed by Mr, Spencer.—Determided in the negative

The bill was then passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to relieve executors and administrators from the obligation of performing duties of guardians.—endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Also the resolution in favour of Philemon B. Hopper; the resolution to confirm certain acts of commissioners appointed by Somerset county court, and the resolution relative to repairs of the state house severally endorsed "assented to,"

Monday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Eccleston presents a petition from sundry citizens of Dorchester and Caroline counties, praying a repeal of so much of the law imposing an additional tax of fifty dollars on billirad tables; referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Harlan presents a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying that the incorporation of Port Deposit may be extended; referred to Messrs. Harlan, Grundy and Thomas.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the relief of Ann Nichols, of Queen-Anne's county, and the bill to authorise aliens to purchase and hold real property in this state, severally endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And the following message:

By the senate, February 11, 1826.

Gentlemen of the house of Delegates,

We have received your message of yesterday, proposing to close "this session on the 1st of March next," and concur therein.

By Order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

Which was read.

Mr. Estep obtained leave to bring in a bill regulating the height of fences, and providing for trespases committed by horses, mules, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and for other purposes. Ordered, That Messrs. Estep, Edelen, Worthington Banning and Eccleston, report the same.

The bill regulating appeals from magistrates courts, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The resolution in favour of the Catholic church, in Annapolis, was read the second time, assented to and sent to the senate.

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

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he hereby is authorised and required to subscribe for —— shares of stock in the Frederick and Harper's ferry Turnpike Road Company; and for stock to the amount of $5,000 in the company incorporated to make a Turnpike road from Rockville, in Montgomery county, to the city of Frederick

Mr. Shower reports a bill, entitled, An act to elect the justices of the levy courts of the several counties of this state, by the people.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill relative to free negroes

On motion by Mr. Howard, the "city of Baltimore" was inserted.

On motion by Mr. Speed, the "city of Annapolis" was inserted.

On motion by Mr. Farquhar, the "city of Frederick" was inserted.

On motion by Mr. Speed, the words "on being satisfied of the truth of the same," were inserted before the words "shall issue his warrant."

The bill was then passed.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, which, after undergoing many amendments and alterations passed the house: Affirmative 49—Negative 14.

Wednesday, February 15.

The additional supplement to the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and the bill to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Wickes presents a petition from Peregrine Wroth and others, guardians to the heirs of Benjamin B. Wroth, deceased, praying for a division of a tract of land therein mentioned; referred to Messrs. Wickes, Welch and Boon.

Mr. Boon presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Kent county, praying for a law to authorise free persons of colour in said county to keep a dog and carry a gun, under certain provisions; referred to Messrs. Boon, Wickes and Welch.

Mr. Boon presents petitions from sundry inhabitants of Kent county, praying for the sale of the alms-house, and the purchase of a farm for the use of the poor in said county; refered to the committee on a similar petition.

Mr. Boon presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, relative to the draw in Chester bridge; referred to Messrs. Boon, Welch and Wickes.

Mr. Chapman obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act for limitation of certain actions for avoiding suits at law, passed 1715, chapter 23. Ordered, that Chapman, Perry and Merrick, report the same.

Mr. Duvall delivers the following report:

The committee on the militia, to whom was referred numerous petitions for a repeal or amendment of the militia laws of this state, and an order adopted by this house requiring the committee to revise, correct, and consolidate the law and its several supplements, have had the same under consideration. Your committee are well satisfied of the urgent necessity that exists for the adoption of a uniform system of laws to organize and regulate the militia; and to obviate most of the objections to the laws now in force, which arise more from their multiplicity than insufficiency, they beg leave to report a bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

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

By the H. of D. Feb. 15, 1826.

Whereas an act of Congress, passed on the 15th day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled, "An act designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter," and which act excluded the port of Baltimore, Annapolis, and all others within the state of Maryland: And whereas, the said act, is no longer in force, having expired by its own limitation; yet inasmuch as that fact is not generally known in Europe, the West Indies, and other foreign countries, and as the ports of Maryland, particularly those on the Chesapeake bay, and its waters, are very safe for ships of war to resort to, particularly in the hurricane months, and the winter season, and where they can be supplied, on reasonable terms, with provisions and stores of every kind, therefore,

Resolved, That the governor and

council be and they are hereby authorised and required, to issue their proclamation, giving notice that all the ports in the state of Maryland are open to receive foreign armed vessels of every nation, and that they may here lay in provisions, water, and stores of every kind, on moderate terms, and where they may ride at anchor in safety from storms and tempests.

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

Resolved, That the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, be requested to use their exertions to have the route examined from Washington city through Fredericktown and Harper's Ferry, to Winchester, in Virginia, with a view of ascertaining the best and most proper location for the contemplated road from Washington city to New Orleans

Mr. Harris delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Kent county, praying for the repeal of the law passed December session 1824, relative to a public road, landing and wharf, at a place called the Ship Yard, in said county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—

That it would now in their opinion be improper to grant the prayer of the petitioners by the repeal of that law.

The commissioners appointed by said law have already performed most of the duties assigned them, and it appears that nearly all the provisions of the act of 1824, have been complied with, and it is also believed, from information lately received, that the new road, landing place and wharf, authorised by that law, and afterwards located and established by the commissioners therein named, will soon be completed and ready for public use, and that the same will then afford as much public convenience, and as little private injury as the situation and circumstances will admit; they therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order, Isaac Hines, Clk.

Which was read.

Friday, Feb. 17.

Mr. Stevens presents a petition from the citizens of Queen Anne's county, on the subject of absconding slaves; referred to Messrs. Stevens, Eccleston, Spencer, M'Culloh and Boon.

Mr. Chapman delivers the following report:

The committee of grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred so much of the executive message as relates to the distribution of two hundred copies of the fifth and sixth volumes of Harris and Johnson's reports, which were purchased by order of the legislature, ask leave to report—That the committee deem it advisable to distribute one hundred and twenty-two copies in the manner pointed out by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the governor and council cause the said reports to be distributed and forwarded as follows—To the court of appeals for each shore four copies, to the court of chancery one copy, to each county court three copies, to Baltimore city court two copies, to each orphans court one copy, to the general assembly eight copies, to the executive chamber one copy, to the land office of the eastern shore one copy, and to the land office of the western shore one copy, to the library of congress two copies, to each of the judges of the court of appeals and county courts one copy, to each of the judges of the Baltimore city court one copy, to the chancellor one copy.

Resolved, That the other copies remain in the council chamber, subject to the future disposition of the legislature.

By order. Isaac Hines, Clk.

Which was read.

The report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Kent county, praying for a repeal of the law making a public road, landing and wharf, at a place called the Ship Yard, in said county, was read the second time and concurred with.

On motion by Mr. Maxcy,

Ordered, That the committee of claims be and they are hereby authorised and directed to settle the accounts of the gentlemen deputed to Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the expenses of their journey.

The speaker called Mr. Potter to the chair.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution relative to the chancellor.

The speaker obtained leave to withdraw the resolution proposed by him, and offered the following in lieu thereof, which gave to the chancelor a salery of three thousand four hundred dollars: this was concurred with—affirmative 45—negative 27.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Hall presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Hardford and Cecil counties, praying that an act may pass incorporating a company to build a draw bridge across the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace, and make a turnpike road from thence to Elkton; referred to the committee on the same subject.

Mr. Kennedy obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the more effectual punishment of kidnappers of people of colour. Ordered, That Messrs. Kennedy, B. I. Jones and Sappington, report the same.

The bill to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the council, was sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Maxcy the following resolution was read:

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 17.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore, shall, as soon as may be after the first day of December in each year, invest, in such productive stock as he may think most safe and expedient, all surplus money, unappropriated, which shall that day be in the treasury, over & above forty thousand dollars, until such time as the general assembly shall direct the same surplusses to be used for the payment of interest on loans for the purpose of internal improvement, which stocks thus purchased by the treasurer, shall be and remain forever as a fund, the proceeds of which shall be distributed, as the general assembly may hereafter direct, for the support of common or primary schools.

Monday, Feb. 20.

On motiou by Mr. Tyson, the following resolution was read;

Resolved That his excellency the Governor be authorised and required to appoint forthwith, three commissioners on the part of this state, to confer with the legislature of Pennsylvania, at its present session, or with commissioners appointed, or to be appointed by them, on the subject of the ascending navigation of the Susquehanna.

Resolved, That the said commissioners, when appointed, enter immediately on the duties of their office, and after they shall have fulfilled them, report to the general assembly of Maryland.

The clerk of the senate returns the resolution in favor of the Catholic Church, endorsed "assented to."

And the supplement to the act, entitled An act to lay out and make a public road in Frederick county, passed at November session 1805, chapter 52, endorsed "will pass," Ordered to be engrossed.

And the supplement to the act, entitled, A supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state, endorsed "will not pass,"

The bill for the amendment of the law was read the second time.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out the words, "appear by the record to" Determined in the negative.

The bill was then passed and returned to the senate.

Mr. Duvall delivers the following report.

The committee on the militia who were instructed to examine into the state of the public arms at this place, and report the condition thereof, beg leave to report.

That in obedience to said instruction, the committee have visited the several apartments of the state house where the arms, camp equipage and accoutrements are deposited in charge of the armourer. They found 1709 stand of arms, in good state of preservation, in a room fitted up for that purpose. But your committee would suggest, that the walls of this apartment impart too great a degree of moisture for the safe preservation of arms rendered fit for service, and would recommend the lining of the side walls with cloth. In visiting the other apartments they found 1392 stand of arms, returned in from the militia, out of order, a very great proportion of which are condemned and unfit for use. There might be selected about 400 stand of arms, which with some repairs, might be rendered fit for service. The camp equipage and accoutrements, are in as good state of preservation as the limited accommodation for the armourer will allow. Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution;

Resolved, That the governor and council be authorised to contract, upon the best terms, for the repairs and preservation of such portion of the arms, now deposited in the state house, as they may deem advisable to have repaired.

Which was read.

Tuesday, Feb 21.

The bill empowering the levy courts of Harford and Baltimore counties, to build a bridge over the Little Gunpowder falls at the Rock Ford, was read the second time.

Mr. Showers moved to refer the same to the first of June next. Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass—ayes 40, nays 13.

On the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Susquehanna and Elkton Turnpik Company, Mr. Thomas moved to insert "through Charlestown."

Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The bill empowering the levy courts of Harford and Baltimore counties to build a bridge over the Little Gunpowder falls at the Rock Ford, was sent to the senate.

Mr. Barrette reports a bill, entitled, An act to correct and prevent the evils arising from the illicit dealing, trade, traffic and intercourse between free negroes and mulattoes, with servants and slaves.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, Feb. 18.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, an interesting report from the Secretary of War was transmitted by the President, in relation to the site for an arsenal at Augusta in Georgia. Mr. Cambreleng introduced a resolution calling for the monthly statements of the affairs of the United States Bank for the last year. On motion of Mr Cook, of Illinois, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the expediency of allowing certain privileges to settlers near the Lead Mines in Illinois. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Storrs delivered an able speech which occupied about two hours, in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's proposition to amend the Consitution. Mr. Alexander, of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made an adverse report on the subject of a Territorial Government.

The House adjourned to Monday.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.—In the Senate yesterday, the Judiciary bill was reported by the committee without any materil amendment.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, two resolutions proposing different amendments to the Constitution were introduced, by Mr. Dorsey of Md. and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The amendment of Mr. Dorsey is to establish the direct system to make the electors vote *viva voce*, and in case of no choice in the primary college, to elect new electors, who shall choose out of the two highest candidates. The amendment of Mr. Buchanan is to restore the original constitution so far as relates to this subject, except the part which refers the election to the House of Representatives: providing, in case of no election, that the states shall choose a President and Vice-President from the two highest on the list.

After the preliminary business of the day had been gone through, Mr. Archer, of Virginia, addressed the House in committee on the subject of the amendment of the Constitution, but had made but little progress in his argument when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.—In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy.

In the House of Representatives a very important bill was reported from the Committee on Indian affairs, entitled "a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian Tribes within the United States." Of the report from the War Department which accompanied the bill, 3,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Whipple, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution calling for information relative to the leasing of Lead Mines. Mr. Powell of Virginia, laid on the table a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide when the election of President comes to the House of Representatives, no member who votes on the occasion shall be eligible to any office for three years thereafter. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of publishing a system of Cavalry organization. On motion of Mr Everett, of Mass. the Library Committee were directed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing some copies of Strickland's Reports on the subject of Internal Improvement.

The bill relative to a survey of a route for a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida was finally passed, and a number of private bills went through Committee, the discussion on the amendment of the Constitution having given way for that purpose, with the consent of the gentleman who had possession of the floor.

Thursday, Feb. 23.—In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported concerning the Staff of the army of the United States; and, also, a bill to establish an armory on the western waters.—Mr. Boon, of Indiana, and Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, laid on the table resolutions to amend the constitution of the United States, the former giving to the qualified voters of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures, the right of directly voting for President and Vice President; and the other, making the voting to be by general ticket in the several states, and in case of no choice, to return the two highest candidates to the people, to be again chosen in the same manner.—Mr. Barney offered a resolution, asking for information from the Navy Department, as to the adequacy of our vessels in commission to protect our commerce to Brazil Buenos Ayres. The Judiciary Committee were instructed, on motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the salaries of the District Judges.

Most of the bills which were ordered to a third reading on the preceeding day were passed; but a discussion arising on the bill relative to the importation of gin and brandy in casks of not less capacity than fifteen gallons, the House adjourned before the question on that bill was taken.

Friday February, 24.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the state of Mississippi; and notice was given by Mr. Cobb, of his intention to introduce a bill for the payment of the Georgia Militia Claims.

In the House of Representatives, two bills were reported by Mr. Wood of New-York, on the subject of Military Pensions and Pensioners; and the resolution offered by Mr. Barney of Maryland, on the preceeding day, relative to the protection of our trade with Brazil and Buenos Ayres, was adopted. Mr Archer then resumed and concluded his argument on the subject of the Constitutional Amendment, which occupied the House until the hour of adjournment.

Saturday February, 25.—In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was offered instructing the Naval Committee to consider whether the supplies for the Navy will be best or most economically made by purchase or by contract The bill for the relief of James Dickson & Co. was passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The Navy appropriation bill was passed, and the bills, "making appropriations for the Library," "for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Lewis Cretien deceased," and "for the relief of John A. Webster," were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—about two hours were passed in the consideration of Executive business.

Several propositions were made yesterday in the House of Representatives to amend the Constitution, by Messrs Hemphill and Thompson of Pennsylvania Sloane of Ohio, Weems of Maryland, and Livingston of Louisiana. Mr. Miner of Pennsylvania, laid a resolution on the table, of a different character and tendency its object being to preserve the Constitution in its present form. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Saunders of North-Carolina, addressed the committee for about an hour and a quarter On motion of Mr Stevenson, of Virginia, the committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Internal Improvement.

The committee appointed to consider of the Interal Improvement of the state, have carefully weighed the important interest with which they are charged, and submit for the consideration of the house, a bill entitled, "An act to create a Board of Public Works," and a bill entitled, "An act for the promotion of Internal Improvement."

At this enlightened day, an elaborate argument to shew that roads and canals are beneficial, would seem as needless, as an endeavour to prove that the condition of man is bettered by civilization, law and religion.

That the prosperity of our citizens individually, and the wealth and dignity of the state of Maryland will be eminently promoted, and the bond of general Union strengthened, by the junction of the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio, by a canal terminating at Baltimore;—that the accomplishment of an ascending navigation in the Susquehanna, would promote directly the population and wealth of Baltimore, and indirectly of all the region of which she is the mart, are propositions so often and so ably urged upon the consideration of the public, and in themselves so evident, that we have feared to offend, by any attempt to enforce them, in this report.

Two considerations are understood to have hitherto prevented the state of Maryland from entering on that course of policy, which has been so nobly and so beneficially pursued by several of her sister states;—The low and embarrassed state of the treasury, and the local jealousy between Baltimore and the Potomac region.

The committee of ways and means have demonstrated that the last dollar of the public debt has been discharged.—That without adding any new sources of revenue, or enlarging the direct tax, (which is now but forty thousand dollars on a population of more than four hundred thousand,) after providing amply for all the ordinary expenditures, an annual surplus in the treasury, may be calculated on, of more than one hundred thousand dollars, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on any amount which it is proposed for the state to invest in public works. These positions are so conclusively established, that more than a reference to that able report, were on our part superfluous.

To sooth as far as practicable, all sectional jealousies, it has been the earnest endeavour of the committee to devise a plan, which would secure, as nearly as practicable, equality of benefit to all.

That plan is embraced in the bills herewith submitted. We shall but briefly here rehearse their leading features—The first provides for the erection of a board of public works, to consist of nine members, the governor being the ex-officio president.

This board is to be authorised to engage engineers, and other proper officers and agents. It is to be especially instructed to locate a canal intersecting or continuing the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the city of Baltimore; and to examine the obstructions of the navigation of the Pokomoke, Manokin, Wicomico, and Great Choptank rivers, with a view to their improvement, It is to be authorised generally, to represent the state in all joint stock companies, incorporated to make roads or canals, in which the state is or may become a stockholder, and to report annually, the progress and condition of all public works in the state, and to suggest plans for the further diffusion of the system.

By the second, it is proposed to create a joint stock company, with the proper and requisite powers, to cut the canal to be located as aforesaid, connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, with the Patapsco at Baltimore. It proposes a subscription of one million of dollars, payable in money to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and five hundred thousand dollars to the lateral canal. These subscriptions to be made, not until the board of public works shall have ascertained the practicability of making the connecting canal aforesaid, nor until congress shall have expressly granted to the company thereby incorporated, (should the connecting canal be located through the District of Columbia,) the same rights privileges and powers in all respects within that district, as are granted in and by the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company; nor until the executive of this state shall have full evidence, that with the sum to be as aforesaid subscribed on the part of this state, the whole amount estimated to be necessary for the completion of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal has been actually subscribed by competent subscribers. This bill also authorises a subscription of stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars to a fund to be raised by the city of Baltimore, under and by virtue of the act of assembly, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty three, chapter one hundred and seventy-five, for the purpose of making a canal from York Haven to Baltimore, upon conditions as nearly similar to those connected with the subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, as the nature of the cases will allow.

It also authorises an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, for the execution of such plans, for opening and improving the navigation of the Menokin, Pokomoke, Wicomico and Choptank rivers, as the board of public works may decide on as practicable and expedient. It is proposed that these two last appropriations shall not take effect, unless the two former also go into operation. It is proposed to raise all these monies as they may be from time to time required, by loans, at a rate of interest, not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable quarterly, redeemable at the pleasure of the state, at any time after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty. The subscriptions will be called for in instalments, and it is not likely under the most favourable circumstances the whole capital will be called into action, in less than six years. It is provided, that if the mayor and city council of Baltimore shall relinquish the privileges granted by the act to provide for making the Baltimore Canal passed at December session, 1823, chapter 175, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, shall be immediately placed under their control, to be expended in improving the navigation of the Susquehanna. Finally, it is proposed to pledge the revenue which may arise from the sums so to be invested, and from the road stock, now owned by the state in the first instance to constitute under the direction of the board of public works a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal so to be raised by loan; secondly to the execution of such other plans of improvement, as the legislature may hereafter sanction; and thirdly, to constitute a fund to be distributed equitably for the support of free schools throughout the various counties of the state.

These great objects are thus presented to our consideration, under new and most favourable circumstances. The legislature has often heretofore manifested a wish, that the contemplated improvements should be executed, and it would seem, that substantial pecuniary aid has been withheld, solely on account of an actual or supposed inability to render it, without a grevious increase of taxation.—It is now made plain, that the finances of the state, are in a condition to enable it, without any augmentation of the public burthens, to foster these works to the amount recommended by the committee.

This great obstacle removed, and the question reduced to a single point, a confident hope is indulged, that in this enlightened body, the number will be small, of those who will refuse to employ the *surplus treasure* of the state in works so eminently calculated to advance her growth in population, the prosperity of her people engaged in the pursuits of commerce, manufactures and agriculture, and her political standing and character as a member of the Union.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order,

ISAAC HINES, Clerk.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

By the official report of the managers of this institution to the government of the state, it appears that there were confined on the 30th Nov. 1824, 318 prisoners.

Of whom the time hive expired of	71
Pardoned	20
Died	7
	93
Remaining of those confined previous to the last year	220
During the last year there have been entered	
For 25 years	1
From 7 to 12 years	12
For 6 years	5
For 5 years	23
For 3 and 4 years	13
For 2 years	13
For one year	47
For 3 months	1
Total admitted last year	120
Total now now confined	340

Of those committed this year, 92 were natives of Maryland, 23 of other of the United States, 3 English, 4 Irish, and one German.

Eighty-one were convicted in the Baltimore courts, 3 in Caroline, 2 in Mont-

gomery, 10 in Frederick, 1 in Kent, 2 in Harford, 3 in Washington, 2 in Prince George's, 2 in Dorchester, 3 in Somerset, 1 in Worcester, 6 in Queen Anne's, 3 in Talbot, and 1 in Cecil. (*None from Anne Arundle, St. Mary's Colvert or Charles counties.*)

The crimes were, 72 for felony, 29 stealing, 2 assault with intent to kill, 2 forgery, 3 horse stealing, 2 concealing stolen goods, 1 stabbing a horse, 1 larceny, 3 burglary, 1 intent to commit rape, 1 manslaughter, 1 assisting slave to escape, 1 concealment in house.

Of the whole number 37 were white males, 2 white females, 57 black males and 23 black females—just two blacks to one white.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

It was rumoured at Vera Cruz, (when the United States brig Spark sailed.) that the Colombian Government was fitting out an expedition to attack Cuba, and that the Mexican Government was to furnish a certain quota of the force. As a confirmation of the correctness of this report, it is stated that the Scio, Capt. Graves, of Philadelphia, had been chartered by the latter government, to transport troops to Campeachy, which was to be the general rendezvous, and that it was in treaty for a number of other American vessels for the same purpose, they being preferred.

A number of troops had assembled at Vera Cruz, and more were momently looked for, as they were marching from all parts of the country. The quota of troops to be furnished by Mexico is said to be 7,500. The Colombian troops were assembling at Carthagena the quota of that Republic said to be 12,500.—The forces were expected to sail for general rendezvous about the middle of January, and the combined army to arrive off Cuba about the first of April

Those at Havana who were in favor of a more liberal government, were anxiously looking for the arrival of the expedition.

Havana.—The Milo arrived at New-York, on the 19th ult. from Havana, informs that active preparations were making there to defend the Island against the expected attack from South America.—Six frigates and other vessels were to be ready to sail on the 15th of this month, to watch the Colombian squadron.

Surgical operation—Dr. Hull of Genseo, has made an important and delicate surgical operation upon the body of a young gentleman of that village named Stuart. An orifice was made under the right arm between two of the upper ribs, into the cavity of the body, above the diaphragm, into the region of the lungs. The lungs were found extensively maturated—the discharge has been more than two quarts. There is some prospect of his recovery, as he at present is considerably better.

Extract of a letter dated

VALPARAISO, Oct. 10.

"A few days ago a revolution broke out inconsequence of a dissatisfaction with some arbitrary proceedings in the Custom House on the part of the Minister.

"The Director ordered out some troops which order was disapproved of by Congress: this caused a misunderstanding between them, and the former left the city, but returned the next day, when the greatest number of troops and the party of the Liberals in Congress joined him, against the Peruvians, which party predominated. The Congress was dissolved, a few individuals put in prison, some others banished, other Ministers appointed and peace restored. This occurrence may induce the Government to adopt more rigorous measures.

"A poor wood cutter in the neighbourhood of Coquimbo has discovered a very rich silver mine, which it is expected to be more productive than the mines of Potosi. Some specimens of ore exhibited here contain one half pure silver.

TUSCALOOSA, Alab. Jan. 21.—A few days ago Peter Martin, in a fit of insanity, produced by intemperance, drew his tongue out of his mouth, and, with a knife, shortened it by an inch and a half, being as much as he could draw over his teeth.

January 28.—The unfortunate Peter Martin, whom we mentioned in our last as having cut off his tongue, has since put a period to his existence, by cutting his arm in so shocking a manner as to bleed to death. We have recently learned, that his motive for cutting out his tongue was, that being adicted to a habit of intoxication, he had bound himself by an oath, not to drink any more ardent liquors; which oath he, in an unguarded moment broke, and drank to great excess. When he had partially recovered his reason, the reflection on what he had done gave him great uneasiness. He accused his tongue of having told a lie, and resolved it should never tell another; and, to make sure of it, he plucked it out and cast it away. He had not, so far as we know, any relations or connexions in this country.

Army Movements on the Lakes.—We understand that the commanding officer at Sackett's Harbor has received orders to hold his command in readiness for an early movement in the Spring.

Major Baker, commanding at Green Bay, has also, as we learn, received orders from the War Department to have forty boats in readiness in the month of April, preparatory to a movement westward through the Fox River, as it is supposed.—*Detroit Gaz.*



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1826.

☞ The matter in the outside of our paper this week was intended for the last publication, but owing to our mishap, of which we informed our readers, we were compelled to defer it until the present week—this will also account for the appearance of some advertisements after the day of sale.

To compensate, in some measure, for the loss of the paper last week, we have imbodyed a number of articles in a Supplement form.

A question of some importance has been agitating the public mind for some time, to which, however, we have not before adverted, and for this simple reason, that we believed ample justice would be done to it by the Senate of the United States—We allude to the Panama Mission. It is a measure recommended by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and has met the approbation of at least three fourths of the People—we have heard no dissenting voice. It has been asserted, that the delay in the deliberations of the Senate on this subject, has been occasioned by a determination on the part of a majority of that body, to act contrary to the known will of the President, and to thwart his propositions. Be this as it may, we are not prepared to give implicit credence to every speculation which we see and hear; but, of one fact we are convinced, that the President has some strong enemies in the Senate, who will, in all probability oppose his measures, right or wrong, and thus embarrass his otherwise sufficiently ardeous and resposible situation.

We have heard it hinted, says the Baltimore Gazette, that it depends on the vote of the new member from Maryland, whether a mission to Panama will be approved of by a sufficient number of senators to ensure the appointment of a minister; if that be the case, we feel assured, that Col. Chambers, in his course of proceeding, will not be influenced by any desire to aid any organized plan of opposition to the President of the United States.

The Justice's Practice.—There is a book now in the press in Baltimore, and partly printed, bearing the above title, and is designed more particularly for the use of magistrates. Such a work as the one above mentioned has been long wanted, and will no doubt meet with a ready sale. It will explain fully the powers, jurisdiction, and duties of justices of the peace in this state, and the mode of exercising them according to law.

Thomas Emory, Esq. was chosen on the 23d ult. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Col. Chambers, to the Senate of the United States.

The bill allowing Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his estate by lottery, has passed the house of delegates of Virginia by a vote of 125 to 63. No doubt is entertained of its passage in the senate.

Mr. Mitchell,

Sir—The following Enigma is extracted from the Philadelphia Recorder. As it is well calculated to test the spiritual knowledge of the young, you will oblige by giving it an insertion in your columns.

A reward will be given to the first young person under thirteen years of age who will bring us a solution. We shall require a certificate from the parents hand, that no assistance was given.

Yours, &c. WM. JACKSON.

ENIGMA.

The man who first, by heaven allowed, received
The tythe of capture by fierce war achieved;
He, who one hundred prophets hid and fed,

daring and inhuman crimes! It is most remarkable and not a little appalling that two well known citizens, old inhabitants of Philadelphia, heads of families, suddenly disappeared, nearly two months ago, and no tidings have ever been heard of them.—*Press, Philadelphia.*

We understand that *Commodore Porter* has determined to enter into the Mexican service. At our last advices he was taking leave of his friends in Washington preparatory to his leaving that city for Mexico, which he expects to do in a few days. *Demo. Press.*

We inquired the other day for the name of the captain, and the ownership, of the Erin, and the port to which she belongs. This is the only ship that is known to have disgraced the *American flag*, by prostituting it to the service of the Turks against the Greeks: and we are mortified to be informed by the Democratic Press, that the name of her captain is LAWRENCE and that she sailed from NEW-YORK.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

BLOODY MURRAIN.—An intelligent young man informed the editor, a few days since that a valuable steer belonging to his father was cured of BLOODY MURRAIN (a disease that generally proves fatal) by administering a decoction of *Cedar Berries* and *boughs*—He was induced to make the experiment by reading in the papers a receipt prescribing a tea made of Cedar Berries, but not finding the berries of sufficient quantity, the small boughs were used as a substitute—The cure was speedy and complete. Farmers will do well to bear this in mind.—*American Repub.*

A document was laid before the House yesterday, containing the monthly accounts of the Bank of the United States, for the year 1825. It appears that the amount of notes of the United States' Bank issued is about $13,000,000. The deposites in the Bank on public and private account are between eleven and twelve millions.

A Corpse committed to Jail!—An occurrence somewhat of a singular nature, took place in this town on Thursday night last. A person who lived about 8 miles from this place was ordered to be committed to jail for debt, on the 3d of January, but by the indulgence of the officer, was allowed to go at large until Thursday morning last, when he was suddenly taken ill and died. The officer supposing that he would be exonerated if he lodged the *corpse* in jail, brought it 'forthwith;' but the keeper refusing to receive it, it was taken back and interred.

[Cambridge Chron.

Don Quixotte the 2nd.—The gang of marauders and robbers who lately prowled in the neighborhood of Philadelphia to

NOTICE,

The visitors and governors of Washington college are now prepared to receive poor children, to be educated in said college, according to the provisions of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act to disseminate literature in this state," passed at December session, 1823

The undersigned are a committee for the purpose of receiving applications in behalf of poor children.

In making a selection among such as may apply, two children will be taken from the lower election district, three from the middle and three from the upper district.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON,
MORGAN BROWNE,
JOSEPH WICKES, 4th

Feb. 17. 3t

Late Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of an alias and a pluries vend. exps. from Kent county court against Josiah Massy at the suits of Ephraim Vansant 4th,and Ebenezer Lewis, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 4th of March next, at Mr. James Salisbury's tavern in George Town ⋈ Roads, at 3 o'clock P. M. part of a tract of land called "Ringgold's part of the adventure resurveyed," 9 head of horses, 30 head cattle and 2 carts, levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Josiah Massy, and to be sold to satisfy the above mentioned executions.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Feb. 10.

Fruit Trees.

N. Spellman respectully informs his friends and the public that he will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 1st March next his

Stock of Grafted Trees,

consisting of 40 different kinds of apples, 14 kinds of pears, 6 of plumbs, 11 of cherries, 2 of apricots,& a variety of peaches.

About 3000 of the apple trees are from 5 to 8 feet high and a large propor tion of each species now large enough for removal.

Gentlemen desirous to raise fruit trees for their own use, will find it advanta geous to call on him at his Nursery, previously to the sale, and make a selection of such as they shall wish, as he intends to sell by private sale, if practicable at very reduced prices, in lots to suit purchasers—any further information may be obtained by application to

W. H. BARROLL.

Chestertown, Jan. 27. 5w.

Tanning and Currying.

The subscriber having taken that well known stand formerly occupied by James Claypole, in Chestertown, where he intends to carry on the Tanning and Currying business, and keeping, for sale, a general assortment of leather, which he will sell on reaonable terms for cash, hides or country produce—he will give cash or leather for hides, and will tan for one half.

He hereby solicits a portion of public patronage, and begs leave to suggest to the farmers an easy and cheap mode of paying for their leather next season, viz: Let your rail timber stand until the sap runs in the spring, then get the bark off of it, and bring it to the subscriber, who will pay for it, in leather, at any time after delivery. This mode will add durability to your rails, and he hopes, relieve you from the necessity of going out of your own county for leather.

Any kind of oak bark will do.

JOHN CRANE.

Dec. 30. 9w.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, recently the property of Unit Angier, dec'd, and formerly the property of Daniel Lamb, situated adjoining the home farm formerly belonging to the above named Unit Angier, containing 185 acres of Land, a commodious Dwelling House, a superior stone Meat House and Dairy, a Corn House, Carriage House, and a fine Barn—also, two Apple Orchards, Peach do. with a beautiful grove of locust trees. What adds much to the value of this property, is a spring of the best water in this part of the county.—The soil is superior, and produces a goodly proportion of timber and fruit.

One other FARM for sale,

known by the name of the Dwyer Farm, situated on Lloyd's Creek, where can be had all the advantages to be derived from the water. It is a kind, good soil, and accounted to be the best bottom land in its vicinity, with a fine chestnut growth, perhaps not surpassed by any in Kent county Persons wishing to purchase the above farms, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

A Reward of Five Dollars

will be given to any person who apprehends a boy called JIM POTTS, formerly the property of Wm. Browne, of Chestertown—and a like reward will be given for the apprehension of negro woman HARRIET, who absconded on the 11th of January, if they are delivered to Chestertown jail, or so that the subscriber can get them again.

JOHN A. WOODLAND.

Feb. 10—3t

FOR BALTIMORE—*The Schooner*

Two  Brothers,

M. Tilghman, master, will sail (weather permitting) on the 25th instant.

The profits of this trip will be distributed among the poor of the Parish, under the direction of the Rev. William Jackson. Orders left at Mr. John H. Kennard's store, or given to the subscriber, will be strictly attended to.

M. TILGHMAN.

Chestertown, Feb. 17.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of alias vend. expo to me directed, from Kent county court, against Thomas Gale, at the suit of Valentine Warum, executor of William Warum, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 27th inst. on the farm where the said Thomas Gale now lives, at three o'clock P. M. six head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 15 head of sheep, one boy Levi, one boy Charles, and one boy Perry, levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Gale, and to be sold to satisfy said execution,

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Feb. 3.

THE YOUTH'S FRIEND,

AND SCHOLAR'S MAGAZINE.

The present number is the first of a new series of the juvenile magazine, heretofore published by the American Sunday School Union, under the title of the Teacher's Offering. The success which has attended the effort to diffuse religion, morality, and knowledge, by means of a monthly magazine, fitted in its subjects and style to the minds of the young, has been so great and so decided, that the committee have embraced this first suitable opportunity of taking from its character that which, by some, is thought as confining it exclusively to Sunday schools.

In the sphere where it has circulated, it has prospered beyond all expectation, and we aretempted to enter on a new and larger field, and although greater labour and more pains will be needed, to sustain its character in a general circulation among families, yet this labour, with God's help, will be freely bestowed for so great an object. The committee anticipate a circulation exceeding any other periodical work in the country, and hope to rival a similar work in England, whose subscription list exceeds fifty thousand. All sectarism is scrupulously excluded, and the youth's friend is heartily recommended, not only to those who have the privilege of attending Sunday schools, but to the younger branches of families generally, as an *instructive* and *amusing* little book, rendered *interesting* from the brevity and variety, and *valuable* from the character of its matter.

TERMS.

Each number will contain 16 pages of 18mo. size, and be ornamented with wood cuts. Twelve numbers in a year will make 192 pages, which may be bound together, and will form a neat volume.

The price will be 37 1-2 cents a year. To persons or schools that take eight or more copies the price will be 25 cents a year.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1826.

☞ Subscriptions received to the above work at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.

Look at this,



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville, and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week—leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Low's tavern, (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at James Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads,) and at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Chas. Stanley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'clock P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and at Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH

FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof—twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, *Proprietor.*

Chestertown, Jan. 20. tf.

N. B. The aforegoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhall Packet for Baltimore which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of $6 25 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the exposures incident to the night season. C. S.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *February* 7, 1826.

On application of Thomas C. Kennard, administrator of James Corse, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this seventh day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent Conuty.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of Aug. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th of February, 1826.

THOMAS C. KENNARD,
Adm'r of James Corse, dec'd.

Chestertown, Feb. 10.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *February 7th*, 1826.

On application of Joseph Ireland administrator of Jesse C. Ireland, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of February, 1826.

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Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

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JOSEPH IRELAND,
Adm'r of Jesse C. Ireland.

Chestertown, Feb. 10

MARCH

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1826. NO. 20.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

SPENCER & HACKETT,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the store house lately occupied by Mr John H. Kennard, and formerly in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Cannel, where they will continue to sell very cheap goods for Cash or Country Produce.

Chestertown, March 3.

Late Sheriff's Sales

POSTPONED.

The sale of Thomas Gale's property at the suit of Valentine Warum, executor of William, which was to have taken place on Monday the 27th Feb. last, is postponed until Saturday the 25th inst. to take place at Capt. C. Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

—

The sale of the property of William Meeks which was to have taken place on the 20th February, is postponed until Friday the 17th instant, to take place on the premises at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

—

The sale of the Land of John Hudson, which was to have taken place on the 24th of February, is postponed until Saturday the 18th inst. at Capt. Stanley's tavern at 10 o'clock, A. M.—and the sale of his personal property advertised for the 23d Feb. is postponed until Friday the 17th inst on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

March 3.

ADJOURNED SALE OF

VALUABLE LANDS.

To be sold on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of



Land in Queen Anne's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 Acres of arable and wood land, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing—A liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN,
Centreville, Feb. 24. *Trustee.*

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a handsome

New Gig and Harness,

Philadelphia make, price two hundred and thirty dollars; also, a complete, light, and nearly new

Family Carriage

with plated harness and in excellent order. The above gig and carriage will be exchanged for horses or stock of any kind. Apply at the Exchange Hotel.

CHARLES STANLEY.

Feb. 24.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st wharf, with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Burlington county Gazette.

Kitchen Gardening.

As every farmer is interested in the best method of cultivating a common kitchen garden, I have collected as much information on that subject as my means could furnish. I found that many farmers are in a habit of purchasing seeds from the people denominated Shakers; and I imagined that an account of the Shakers' method of cultivating the most useful plants of the kitchen garden, would be very acceptable. In the annexed directions I have embraced a course of operations which I received from Richard Treat, the oldest gardener at the Shaker village in New Lebanon Columbia county, N. Y. The hospitality and friendly attentions of this people, and their readiness to communicate whatever they believed might be useful to the industrious cultivators of the earth, could but excite gratitude and admiration. Leaving out of view what we are disposed to call errors in their religious creed, we may confidently say, that every thing visible among them exhibits the fruits of genuine Christian benevolence, amiable manners, and *highly cultivated understandings*.

Lettuce.—It should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Dr. Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of latter vegetables may occupy the whole bed.

Radishes—Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mulched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing and keep the weeds out.

Onions.—They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Hoe them as soon as they are just up sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 10th of August, but they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry; being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated, that the crops become better, after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession.

Parsnips.—They should be sowed about the 28th of April: but Dr. U. Gregory prefers the last week in March; and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed, which will admit of the earliest culture. He says parsnips become poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills 20 inches apart, and three fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured; and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

Beets and Carrots.—They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills three fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart—if carrots are in drills but sixteen inches apart and half an inch deep it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

Garden Peas.—They should be planted about the 28th of April in drills by pairs, six inches apart, so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space from centre to centre, between the pairs of drills. The drill should be half an inch deep, and the seed raked in lengthwise of the drils

They should be hoed once, then bushed and hoed once after being bushed. From this time, merely pull out the weeds.

Garden Beans—Should be planted about the middle of May, half an inch deep, in rows. The rows for bush beans should be three feet apart, with the hills in a row two and a half feet from each other. The rows for pole beans should be four feet apart, and the hills in a row three feet from each other.

They should be hoed three times before the flowering time, but must never be hoed when wet with dew or rain.

Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes.—They should be planted about the middle of May; cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of June. The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions. And they must be hoed three times before time for vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

In this part of the country a situation should be selected for cucumbers, which will be shaded from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until three o'clock in the afternoon; and where they are exposed to the sun the rest of the day.

Cabbages.—They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May; they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning, when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up, until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens an early snow, it will not injure them.—When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again, in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKETCHES OF AMERICAN CHARACTER.

[Extract from Remarks on "Mr. Matthews' Trip to America"—By an American.

From the London European Magazine of December last

The journals, like the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, and *Westminster Reviews* are in the habit of speculating, constantly, on all that occurs in America, as if the affairs of America were as familiar to them, as their alphabet; most of them urging whatever they urge at all, with an air of authority; and yet all but one or two are quite sure to fall into some atrocious blunder, whenever they treat of the people, the government, or the resources of America; and a large part whenever they speak of any thing that relates to America.—One day we are told about the *Island* of Virginia by a British Senator, who is neither laughed at nor contradicted; another day we are told by the Quarterly Review that Mexico is in *South* America; and a little time after, by a literary man of great power, that each of the *thirteen* States of North America, will do so and so, if this or that should occur; while another gifted writer talks of New-England as if it were a single *State*.

Such things are disgraceful to the age, and very disgraceful to the country. It is high time for those who perceive the truth, to interfere. Somebody should undertake the evil, in a serious way, and, if others will not—I must.

I shall confine myself to Mr. Matthews. Still, before I speak of him, it may be well enough to say a few words about some of the peculiarities, whereby the people of the Eastern States, or New Englanders, who are the true "*brother Jonathan's*," or *genuine Yankees* of the western world, are set apart, as a "peculiar people," somewhat over zealous of good works, and altogether distinguished from the people of the southern, western, and middle States of the confederacy.

New England, at the time of the revolution there, was composed of only four States, namely, Massachusetts, (the parent of all) Rode Island, Connecticut and New Hamshire.—These were altogether settled by the English. After a while Vermont was admitted into the general confederacy, and having derived her population exclusively from the original stock of English, became of course a part of the New England circle. Within a few years, Maine, which has always been a district of Massachusetts proper, has become a State by herself; so that New England is now made up of six confederate republics; namely—Massachusetts, Rode-Island, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

The people of this part of the United States of North America, are the "genuine Yankees," or the real "brother Jonathans," of that large country; and are very unlike their brethern of the south.—All their habits are English; and yet were I called upon to characterise them, in a few words, without qualification, I would say that they are the Scotch of America. They have all the Scotch probity and the Scotch hardihood. Like the Scotch, they are spoken of as the moral and religious people of a great empire. There is no chivalry among them, and little or no romance. But they abound in vigorous peculiarity; they deal in broad sensible distinctions, matter of fact and stubborn truth. For those, who love nature, whatever it may be, and wherever it may be, a world of serious enjoyment would be found in a study of the New England character. It affords a variety of combinations, such as I never met with any where else. Permit me to give an example or two. One day you will encounter a personage, half hypocrite, half puritan, praying and cheating, in the same breath, puffing his wares, and praising his Maker to the very same tune; doing whatever he does, with a devout serious look, and both eyes turned up, so that half the time you would see nothing but the whites; wearing a broad brimmed quaker hat over a youthful visage, red cheeks, and plenty of hair; two or three watches, forever in sight, and a flashy waistcoat, "for sale," over a course "every day one," always ready to preach, or pray, to sell or "swap," or "tuck," or "trade," with any body, for any thing; to pitch a hymn, in the street, or pitch a copper in church; one "saddle bag," if he has no dearhorn, crowded with hymn books and religious tracts, which he has undertaken "to give away gratis" for the Bible Society, in his progress through the western territories, but which he is careful "to give away gratis" only to such as are able to take care of himself and horse, or himself, horse, and cart, so long as he may think proper to tarry, without money and without price; the other crammed, of course, with woden nutmegs, horn gun-flints, (both made on the road) blue clay indigo, (from the best manufactory) and a sort of patent medicine which he sells one day for the hair, and another for the itch, to this man for his razor-strop, and to that, for his corns; to this girl for perfume, and to that for a bug destroyer; undertaking to "suit his customers," in every case, and, if the wares that he puffs off, be not good, to make them "good—for nothing"—on his "return." But such people never return, if they can help it; and if they should, where is the difficulty of making whatever they please good—*for nothing?*—Another day, you would fall in with, or perhaps fall out with, a huge, brown, white headed fellow, who under a simple speech, and a look of stupid, foolish, good natured curiosity, would conceal a temper so cool and sharp, so inquisitive, watchful and sagacious, that before you well knew what he was about, you would find that he had over-reached you, while you were most upon your guard, or as they have it in their country, when they have outwitted a very cautious traveller, that he "guessed you up a tree;" while another day, perhaps, you would come athwart a steady, dark, short, plain looking, broad shouldered man, with heavy eye-brows, and a small positive mouth, a person, you would swear, of great good sense, few words, and a very business-like way of doing matters, whatever they might be, whether momentious or trivial, serious or profane: yet in reality, as you would soon discover, to your cost, if you spoke of the revolutionary war, in America, of the sights that were seen, or the sounds that were heard, before it broke out, a man full of dark enthusiasm, of settled, stern, savage enthusiasm: of deadly prejudice—though quiet as the grave; and of a more inbred, undoubting, religious belief, than you had ever supposed it possible for a human creature to have, in the legendary lore of New-England, witches and witchcraf; together with a score of miracles wrought for the pilgrims, by the God of Jacob and Joshua, up to the breaking out of the mighty rebellion, whereby the decided manifestation of his hot and sore displeasure, towards the mother country, was made, before all the nations of our earth—as they believe in the United States of North America.

And so too, if you choose to turn aside from the Eastern or New-England people, and journey towards the South, you would encounter in the first place, on the main-road, after leaving Connecticut, the clumsy ostentation, the true hospitality, the warm-hearted show, fuss and uproar, of the wealthy *New-Yorkers;* then the quiet, grave ways of the *New-Jersey people;* then, the staid, cold impudence, the sober vanity, the singular good sense, the insupportable method of the *Pennsylvanians;* the nothingness of the *Delaware men*, who are like every body else, wherever they may happen to be; the self-satisfied, indolent gentlemanly, supercilious *Marylander*, (or middle-ender, as he is called at home, partly because Maryland is one of the middle States; and partly because the sound of middle-ender is quite near enough to that of Marylander, for every day use, with a very indolent people, in a warm climate;) the hot and peremtory *Virginian*, full of generous blood, which, he is ready to pour out, like his generous wine, *for* any body, or, *with* any body, caring no great matter which, ready like the Irishman, to quarrel or drink, fight or laugh with any body, or either side of the house: a prodigal in every thing, life, talent, money and character; a boy at his birth—something more than a child, for he has authority over men, ere he is able to wag his head: a boy at his death happen that when it may; then, if you turn off to the right, in your pilgrimage, and cross the Alleghanies, you will encounter the great body of the *Western people;* every individual of whom, by the way, is a great body by himself; or, in other words you will encounter the men of *Kentucky* (old Kentucky) of *Tennessee* and *Ohio*, of *Illinois*, and *Missouri*, who are all very much alike: hardy, overgrown, brutal and brave, with little or no refinement, great energy, stout hearts and strong heads: the gigantic advance of that population, which is rolling onward, for ever and ever like a second universal deluge, towards the mighty Pacific; or, if you turn away to the left, when you have done with Virginia, the "ancient dominion," (so called, because four out of six of the chief magistrates of the federal union, have proceeded from old Virginia,) you will meet, one after the other, on your way, the dark, sallow, warm-hearted, showy, talkative, riotous *North-Carolinian;* the more fervid, rash, and haughty *South-Carolinian;* the indulgent, imperious, declamatory, absolute *Georgian;* the half built, half naturalized, half educated *Louisianian;* all, of the Southern race and the greater part, "chuck full" of impertinent valor, troublesome civility, fine words, eloquent ideas, good feeling, and boyish, headlong precipitation.

Thus much to give the reader a general idea of the varieties which are found in the American character. I have not exaggerated, I believe, and I am very certain that I have not intended to exaggerate; for I dislike every sort of carricature, which is not avowedly a carricature.

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A Turk's Consience.—One evening, while in the Bosphorus, about nine, a Turk, with a Greek servant, came on board our vessel. We envited them below, gave pipes, and offered them wine. Now the Turk loving wine, and not daring to drink wine openly, got his Greek to taste it first; and the Greek understanding him well enough, called it rum. The Turk's conscience was eased! The Prophet did not specify *rum* in his injunction, so the Turk drank like a Christian.—*Letters from Constantinople.*

From the Raleigh, (N. C.) Register.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.

We have received the following interesting letter from Mr. Charles E. Rothe, (the ingenious and experienced Miner from Saxony, whom Professor Olmstead lately employed to make certain Mineralogic Examinations which his duties as Professor of Chemistry would allow him leisure to attend to himself, which we have pleasure in laying before our readers.

SALISBRY, Feb. 15, 1826.

Gentlemen—In compliance with the promise I made you, when in Raleigh, to give you some occasional information concerning the Gold Region in the western part of this state, where I have been engaged in making surveys and observations since I left Raleigh, I have thought proper to give you the following:

Owing to the season of the year, it has been impossible for us, to add very much to our previous knowledge, concerning the probable richness and localities of gold in this section of the country; notwithstanding more has been done this season, we believe, than in any previous one.

Several veins of different formations, have been discovered which are of greater extent than the thin alluvial layers of mud, which have been hitherto washed for collecting the particles of gold with which it is impregnated.

Three different formations have been discovered in the Greenstone and Greenstone slate, which are the only rocks in this section of country, that contain the veins of gold and other minerals.

One formation, which is principally situated in Mecklenburg county, contains the Gold in veins of iron ore. By washing the pulverized ore, small particles of gold, may be obtained, which are seldom discoverable in the compact mass of the ore. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the length and depth of the veins of this formation, until they shall have been worked more extensively.

A second formation, situated in Cabarrus Montgomery, &c. generally contains the gold in veins of quartz. In this formation the gold is irregularly placed between the different strata of the quartz. The gold may be discovered by disuniting contiguous portions of the quartz.—The greater part of the gold which is found at this time, is obtained from veins of this formation. These veins are not so extensive as those of the first formation.

The third, and last formation has not yet been so well examined as the two former. It appears to be composed of a variety of different ores containing gold in a state of mechanical mixture with them. These ores are chiefly Pyramidal Copper Pyrites, or yellow copper pyrites, Prismatic iron pyrites, Prismatic Arsnic Pyrites and Prismatic Tellurium-Glance.

A society has been organized in this vicinity for the purpose of working these veins systematically and extensively; and for the purpose of proceeding scientifically to discover other veins. This is the only method by which we can acquire any correct knowledge concerning the gold in this section of the country, or hope to reap any great and lasting advantage from it.

In the course of my examinations, diligent search has been made for Platina, but hitherto without success.

The above is all the information which can be given at present on this subject.

I am gentlemen,
Yours most respectfully,
CHARLES E. ROTHE.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill empowering the levy courts of Harford and Baltimore counties to build a bridge over the Little Gunpowder Falls, at the Rock Ford, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Also a communication from the executive, enclosing resolutions of Indiana, disapproving the amendments proposed by the state of Tennessee, relative to the election of president and vice president; which was read.

Friday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Hughes reports a bill, entitled, An act directing the manner of settling disputes relative to officers fees, and for other purposes.

Mr. Stevens presents a petition from sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying to be relieved from unnecessary suits on joint bonds; read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to withdraw the donations from the several colleges and academies in this state, and subject the same to the appropriation of the legislature, for the internal improvement of the state; and not for other or different purposes—Determined in the negative.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

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

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 25.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, to refer to a joint committee of both houses, the communication of the honourable John C. Weems, one of our representatives in Congress, of the 21st instant, relative to the condition of Fort Madison, near the city of Annapolis Messrs Speed, Montgomery and Wilson, are appointed on the part of this house, to act with such gentlemen as may be named by you on this committee. We also propose that the said committee be instructed to invite two physicians of the city of Annapolis to join with and aid them in their inquiries. By order,

John Brewer, Clk.

Monday, Feb 27.

Mr. Goldsborough presents a memorial from the American Society for the colonization of the people of colour in the United States; referred to Messrs. Goldsborough, Edelen and Duvall.

Mr. Teakle from the committee of ways and means, reports a bill, entitled, An act relating to the treasury department, and to regulate the collection and expenditure of the public revenue of the state.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill, entitled An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, endorsed "will pass;" read and referred to Messrs. Hall, Thomas and Sewell.

And the resolution relative to the road from Washington to New Orleans, endorsed 'assented to'

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Teackle, from the committee of ways and means, delivers the following report:

The committee of ways and means beg leave to present the following resolution:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised and required, to sell or dispose of all bank notes in the treasury that are not current, on the best practicable terms, at his dicretion, and to receive the avails of such sale or disposition, subject to the appropriation of the legislature if in his opinion the same shall be conducive to the public interest.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order, Isaac Hines, Clk.

Which was twice read, the resolution assented to, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Goldsborough delivers the following report

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the American Colonization Society, report in part, as follows—

The general assembly of Maryland, believing that the objects of the American Colonization Society are most beneficent and salutary, and that to promote them by the national councils, would produce a national benefit; therefore,

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, that the senators in Congress from this state be instructed, and the representatives requested, to support the application of the American Colonization Society to congress for aid and protection.

Which was read, the resolution assented to, and sent to the senate.

Wednesday, March 1.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the council, endorsed "will pass."

Mr. Sappington reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act incorporating a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Frederick to Harper's Ferry.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill authorising the levy courts of Baltimore and Harford counties to build a bride over the little Gunpowder Falls at Lee's Mill, on the Belle Air road, endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, March 2.

The speaker laid befor the house a remonstrance from sundry inhabitants of Kent county, relative to the landing called The Ship Yard; referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Teakle reports a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts, and the collection of the public revenue.

Mr. Emory from the committee reported a bill in the senate entitled, an act, to authorise the trustees of Kent county, to purchase a farm or tract of land, for the use of the poor, and to sell the present alms house of said county, and for other purposes, which was read the first and by special order, a second time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

EXTRACTS

From Late Foreign Journals.

The brig Commodore Barry arrived at Philadelphia, has brought Liverpool papers to the 11th January We cannot perceive any official intelligence of the resignation of Constantine.

Zante, Dec. 4.

The Ottoman fleet sailed, on the 23d of November and having arrived off Cape Papa, it met the Greek fleet, composed of thirty-four vessels under the command of Admiral Miaulis, but the distance, the calm, and the night prevented any engagement. The Greeks, however, made an unsuccessful attempt to fire the fleet by means of two fire ships. After this rencounter the Turkish fleet disposed itself in line, between Cape Papa and Missolonghi, and the Greeks steered for the isles of Curszolari, at some distance from the Turks. Ibrahim Pacha has entered Gastoni, and laid it waste. He is, it is said, to be constituted commander in chief of the Turkish, sea and land forces, and he is now at Patras, and about to direct the operations against that place.

On the second of this month Admiral Neale, Commander in Chief of the British naval forces of his Britanic Majesty in the Mediterranean, arrived at Corfu with a vessel of 80 guns and two frigates, coming from Malta, and having on board his excellency Mr. Stratford Canning, ambassador to Constantinople.

December 14.

Ibrahim Pacha has summoned Missolonghi to surrender, on pain, in case of refusal, that the garrison and inhabitants should be delivered over to military execution.

London, Jan. 7.

Under the head of Zante, the Etoile gives some news from Greece, by which it would appear that General Gouras after having defeated a body of Turks, had made preparations to march against Salona.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLOMBIAN FLEET—SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION.

A very short time will, in all probability, develope news of much interest respecting the operations of the combined forces of the republics of South America. All accounts agree, that the Island of Cuba, from its proximity to the Republics and the resources which it commands at all seasons, to inflict serious injury to the prosperity of the free states, is the meditated point of attack; and that the approaching summer cannot pass without presenting the spectacle of all the assailable paints being in possession of the republican arms. The following extract of a leiter from Vera Cruz, gives some information upon this subject not heretofore published: *Balt. Gaz.*

"The Contadar (pay master) of the Frigate Libertad, informed me of a very agreeable piece of news which he learnt on board of his B. M. Corvette Silla, which anchored in our port yesterday. At his departure from Carthagena, Colombia, an expedition of 12,000 men, commanded by the captain general Burmudez, was on the point of setting sail for the Island of Cuba. I could not miss this opportunity of communicating to you this important news, announced by the commandant of the Corvette to the Capt. of the Libertad."

This information is in some degree confirmed by the subjoined article from the Norfolk Beacon of March 1, which, if true, shows that the heavy armed part of the Colombian squadron is already at sea, and near to the point of its destination. The twelve thousand men to be furnished by Mexico had already concentrated, and were merely awaiting the arrival of transports.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

Captain Silsby, of the brig William, arrived here yasterday, from Falmouth, (Jam.) reports having fallen in with on the 13th ult. in the Gulf Passage, and remained in company for three days, with a Colombian fleet consisting of five frigates, two brigs and their tenders. They were standing to the northward.

A passenger lately arrived from Carthagena, informs us, that the Colombian navy has experienced a considerable augmentations.—When he left there, the port was crowded with numerous sail of first and smaller rate vessels, the majority of which had their full compliment of crews on board. Two 64 gun frigates were daily expected, and are intended to complete a squadron destined to operate in the Atlantic.

A nautical academy on the most extensive scale had been established in that city, and already begin to send forth effective and intelligent officers for the sea service Our informant further states, that the Colombian government is incessantly occupied in augmenting, strengthening, and placing its infant navy on an imposing war footing. That the republic has thrown open her ports to foreign seamen, desirous of entering her fleets; and that whether they have served on board ships of war or merchantmen, their reception will be alike friendly and attended with the utmost consideration

N. York Nat. Adv.

Richmond, Feb. 28.

It becomes our duty to notice a horrible catastrophe which took place in this city yesterday. We shall touch it as briefly as we can; for the case is now in the hands of Justice. James McNaught, gunsmith of this city, (and an admirable one he was,) has been committed to jail on the charge of shooting Daniel Denoon, his foreman. It is said, that they dined together yesterday, in the upper room of McNaught's house; the apprentices in the shop then dined; and McN. who had retired alone into another room, contiguous to the dining room, sent for Daniel Denoon (his foreman,) and as soon as he had entered the room, it is said that McN. shot him in the abdomen with a pistol; and it is said also that McN. discharged another pistol, which grazed his own cheek and drew blood. When the persons alarmed by the discharge of the pistols, entered the room, they were both found lying on the floor; the unfortunate Denoon mortally wounded, and McN. not seriously hurt. Denoon lingered for several hours, and died, last evening about 4 o'clock: before his dissolution, he was in the most excruciating agony, but gave as it is said, a statement like the above. We understand that McNaught describes it to have been a duel between them, in which he was wounded and D. fell.—Young Denoon was raised as an apprentice by McNaught; he was an accomplished workman, and was about to set up in business for himself.

Richmond, March 1.

The tragedy wound up!—The miserable James McNaught, has committed justice upon himself. The murderer of poor Denoon has saved himself from the vengeance of the offended laws by an act of suicide. On Monday evening, he was committed to the jail of this city; and about 10 or 11 o'clock that night, he laid violent hands upon himself.

This town has within the last few days been distinguished by the presence of two personages, whose flowing beards, devout aspect and measured gait, proclaimed their importance, and arrested no small share of public attention. On inquiry we have learnt they are actually disciples or followers, of *'Mother Johanna'*—that they are from Yorkshire—and that their object in this country is to expound the doctrinal tenets held by their prophetess, and to announce the coming of Shiloh!—These zealous missionaries of the deluded *Southcotian* sect appear to belong to the humbler class of tradesmen: they are rather decently clad, and seem to be about the age of 30.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Norfolk, Feb. 25.

Methodist Conference.—The *Annual Virginia Conference* of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in the neighboring town of Portsmouth on Wednesday, 15th and continued in session until Thursday, 23d inst. Between 60 and 70 preachers were present, and the conference was presided by Bishops M'Kendree and Soule. The utmost harmony characterised the proceedings, and the most hospitable and brotherly attentions were liberally dispensed to its members by the citizens of Portsmouth and this place generally.

Among the subjects of particular interest to the community, which occupied the attention of this Conference, was a proposition to establish, within its bounds, and on some eligible site a COLLEGE for the instruction of youth, in those branches of scientific learning commonly appertaining to a University, and calculated to give to society valuable and intelligent members. In furtherance of this important and laudable object, a Committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, Geo. W. Charlton, James Smith, Thomas Crowder, John Early, (Members of the Conference) and William Clarke, G. P Disosway, Dr John C. Pegram, Rev. Ro. A. Armistead, and Ethelbert Drake, (lay members and local preachers) to draft a constitution and circulate proposals for the erection of suitable buildings, by subscriptions to be solicited from those disposed to patronise such an undertaking.

A friend of ours, who, to use his own expressive phrase, lately passed on, or got through to the Eastward, writes to us on the subject of his journey thus—"We left Baltimore, in the Union Line of Stages at *seven* A. M. and, by the aid of good horses, careful drivers, and the privilege of taking our choice of roads, paths, sloughs, and byways, reached the Susquehanna River, at that point called Havre-de-Grace, at 1-2 past *six* P. M. Thus we performed thirty four miles in eleven and an half hours; averaging three miles an hour. We were not a little consoled, by being repeatedly informed by the driver, on the first 15 or 20 miles, that we were on the turnpike. This is the main Post Road from Baltimore to Philadelphia, [Mem.—tell the editor of the Gazette, please urge the Post Master General to expend a few of his surplus thousands on this route.] We had some compensation, however, on reaching New-Castle, next day. This beautiful little place on the Delaware, has been much improved since the dreadful fire of 1824, and Mr. Lewis, who keeps the Hotel of the line, deserves great credit for the kind and gentlemanly manner, in which he soon enabled us to revive after the jostling. The steam boat having not arrived gave a half an hour to reconnoitre this delightful spot. At the head of the Bay about 5 miles below the town, you see the bold breast of Fort Delaware, a most formidable fortification on the Pea Patch, commanding the passes of the river. To the west at the bottom of the basin, is the mouth of the Great Canal across the Peninsula just within, or above the Fortress. At this point is to be the new city, the pride of Delaware, which name it is to bear. The *City of Delaware*, is laid out on the model of Philadelphia, broad streets at right angles, beautifully situated 5 or 6 miles south of New Castle, and at the head of this beautiful Bay; and is expected to advance with a rapidity characteristic of the new world—many of the lots or squares, are already sold in Philadelphia at great prices, as it is expected to be a place of much Chesapeake trade."

Baltimore Gazette.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

Wednesday, March 1, 1826.

Mr. RANDOLPH rose and said, he wished to do what was with him a very unusual thing—not only to make a motion but to make one asking information from the Executive branch of this government. He had seen a proclamation purporting to have been issued by the celebrated General Bolivar. He had learded—and he had learned with satisfaction, as far as regarded the fame and reputation of that distinguished individual—that that proclamation had been disclaimed by the consular authority here, as a fabrication; at least a fabrication so far as related to that particular part of the proclamation which had attracted his attention. Mr. R. said he was glad of it, but although said he, that proclamation may be a fabrication; and no doubt it is so—it is as unquestionably true as that proclamation is false, that the principles contained in that proclamation are the avowed principles of the renowned individual to whom I refer; they are the avowed principles of the Governments over which he exercises almost unbounded sway; they are the avowed principles of the People composing those States—if States they may be called, which States are none—and therefore it is, said Mr. R. that I wish for some official information,—not to satisfy myself—not to delay any business that is, or may be, before the Senate: I do not wish to wait for it, but official information that may satisfy the American People as to the true character of those States.

It is well known, said Mr. R. that in his public message to Congress, the President of the United State has intimated to us, and to the world, through us, that an invitation of a certain character has been given to him, and that in consequence ministers *will* be sent to the Congress about to be assembled at Panama. He hoped that the Ministers, whoever they might be, would be of that character and description who would labor under none of the odious and exploded prejudices, which revolted and repelled the fastidious Southern man from Africans—from associating as equals with them or with people of African descent—That they may take their seat in Congress at Panama, beside the native African, their American descendents, the mixed breeds the Indians and the half breeds without any offence or scandal at so motley a mixture. Mr. R. believed it was well understood as to the State—not the State in which this Congress is to be held but in the immediate vicinage of the province where this Congress is to be assembled—Guatemala—he believed it was considered as much a black Republic at this time as Hayti itself. There is, said Mr. R. a great deal of African blood in old Spain—in the South of Spain—though not all negro blood; from the opposite coast of Barbary There is a further deterioration—if a deterioration it be—in the Creole Spaniards, in all the Spanish and Portuguese possessions, but above all in Guatemala, the immediate adjacent Province to Panama, and in Brazil. Now these things, said Mr. R. which are of no sort of importance to some people, are of vital importance to that district and description of country, and not altogether contemptible, whether in point of extent or numbers, not quite unworthy of being taken into consideration in the deliberations and decisions of this body, and of the Federal Government. He would not detain the Senate farther than to suggest, that he had heard that this great man—he had no doubt he was a great man—a good man—there were a great many such great and good men—LAFAYETTE was one of them—at the commencement of the French Revolution—would not hear of any parley at all with what they called the imprescriptable rights of man—they played the whole game, they would not hear of qualification, and we see what this desperate game has eventuated in—extremes always beget one another. This General Bolivar, called the South American Washington—as every man, said Mr. Randolph, now a days who has commanded a platoon, is a Cæsar or a Hannibal, a Eumenes or Sertorius at least—so he is the South American Washington. I remember sir, that when the old Earl of Bedford, when he was condoled with by a hypocrite, who wished in fact to wound his feelings, on the murder of his son Lord Russel, indignantly replied that he would not exchange his dead son for the living son of any man on earth. So I, Mr. President, would not give our dead Washington for any living Washington, or any Washington that is likely to live in your time, Mr. President, or mine, whatever may be the blessings reserved for mankind in the womb of time. I do know—the world knows—that the principle of the American Revolution, and the principle that is now at work in the peninsula of South America and in Guatemala and New Spain, are principles as opposite as light and darkness—principles as opposite as a manly and rational liberty is opposed to the frantic orgies of French Bacchanals of the Revolution, as opposite as a manly and rational piety is opposed to that politico-religious fanaticism, which I am sorry to see, is not at work only in the peninsula of South America and new Spain, but has pervaded or is pervading, all this country, and has insinuated itself wherever it can, to the disturbance of the public peace, the loosening of the keystone of this Constitution, and the undermining the foundation on which the arch of our Union rests. No sir, they are as different as light and darkness—as common sense and practice differ from the visionary theories of moon struck lunatics.

The Message of the President is before the world. The President of the United States has told us that he *will* act, and that he has the power. Let him: let him act; let him act on his own responsibility; but let the American People and especially that part of the American People—that portion of them who reside south of the Ohio, and south of Mason and Dixon's line—know what are the deputies whom hereafter we are likely to receive in return from them, in character and color to our Congress—that is what I want to see. I want this to open their eyes—I want, instead of public opinion reacting on us from uniformed public bodies, however respectable; from toasts given at public dinners, however respectable the guests; a Holy Alliance of liberty in opposition to a Holy Alliance of tyrants—I want the good sense of the People of the United States to be informed as to the fact: having the most perfect reliance on their decision when they shall have the facts, and having a disposition to submit most implicitly to that decision whether it shall agree with my opinions or not.—From these causes, I move that the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate such information as may be in the possession of the Executive touching the principles and practice of the Spanish American States, or any of them, late colonies of old Spain, in regard to Negro slavery—I will submit the motion in writing.

[Having done so; and the resolution having been read—]

Mr. Randolph again rose, and said he wished to supply an omission in the remarks he had made. It is not, said he, generally of public notoriety that the Island of Cuba has been in a state of alarm from a threatened invasion from these Spanish American States; and that the chief cause of that alarm arises from the principles of those States in reference to this very question. Cuba, possessing an immense Negro population, which has been increased since the destruction of St Domingo, incalculably by importation as well as by natural means. Cuba lies in such a position in reference to the United States and especially to the whole country on the Gulf of Mexico, as that the country may be invaded from Cuba in row-boats, and in case those States should invade Cuba at all, it is unquestionable that this invasion will be made with this principle—this genious of universal emancipation—this sweeping anathema against the white population, in front: and then, sir, what is the situation of the Southern State? I throw out these only by way of hints; it would not be decorous in a preface to a resolution, to enter into an elaborate argument, which I could do. This is one of those cases in which the suggestions of instinct are worth all the logic in the world—the instinct of self preservation. It is one of those cases in which our passions instruct our reason. I shall not consider whether the President of the United States will send these Ministers or not. He says he will do it, and he is generally understood to be a man of his word—at least, as much so as to do what he has officially said he will do. But I must consider how far I feel disposed, by my vote, to pledge Virginia in the common cause of States possessing these principles—and to place our neutrality at the disposal of a belligerent Congress.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Easton Gazette, dated

House of Delegates,
Annapolis, March 1, 1826.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

"On Monday 27th Feb. the bill for the establishment of Public Works in Maryland, came up for discussion in the House of Delegates, when arguments were made by Messrs. Lee, Williams, Merrick, Goldsborough, Mosey, Kenn-

dy, Eccleston, McCulloch and others—the question was finely illustrated, and the most comprehensive views taken of it.

"This bill goes no furter than to establish a board of public works, whose duties are to employ agents and engineers to make surveys or recognizances and observations in different parts of the state, to see what are the fit subjects for public improvement and what the best routs for communication between different parts of the state and with the city of Baltimore, the great mart of the state.

"The board consists of nine gentlemen, five from the Western and three from the Eastern Shore, with the Governor of the State—viz: Judge Buchanan, Richard Potts, Robert W. Bowie, Isaac McKim, Wm. Howard, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Robert H. Goldsborough and Littleton Dennis—the Governor of the State always being one, and ex-officio President of the board. The Governor and Council supply vacancies.

This Board have no salary or wages given them of any kind—they serve for nothing but the hope of advancing the public welfare. Six thousand dollars are put at their disposal, if they should want it, to pay the expenses of engineers and agents and other things necessary for them to acquire the necessary important information which is to be by them annually laid before the Legislature of the State at every session.

It was thought, that perhaps, as the Eastern Shore was not immediately interested in promoting the value of their lands and produce by the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, they would not at first be very anxious for it—for as the Eastern Shore is so well watered, that almost every man has a place at his own door to send his produce to market, they would think it strange that it should be necessary, to cut canals for a hundred or more miles to bring the produce of others to market—But it was soon found that the Eastern Shore, though blessed with innumerable fine navigable waters, was not ignorant either of the wants of other parts of the state, or of the necessity of canals for those who had no navigable rivers, and were far from market. And it was found that the Eastern Shore understood the true policy of the state, upon a broad and liberal view—the more you can by communications draw the produce and with it the wealth and industry of others to the waters of the Chesapeake, and particularly to Baltimore, the more population will be brought into the state—and the more population and wealth, the more the various produce of the farmers must be in demand. Suppose by canals and communications you could draw so much increase of trade as to build up half a dozen such cities as Baltimore, on the borders of the Chesapeake, would not the demand for all agricultural product and supplies be proportionably increased if then by this canal you can draw to Baltimore twice or thrice the amount of articles for trade she now has, will not capital and population increase there proportionably? The Eastern Shore knows full well that the more the trade and wealth and population of Baltimore increases, the more her products will be in demand, and although she may not at first receive the benefits, yet she will lose nothing, and in a few years, as soon as the work is completed and begins to operate, she must receive a full advantage from it.

"The Board of Directors are instructed to enquire and examine if any parts of the rivers on the Eastern Shore require their navigation improved—this was at first hastily smiled at, but it was at length supposed, that as the waters often fill up and navigation becomes obstructed, there might be some, if not great utility in the suggestion—but this had not great weight.

"But it was suggested by Mr. Goldsborough of the House, that although the proposition to improve the navigation of rivers might not be extensively important yet there were objects on the Eastern Shore to which the legislature might worthily turn their attention, that promised to be of public benefit; and he proposed an amendment to the bill, that the board should be directed to turn their attention to the low grounds on the margins of the Choptank and Nanticoke rivers, and of other waters making into the same, or those on the margin of such other waters on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as the directors might deem most proper to be explored, for the purpose of draining, embanking and rendering them dry and arable.

"This motion was accepted by the House after amending it, by striking out the names of particular rivers, to make it more general, and inserting "Creeks in this State"—as the idea struck many, that the improvement of the cripples and boggy lands on the shores of the water courses, would not only be a source of vast wealth to the State, but would render the country all around and contiguous to them healthy and more desirable.

A doubt was expressed whether those boggy shore lands were public or private property. It was replied, if they were private property, and were found to be capable of being reclaimed at a reasonable expense, of which there was no doubt, they could be purchased for a song, for as the individual owners could not improve them, they would be willing to convert them into money, and by that to have them improved, and the country thereby made more healthy. But an immense proportion of those lands are public lands already & being worth nothing in their present state, except for musk-rats and otters to burrow in; by embanking and making them dry, they would become of immense value to the State, as there can be no more fertile lands than they would make.

"The discussion of this bill was continued for two days, and at last passed the House by a majority of twelve, several of its friends being out of the House.

"The whole project of this bill is to create a board of intelligent men, who may be relied on, to explore the state and collect the best information which they are directed to give to the Legislature every year, as a guide for them to go by."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

That the spirit of improvement is diffusing itself rapidly and certainly over far the greater proportion of the United States, cannot at this day be denied, but that an attempt should be made on the part of the Legislature of Virginia to arrest its progress, is what many of the most enlightened statesmen in other sections of the country anticipated.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer complains that the Legislature has done nothing to elevate the character of the state; if there should be no better evidence given to place the character of the state high in the estimation of the people of this country, than what is contained in the annexed resolutions, appended to the report of the select committee on the Message of the Governor, it would be as well for the reputation of Virginia, that all Legislation upon topics of general interest, should terminate.

Mr. Dromgoole from the select committee on the Message of Governor Pleasants, made a report to the House of Delegates, concluding with the following resolutions:

1. *Be it resolved*, That the imposition of taxes and duties, by the Congress of the United States, for the purpose of protecting and encouraging *Domestic Manufactures*, is an unconstitutional exercise of power.

2. *Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States, does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to adopt a general system of Internal Improvements in the States as a National measure.

3. *Resolved*, That the appropriation of money by the Congress of the United States to construct *Roads and Canals* in the States, is a violation of the Constitution.

Since the above was written the arrival of the Southern Mail put us in possession of the information that on Monday, the resolutions, after much debate, were taken up, and the first was amended by adding the words—"and is highly oppressive and partial in its operation;" and then adopted, ayes 133, noes 23. The second was adopted, ayes 128, noes 24. After an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Garland, to amend it, by adding—"but if the congress of the U. States determine to carry into effect that construction of the Constitution, then we claim an equitable participation in the expenditures to be made." The third was also adopted, ayes 127, noes 26.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim. Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1826.

Congress.—The business transacted in Congress for the last few days, has not been very interesting—Nothing decisive yet on the *Panama Bill.*—The debates on the various propositions to amend the Constitution have commenced, and are likely, it seems, to occupy about three weeks.

It does not appear by our last advices from Annapolis, when the general assembly will rise.

On the 6th instant, date of our last accounts from Annapolis, the fate of the Internal Improvement was doubtful; it had passed the House of Delegates some days previous and was then in the Senate, by which body several amendments had been proposed and it was thought if those amendments were not adopted, the bill would be defeated, and if they were adopted, it would have to return to the House for concurrence, where it was supposed would be negatived.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle says:—"The *Canal Bill* is now before the Senate, and will pass, I understand, eight to one."

The supplement to the act, establishing the UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, is now under discussion in the house and will pass. It has already passed the Senate."

The Senate of New York received, on the 4th instant, the resignation of JOSEPH WARD, Esq. to his seat in that body—He had been arraigned on several charges of malpractice, and no one can doubt the prudence of the Hon. Senator, in thus shrinking from an investigation of his conduct.

In another column we give a sketch of the speech of Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH, respecting a call on the President of the U. States, for such information as he may possess relative to the intention of the Panama Congress, touching the question of negro slavery. We were about to give our opinion of the merits and demerits of this very extraordinary speech, when our attention was drawn to the remarks which follow—They are from Niles' Register, and accord so nearly with our own opinion of Mr. R's. address, that we have substituted them in lieu of what we intended to say upon the subject:—

Take it all in all, it is one of the most extraordinary that ever fell from the lips of that extraordinary man. Can he—can "Virginia," or even the United States, arrest the march of millions in the south to freedom? Does any one wish it, because some of the people are of "mixed blood," as certain who think themselves of the *best* blood among us are?—Shall *we* conquer Hayti! prevent the conquest of Cuba! and put ourselves in the way to stop that which is decreed as to the *complexion* of the future inhabitants of the West India islands? The fate of these islands is sealed; and it is time that we were looking to it. The shutting of our eyes that we may not see danger, will afford no protection against it. Come it must and will; and, while we do all we can to guard ourselves at home, how important is it that we should have a good understanding with those of whose color Mr. Randolph is so much afraid? We are really, perhaps, as sensitive on this subject as Mr. R. or any one else—but speeches and proceedings like his, if calculated to have any effect at all, can only tend to add fuel to the flame, by giving birth to hostile feelings in the new nations of America, whose friendship it is not less the interest of the people of the eastern, middle and western states, to cultivate, because of the trade that we may have with them, than it is that of our brethern in the suthern states on another account.

☞ As we expected—Mr. Randolph's motion *has been laid on the table.*

From our Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, March 2, 1826.

Sir—The Bill, entitled, An act to create a Board of Public Works, passed the house of Delegates on Tuesday last; affirmative 41, negative 32. The Bill for the promotion of Internal Improvement, passed this house to day; affirmative 35, negative 34—which was pretty close cutting. If this bill had been brought up a few days ago it would have been negatived, several members having left the seat of government that would have opposed it: but it was the policy of its advocates to postpone it as long as possible, knowing that some gentlemen intended leaving Annapolis in a few days.

P S. It is thought the Senate will reject the Internal Improvement Bill.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—Mr. Millard has reported a bill for extending the right of suffrage to every person above the age of eighteen, liable to perform militia duty, who shall produce to the judges of election, at the time of holding the polls in his district, a certificate from the commanding officer of a militia company, that the said person has been regularly enrolled in said company, for the space of six months at least, previous to the day of such election.

Mr. Saulsbury has reported a bill relating to the sale of lands under execution for debt; which provides that any lands so executed, that will produce a sufficient sum in yearly rents and profits in seven years, to satisfy the debts and costs for which they are under execution shall be delivered to the party obtaining such writs, until the debts are satisfied, in the same manner as they are delivered upon writs of elegit in England.

[Maryland Republican.

The Massachusetts (Worcester) Spy, of the 22d ult. states, that the jail of that county was without a single prisoner for debt. If this almost isolated instance afforded an opportunity of congratulating the county in which it occurred, how much greater ground for satisfaction would it be, if imprisonment for debt were abolished altogether, unless in cases where debt has been made criminal by association with fraud. We have set the civilized world an example of political freedom, which will never fade from the records of human events: let us also be the first to erase, both in its character and its punishment, debt, from the catalogue of crimes. To an honourable mind, the consciousness—the deep, degrading, mortifying consciousness, of being in debt to his fellow-creatures, is punishment enough: it needs no human code to give it greater pungency.

FROM THE PHILAD. PRESS OF SATURDAY.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Quick Work.—The stage left this city on Tuesday, after 8 o'clock for Washington: the mail was robbed. On Wednesday, about ten o'clock, some of the Bank Notes stolen from the mail were offered for sale at the office of Messrs Allens.' The notes, having been put into the mail the day before, addressed to Charleston. (S. C.) *by the Messrs. Allens'* they thus ascertained that the mail had been robbed. They wrote to New York a description of the notes which had been stolen. On Friday their letter reached New York, and in ten minutes after the description of the stolen notes had been handed to the office of the Messrs. Nevins', a person came in to exchange some of them, and this morning we have the comfortable intelligence, that he is safely lodged in prison. Thus, it is hoped, will the whole of the particulars of the robbery, and all concerned in it, be discovered.

Messrs. Allens', remitted to their correspondents in the South funds to the amount of 2314 dollars in Bank Notes, 5000 dollars in Post Notes, and 1268 dollars 40 cents in drafts.

From the National Intelligencer.

Robbery of the Mail.—The Post Master of this city, on opening the Portmanteau which contained the Eastern mail on Tuesday last, discovered that the twilled Letter-Bag, which contained the letters had been cut with a knife between two and three feet, and on examination, all the packets, destined for places South of Washington, were found to be missing.—The letter portmanteau, which contained the Cotton Bag, bore no marks of violence the lock was excellent and the fastenings were in good order.

These facts were communicated to the Postmaster General, who was at once convinced that a robbery of the mail had been committed. He immediately despatched an express for Baltimore and Philadelphia, with instructions to spare no effort or expense to discover and arrest the offenders. On the arrival of the express at Philadelphia, numerous expresses were put in motion, and a most thorough investigation was commenced. It was ascertained that S. & M. Allen, Brokers, had remitted a large amount of bank notes by the mail that was robbed, and that a part of the same notes had been sold to another Broker at Philadelphia on the day after the robbery. One of the drivers was suspected and arrested; he is still confined in jail.

BALTIMORE March 4, 1826.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.—This tribunal has been occupied since Wednesday morning, by the trial of John Reilly, charged with the murder of Edward Reilly, in this city, in the month of January last. A very great number of witnesses were examined, and the cause elaborately argued on the part of the prisoner by Buchanan, Dorsey and Heath—and for the State by Jefferson Glenn, and the Attorney General Kell. The Jury retired last evening about 8 o'clock, and half past one to day, rendered a verdict of *guilty of murder in the second degree.—Gazette.*

From the N. York Mercantile Advertiser.

We are informed that a Treaty has been concluded at Washington between our government and that of Central America, and signed on the part of the latter by Mr. Canas, the minister from that Republic. The Treaty is stated to be formed upon the most liberal principles, and will without doubt be ratified by both governments.

National Armories.—It appears that in 1825, at Springfield, Mass. there has been an expenditure of $179,983,03; and there have been manufactured there 15,000 muskets 15,000 screw drivers, 15,000 wipers, 1500 ball screws, 1500 spring vices and 437 arm chests. At Harper's Ferry, the expenditure has been $190,790 03; and there have been manufactured 14,000 muskets, 26,926 screw drivers, 11,000 wipers, 5,000 ball screws, and 848 arm chests.

SOAP IN BURNS.

We learn from the Boston Medical intelligencer, that several very bad and dangerous burns, have recently been cured by the editor with a soap or ointment composed of equal parts of olive oil and lime water to which a little *axunge* [soft fat or grease we believe,] was added to give it consistence. This ointment has been found so useful at the iron works at Carron, Sterlingshire, that in all Scotland, it has obtained the name of Carron oil.—The editor adds, that daily ablution [cleansing] in castile soap suds was enjoined in every case. One of the cases mentioned was a young girl who had her whole back scalded by boiling water, and when the ointment was first applied, there was large spots of proud flesh rising in different places to the height of half an inch above the surface of the wound. It soon disappeared, and the healing process was rapid.

SOLUTION TO No. 8.

First, place a 4 and 3 and 8
Then under these in order straight
A 9 and 5 and 1
Still underneath you likewise fix
A row of 2 and 7 and 6
And so the work is done.

Aliquis.

Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,
400 bushels of Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail,)
200 do. of Orchard Grass Seed,
100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed,
400 do. early white seed Potatoes,
200 do. Spring Barley, for seed,
300 Ploughs of various kinds and sizes,
Wheat Fans, Cultivators,
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers,
Spring steel hay and manure Forks,
Spades and socket shovels with handles,
Field and garden Hoes,
Trace Chaines and Hames.

ALSO,

A general assortment of *Garden Seeds.*
Baltimore, March 4—(10.) 8w.

FAMILY FLOUR.



Tyson's best warranted Family Flour for sale, made of Machined Wheat, *at the same price it retails for in Baltimore.*

LIME by the barrell or small quantity.

M. TILGHMAN.

March 10.

Valuable Tanyard
FOR RENT,

IN Still Pond, Kent county, two and a half miles from tide water, and seven miles from Chestertown, which will be rented on accommodating terms to a good tenant, and possession given immediately. Attached to this Tanyard is a good bark house, shed, currying shop, &c. &c. and a well of water in the yard. Near at hand stands a good brick dwelling House, kitchen, meat house, granary, carriage house, stable, &c. and a well of good water at the door—Also, an excellent Garden, with a variety of the customy garden Fruits. On the premises are two first rate *Apple Orchards*, with a variety of other valuable Fruit: this is the bearing year with the Orchards. For terms and further particulars, apply to



JOHN CRANE.

Chestertown, March 10 6w.

Tailor and Habit Maker.
WILLIAM FRAZIER

HAVING taken that well known stand lately occupied by John Hughes, and recently by Jacob A. Little, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, that he intends to carry on the above Business in all its varieties. Having received from Baltimore the latest fashions, he flatters himself that by paying unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Chestertown, March 10.

FOR SALE.



The subscriber has a handsome young MARE, 4 years old, of good blood and action, and moves well under the saddle, which he will sell for cash, or on a credit, by having the money secured.

Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Barroll, Esq. The Mare can be seen by calling at the Fancy Farm of Wm. Barroll, Esq. where the subscriber is prepared to show that she descended from horses of very superior blood.

A. S. SAPPINGTON.

March 10. 4w.

NOTICE.

The sale of Martha Hynson's property, heretofore advertised, is posponed until Wednesday, the 15th of March next, on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ED BROWNE. Late Sheriff.

Feb. 17.

WRITING PAPER

OF an excellent quality, just received and for sale at this office.

March 10.

HORSE BILLS,



WITH a large figure, printed at this office, with neatness and despatch.

March 10



POETICAL.

WHAT IS CHARITY?

'Tis not to pause when at my door
A shivering brother stands,
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once had known,
'Tis not to leave him to despair,
And say that I have none.

The voice of CHARITY is kind,
She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In penitence she placeth faith
Hope smileth at her door,
Believeth first, then softly saith,
Go brother—sin no more.

BOSTON BARD.

From an old Spanish Romance.

Blow light, thou balmy air,
My lady's couch above;
Blow lightly there, ye winds, and spare
The slumbers of my love.
Let no rude blast be found
To mar her gentle sleep;
But all around a dreamy sound,
And drowsy murmur creep.

O fly! thou balmy air,
And by her couch remain;
Go, blend thee with her breath, and bear
Its balm to me again,
But lightly go and gently blow—
Blow softly as my strain.
Blow gently, do not break
The stillness of her sleep;
I would not make my love awake,
Nor raise those lids to weep.
Ye winds, that, borne in happier hour,
May wanton as ye will,
If round her bower, ye have the power,
To creep and murmur still,
O lightly go, and gently blow,
And let her slumber still.

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

To the Editor:

The reprehensions in your work, and elsewhere, on the subject of Baptismal Balls, and balls in aid of National schools and other charitable and *religious* institutions, have not suppressed, even if they have checked, this incongruous practice. Perhaps the animadversions which have been levelled at it have been so seriously drawn up, that the offending parties did not feel inclined to stop their mirth to peruse them, I am induced, therefore, to send you a letter, composed in a vein of pleasantry, but containing under a light surface some solid arguments. It was written some time since, by a respectable minister on the Western side of the Atlantic, under the following circumstances. A ball having taken place in his parish, at a season of peculiar seriousness among the young people under his pastoral charge, many of them, from conscientuous motives, had declined to attend, though expressly invited. Their abscence was attributed, erroneously however, to the influence and interference of their pastor, who in consequence received the following anonymous note.

Sir—Obey the voice of Holy Scripture. Take the following for your text, and contradict it. Show in what consists the evil of that innocent amusement of dancing. Eccles iii. 4; "A time to weep, and a time to laugh: a time to mourn, and a time to dance."

A true Christian, but no Hypocrite.

The worthy minister immediately wrote the following reply, which as the note was anonymous and without address, remained in his own possession, till he lately communicated it to the American Christian Spectator; from which I am permitted to copy it for the benefit of all cis-Atlantic amateurs of assize, baptismal, and charitable balls.

I am, &c.

A friend to really innocent recreations.

My dear Sir [or Madam,]

Your request that I should preach from Eccles iii. 4, I cannot comply with at present, since there are some Christian duties more important than dancing, which a part of my people seem disposed to neglect. Whenever I perceive, however, that the duty of dancing is too much neglected, I shall not fail to raise a warning voice against so dangerous an omission. In the mean time, there are certain difficulties in the text which you commend to my notice, the solution of which I should receive with gratitude from a "True Christian."

My first difficulty respects the *time* for dancing; for, although the text declares that there is a time to dance, yet when that time is, it does not determine. Now this point I wish to ascertain exactly, before I preach upon the subject; for it would be as criminal, I conclude, to dance at the wrong time, as to neglect to dance at the right time. I have been able to satisfy myself, in some particulars, when it is *not* "a time to dance." We shall agree, I presume that on the Sabbath-day, or at a funeral, or during the prevalence of a pestilence, or the rocking of an earth-quake, or the roaring of a thunder storm, it would be no time to dance. If we were condemned to die, and were waiting in prison the day of execution, this would be no time for dancing; and if our feet stood on a slippery place beside a precipice, we should not dare to dance.

But suppose the very day to be ascertained; is the whole day or only a part, to be devoted to this amusement? And if a part of the day only, then which part is "the time to dance?" From the notoriously pernicious effects of "*night meetings*," in all ages, both upon morals and health, no one will pretend that the *evening* is the "time to dance," and perhaps it may be immaterial which portion of the day-light is devoted to that innocent amusement. But allowing the *time* to be ascertained, there is still an obscurity in the text. Is it a command to dance, or only a *permission?* Or is it merely a declaration of the fact, that as men are constituted, there is a time when all the events alluded to in the text, do in the providence of God come to pass? If the text be a command, is it of universal obligation; and must "old men and maidens, young men and children," dance obedience? If a permission, does it imply a permission also to refrain from dancing, if any are disposed? Or, if the text be merely a declaration that there is a time when men do dance, as there is a time when they die, then I might as well be requested to take the first eight verses of the chapter and show in what consists the evil of those innocent practices of hating and making war, and killing men, for which it seems, there is "a time," as well as for dancing.

There is still another difficulty in the text, which just now occurs to me.—What *kind* of dancing does the text intend? for it is certainly a matter of no small consequence to a "true Christian," to dance in a scriptural manner, as well as at the scriptural time.

Now, to avoid mistakes on a point of such importance, I have consulted every passage in the Bible which speaks of dancing, the most important of which permit me to submit to your inspection.

Exod. xv. 20: "And Miriam the prophetess the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her, with timbrels and with dances." This was on account of the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea.

Judges xi. 34: The daughter of Jephthah "came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances." This also was on account of a victory over the enemies of Israel.

Judges xxi. 21: The yearly feast in Shiloh, was a feast unto the Lord, in which the daughters of Shiloh went forth in dances. This was done as an act of religious worship.

2 Sam. vi. 14 and 20: "And David danced before the Lord with all his might." But the irreligious Michal "came out to meet David, and said, How glorious was the king of Israel to-day, who uncovered himself to-day in the eyes of the handmaids of his servants, as one of the vain fellows shamelessly uncovereth himself!" Dancing it seems, was a sacred rite, and was usually performed by women. At that day, it was perverted from its sacred use by none but "vain fellows," destitute of shame. David vindicates himself from her irony, by saying, "It was before the Lord;" admitting, that had this *not* been the case, her rebuke would have been merited.

1 Sam. xviii. 6. On account of the victory of Saul and David over the Philistines, "the women came out of all the cities of Israel singing and dancing."

Psal. cxlix. 3: "Let them praise his name in the dance."—Psal. xxx. 11: "Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing." The deliverance here spoken of was a recovery from sickness, and the dancing an expression of religious gratitude and joy.

Exod. xxii. 19: "As soon as he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and the dancing." From this it appears that dancing was a part also of idol worship.

Jer. xxxi. 4: "Oh virgin of Israel, thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and go forth in the dances of them that make merry." This passage predicts the return from captivity, and the restoration of the Divine favour, with the consequent expression of religious joy.

Matt. xi. 17: "We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced; we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented." That is, neither the judgments nor the mercies of God produce any effect upon this incorrigible generation.—They neither mourn when called to mourning by his providence; nor rejoice with the usual tokens of religious joy, when his mercies demand their gratitude.

Luke xv. 25: "Now his elder son was in the field, and as he came, and drew nigh unto the house, he heard music and dancing." The return of the prodigal was a joyful event, for which the grateful father, according to the usages to the Jewish church, and the exhortation of the Psalmist, "praised the Lord in the dance."

Eccles. iii. 4: "A time to mourn and a time to dance." Since the Jewish church knew nothing of dancing, except as a religious ceremony, or as an expression of gratitude and praise, the text is a declaration, that the providence of God sometimes demands mourning, and sometimes gladness and gratitude.

Matt. xiv. 6: "But when Herod's birth-day was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod." In this case, dancing was perverted from its original object to purposes of vanity and ostentation.

Job xxi. 7: "Wherefore do the wicked live, become old, yea, are mighty in power?—Verse 11: They send for their little ones like a flock, and their children dance. They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave.—Therefore they say unto God depart from us, for we desire not the knowledge of thy ways. What is the Almighty, that we should serve him; and what profit shall we have if we pray unto him?" Their wealth and dancing are assigned as the reason of their saying unto God, "Depart from us," and of their not desiring the knowledge of his ways, or of serving him or praying to him.

From the preceding quotations, it will sufficiently appear—

1. That dancing was a religious act, both of the true and also of idol worship.

2. That it was practised exclusively on joyful occasions, such as national festivals or great victories.

3. That it was performed by maidens only.

4. That it was performed usually in the day time, in the open air, in highways, fields, or groves.

5. That men who perverted dancing from a sacred use to purposes of amusement, were deemed infamous.

6. That no instances of dancing are found upon record in the Bible, in which the two sexes united in the exercise, either as an act of worship or amusement.

7. That there is no instance upon record, of social dancing for amusement, except that of the "vain fellows," devoid of shame; of the irreligious families described by Job, which produced increased impiety, and ended in destruction; and of Herodias, which terminated in the rash vow of Herod, and the murder of John the Baptist.

I congratulate you, sir, on the assured hope which you seem to have attained, that you are a "true Christian," and on the meekness and modesty with which you have been able to express it; and most sincerely do I join with you in the condemnation of all "hypocrites."

I am affectionately yours, &c.

DAVIS' IMPROVED



PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rodes of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough.—This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended, they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
Agent for Gideon Davis.

Feb. 17. 8w

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of 4th vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, and to me directed, against Frederick Wilson, at the suit of Joseph Wickes, 4th, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thos Nicholson, dec'd, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday, the 13th March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that part of a tract of land, called "Shade's Hole," containing 378 acres more or less, and also, all that part of a tract of land, called "Ridgely" and "Providence," containing 88 1-2 acres more or less—levied on as the property of the said Frederick Wilson, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Feb. 17.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of 4th vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, and to me directed, against Unit Corse, at the suit of Joseph Wickes, 4th, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Nicholson, dec'd, will be exposed to public sale on Monday, the 13th March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the late residence of the said Unit Corse, dec'd, one black man Andrew, one called Chester, one woman called Mary, one do. Darle, and one do. Susan—levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Unit Corse, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Feb. 17

FOR SALE,

A FARM, recently the property of Unit Angier, dec'd, and formerly the property of Daniel Lamb, situated adjoining the home farm formerly belonging to the above named Unit Angier, containing 185 acres of Land, a commodious Dwelling House, a superior stone Meat House and Dairy, a Corn House, Carriage House, and a fine Barn—also, two Apple Orchards, Peach do. with a beautiful grove of locust trees. What adds much to the value of this property, is a spring of the best water in this part of the county.—The soil is superior, and produces a goodly proportion of timber and fruit.

One other FARM for sale,

known by the name of the Dwyer Farm, situated on Lloyd's Creek, where can be had all the advantages to be derived from the water. It is a kind, good soil, and accounted to be the best bottom land in its vicinity, with a fine chestnut growth, perhaps not surpassed by any in Kent county. Persons wishing to purchase the above farms, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

A Reward of Five Dollars

will be given to any person who apprehends a boy called JIM POTTS, formerly the property of Wm. Browne, of Chestertown—and a like reward will be given for the apprehension of negro woman HARRIET, who absconded on the 11th of January, if they are delivered to Chestertown jail, or so that the subscriber can get them again.

JOHN A. WOODLAND.

Feb. 10—3t

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *February 7, 1826.*

On application of Thomas C. Kennard, administrator of James Corse, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this seventh day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of Aug. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th of February, 1826.

THOMAS C. KENNARD
Adm'r of James Corse, dec'd.

Chestertown, Feb. 10.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *February 7th, 182*

On application of Joseph Ireland administrator of Jesse C. Ireland late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of February, 1826.

L.S.

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JOSEPH IRELAND,
Adm'r of Jesse C. Ireland.

Chestertown, Feb. 10

NOTICE,

The visitors and governors of Washington college are now prepared to receive poor children, to be educated in said college, according to the provisions of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act to disseminate literature in this state," passed at December session, 1823.

The undersigned are a committee for the purpose of receiving applications in behalf of poor children.

In making a selection among such as may apply, two children will be taken from the lower election district, three from the middle and three from the upper district.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON,
MORGAN BROWNE,
JOSEPH WICKES, 4th

Feb. 17. 3t

FOR SALE,

A handsome GIG and HARNESS to be seen at Mr. Sims' tavern; good paper will be received in pay. Apply to J. F. Barroll.

BENJAMIN BENSON.

Feb. 17. 3t

Tanning and Currying.

The subscriber having taken that well known stand formerly occupied by James Claypole, in Chestertown, where he intends to carry on the Tanning and Currying business, and keeping, for sale, a general assortment of leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, hides or country produce—he will give cash or leather for hides, and will tan for one half.

He hereby solicits a portion of public patronage, and begs leave to suggest to the farmers an easy and cheap mode of paying for their leather next season, viz. Let your rail timber stand until the sap runs in the spring, then get the bark off of it, and bring it to the subscriber, who will pay for it, in leather, at any time after delivery. This mode will add durability to your rails, and he hopes, relieve you from the necessity of going out of your own county for leather.

Any kind of oak bark will do.

JOHN CRANE.

Dec. 30. tf.

Look at this,



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville, and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week—leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Low's tavern (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at James Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads,) and at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Chas. Sayley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'clock P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH

FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof—twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, *Proprietor.*

Chestertown, Jan. 20. tf.

N. B. The aforegoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhall Packet for Baltimore which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of $6 25 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the pressures incident to the night season. C. S.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas by decree of Kent county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, bearing date the 25th day of September 1824, the subscriber was appointed a Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Carvill, late of Kent County, deceased, or such parts and so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of his debts;—by virtue and in pursuance of said Decree, the undersigned, Trustee, will sell by public auction, at Mr Williams Sims' tavern in Chestertown, on Saturday the 18th of March next, between the hours of three and five o'clock P. M. all that valuable woodland, being part of a tract of land called "Fairlee," lying on the south side of the road leading from Belle-Air to the farms of Richard Frisby and James Bowers, Esqrs. which said woodland was purchased by the said Thomas Carvill of Gen. James Lloyd, containing by survey

85 Acres of Land.

The above property will be offered in parcels or lots of 10, 15 and 20 acres, to suit purchasers.

Any persons, desirous to purchase the above, can, by calling upon the Trustee, have reference to a plot in his possession.

Terms of Sale—that for the amount of the purchase money, Bonds be given, with security to be approved by the Trustee, payable in two equal and annual payments—upon the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, or purchasers by

WM. H. BARROLL, Trustee.

Chestertown, Feb. 17.

Negroes for Life.



I have several valuable Negroes for sale, belonging to the late Rebecca Tilden. They will not be sold out of the state. Apply to

JAMES HARRIS, jr. adm'tor

Feb. 10.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1826. NO. 21.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

VARIETY.

GREATEST RACE ON RECORD.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—On Saturday last the Annual Race over the Washington course terminated, with one of the greatest trials of speed and bottom ever exhibited, on this or any other course in Europe or America. The horses that run during the three preceding days, were handicapped for the cup on Saturday, and as the racing of the week had exhibited some fine horses, every one anticipated a severe contest.—At the hour of entrance three horses were given in to the Stewards, Col. Spann's Bertrand, who won the first day, Mr. Davenport's horse Aratus who won the second, and Mr. Harrison's Creeping Kate, that had won the Sweep Stake. The speed and excellence of Aratus and Kate were no secret to the sportsmen, and being from the same stable, and the friends of Bertrand (always a favourite on this turf) saw that a dreadful strife awaited him. Such fearful odds opposed—Col. Spann decided against running his horse, and it was expected at this moment there would be no race. Mr. Harrison at this juncture agreed to draw one of the horses from his stable in order to contribute to the amusement of the vast assemblage of persons present. After this determination was made, Col. Spann being satisfied that his horse could loose nothing of his well earned reputation, by being beaten in such an unequal match, and being equally desirous to contribute to the sports of the turf, agreed to run his horse, although Aratus and Kate should run, and notified Mr. Harrison of his determination.

As soon as it was positively known that the three horses would run, the most knowing sportsmen were against Bertrand but would only take the field against him. Many bets were made in that way, Bertrand against the field. Many were made upon the several heats. Never was greater anxiety manifested, than was witnessed at the starting, and at the word the three went off in handsome style.—In the first round it was distantly seen that Aratus was to make his greatest effort for the heat and Kate was just to drop within the distance—Bertrand kept close upon the haunches of Aratus and when at fit parts of the course, would under whip and spur, push him to the utmost of his speed The two horses were never separated at length, and for the last half mile, the push was dreadful, and the speed of the horses so nearly equal, that the heat was gained by Aratus, by half a neck. Kate just came within her distance.

The friends of Bertrand at this moment were desponding, and the betters of "The field, against Bertrand" were more numerous and confident. The second heat afforded many bets, the friends of Bertrand taking him against Aratus. It was now foreseen that Kate was to take the second heat if possible, knowing the inability of Aratus to run such another heat with so dreadful a competitor as Bertrand. In the first round of the second heat, Kate passed ahead very galantly, Bertrand near to her, whilst Aratus kept at a doubtful distance, and from his position it could not well be determined what was his object, many believing he would make a push in the third round and if successful decide the race in two heats. Bertrand kept a very even course, and whilst he was looking out ahead, took care to drop Aratus so far astern as to fear nothing from him. A friend to the success of Bertrand who was on the back of the Course for the purpose of regulating the running of him according to circumstance, as soon as he saw Aratus did not intend to try for the heat and knowing the speed of Kate, directed the rider of Bertrand to fall within his distance and let Kate have the heat. Bertrand was accordingly moderated in his speed, which was soon discovered, by the lively Bob Woody, who was riding Kate, and he hauled up Kate. As soon as Bertrand's rider saw Kate in hand, he determined to steal a march upon her if possible, and in the last quarter gave the whip and spur to Bertrand, and pushed Kate so closely, that the heat was won by half a length only by Kate, Aratus just fell within his distance.

After this heat, the bets were *four* to *three* against Bertrand, taking the field against him. The feelings of all, that were before indifferent, were now enlisted in favor of Bertrand. They saw a noble gallant animal, brought through two heats under whip and spur by numbers, and successful combination and management. His friends that backed him at starting, were now fearful of the issue.—But, on talking with the rider of Bertrand, they were somewhat relieved, he declaring the certainty of his ability to take the next heat, and his belief that if he had not been directed to ease his poise the third round of the second heat, he could have beaten it.

The third heat was entered upon with the most intense anxiety. The friends of Bertrand came out warmly in his favor now, and offered bets for the heat. Many were taken. Bertrand now had to make a great exertion—for if this heat was lost, all was lost but reputation. He took the track early in the heat, and by hard running kept it throughout, beating Kate about a length—Aratus just falling within the distance. The burst of exultation was loud and long continued. Bertrand had exhibited himself capable of great and long continued effort. The friends of Bertrand had regained much confidence. They saw that Kate was put *hors de combat*, but they still saw Aratus comparatively fresh for the contest, having run at his ease, during Kate's contest, with Bertrand.

The fourth heat Kate was drawn; and Bertrand and Aratus, were now to decide the contest single hand. Aratus had been saved two successive heats, and Bertrand had run three successive heats under whip and spur. At starting Aratus exhibited the advantages of his rest, and took the lead, Bertrand hanging upon his haunches. In the second round Bertrand made a desperate push, and run locked with Aratus for near half a mile. Expectation was on tiptoe at this juncture, and when at the turn Bertrand was compelled to fall in. All feared for the result On the 3d and last round, at the same point, Bertrand made his last push and succeeded in passing his antagonist, and taking the track. Aratus now hung at his haunches, until the last quarter, when the great and last effort was made, and the heat was won by Bertrand, by half a length.—The burst of joy at this moment was long, loud and reiterated again and again.—The great horse of the South, had performed the greatest race on record.—Bertrand's reputation was now placed beyond the reach of contingencies. The Eagle that was hawked at by mousing owls, had not only escaped unhurt, but had risen to a more sublime and towering height. Bertrand was one of the first horses in the world. The great reputation he had already gained, left him now without a rival. All were gratified at his victory. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs in exultation, and their smiles of joy gave new lustre to their beauty. Congratulations seemed to be passing between all. The *great* trial had resulted in favor of the *great* horse. So fine a race was never run on the Washington course, and the oldest sportsmen avowed they never saw any thing superior on any turf. The day was very warm; the sun bright and clear, and all seemed delighted and charmed with the sports of the day. The following is the time of running:—

The 1st Heat was run in	5 min.	47 1-2 sec.
2d do	5 do	47 1-2 do
3d do	5 do	53 1-2 do
4th do	5 do	53 1-2 do

Thus 12 miles were run in 23 minutes 22 seconds. The great Eclipse race* was 12 miles in 23 min. 50 sec.

Bertrand has won the three first days over the Charleston course for the three last years, and two handicap purses.—Bertrand never was beaten four miles, and is now considered the first horse in America. He is without injury from the race, and we hope to witness his powers the next year. We understood there will be racing every day in the week next year, and from the flourishing and permanent state of the Club, who have determined to purchase the course and apply for an act of incorporation—the Charleston Races will offer to strangers many inducements to visit them.

The citizens of Charleston will add to the sports in future by a plate to be run for on the Tuesday preceding the regular races.

The following officers of the Club were re-elected:—

Col. M'PHERSON, President.

Col. PINCKNEY, Vice-President.

The other officers to be appointed by the President and Vice-President.

*Between that horse and Henry, in May 1823.

From the (Indiana) Western Register.

Thomas Pucket against the World.—This gentleman is a resident farmer in this county. In personal powers few excel him and for courage and veracity he is respected among his neighbors.—He is remarkably active in driving Cattle, Hogs &c. through the woods.—About a year ago while Mr. Pucket was in search of some Hogs in the woods near Eel River, he discovered a Bear and hastened to a cottage not far distant to obtain a gun, but on his return the bear had fled, being dissatisfied with himself for letting the animal escape, he declared that should another opportunity occur, he could and would drive a bear home with him. The other day while in the woods near Eel River he had the satisfaction of seeing another bear; but much larger than the one which escaped from him before, and resolved to put his plan into execution. He accordingly procured a stick and being mounted upon an animal of excellent bottom and speed, rode up and "commanded the Bear who was lying down to run"—who raised up his head, looked at Pucket, opened his mouth and stretching himself, laid down again seemingly unconcerned. Pucket then rode near to him and again accosted when Bruin 'took the track,' and Pucket gave close pursuit—the race was a close one for several miles—Bruin became considerably exhausted, would lay down upon the ice when crossing the small branches in their route, and when Pucket would ride up to and present him his stick Bruin would bite the end of it and again commence running, and would show a great inclination to go towards Eel River, but Pucket, by intercepting would turn his course, and at length succeeded in reaching the road leading from Eel river to Honey Creek, and suceeded finally in driving the Bear within a few miles of home when night coming on, and the feet of the Bear becoming sore from having travelled over frozen ground, he utterly refused to travel, notwithstanding Pucket would strike him with an enormous club. Mr. Pucket then meeting his brother procured a gun and dispatched his game after having driven him a distance of near eighteen miles, upon a straight line from the place where they had started. He was offered a gun in the morning by a man on the road, but refused to shoot the Bear declaring he would drive him to Terre Haute. Frequent contests occurred between the Bear and Mr. Pucket during the day, which he relates with much good humour. The Bear was remarkably fat, and weighed between four and five hundred pounds.

From the Little Falls, Herkimer Co. Friend.

Singular Case.—A friend, who is well acquainted with the fact, has given us the following information.

A young man named Davenport, aged about nineteen, and a resident of West Brunswick, in the north part of this county, was returning home from his day's work in usual health on the evening of Thursday the 9th ultimo, but was found dead, (or apparently so,) the next morning, in the road about one hundred rods from his father's house. On the 11th, a coroners inquest was called, who pronounced the cause of his death unknown. From this time, the body was observed to discover various signs of gradually returning life, and after the funeral ceremonies on the 12th, the coffin being opened for the view of spectators the corpse presented a most unusual appearance, the color had returned to the cheeks—the countenance like that of a person in a quiet sleep—and large drops of sweat were standing on the forehead! The young man's father refused to have him buried—physicians were called and several experiments were tried, in the hope of restoring the vital spark—all however, proved unavailing, and after keeping him till Tuesday the 14th ult. the body was committed to the grave.

[The Rev. Mr. Tenant, of N. J. many years ago, we believe, put on a similar appearance & his friends kept him 9 days, delaying from day to day, the funeral, and making expertments to revive or resuscitate him. The physician persevered in his efforts, and entreated the family to allow him to proceed, and finally he begged them to allow but fifteen minutes longer, and in that time, he revived and lived many years.]—*N. Y. Nat. Advocate.*

ANOTHER "BLOODY BUSINESS."

NORFOLK, March 3.—Lieut. William T. Bourne, of the Marine Corps, attached to Major Anderson's command, at the Gosport Navy Yard, was killed by a pistol shot, on Saturday morning last, near the foot bridge between the Marine Barracks and the Hospital. From the evidence given in at the inquest held over the body and from other sources, we are enabled to state the following particulars respecting this shocking occurrence:—Between the deceased and Lieut. Smith, of the same corps, a feud had for some time existed, originating in some bickerings upon points of duty, which would have resulted in a duel in the early stage of it but for the prompt interference of their commanding officer. Their animosity, however, appears to have been so deep-rooted, that neither this check, nor the remonstrances of their friends could incline them to a reconciliation. Orders were therefore given to the guards to report to the officer in command every suspicious movement of these misguided young men, from which the intention of a rencontre might be inferred. Accordingly on Saturday morning last, shortly after day break, the Sergeant of the guard reported to Capt. Linton, the officer on duty, that Lieutenants Smith and Bourne were seen a few minutes before to leave the Barracks together, upon which Capt. L. ordered him to take a file of men and go in quest of them across the foot bridge, and at the same time despatched scouts in other directions, with his orders for the absentees to return immediately to their quarters. The party sent in the direction of the foot bridge, proceeded as far as the Hospital, distant about a quarter of a mile without seeing the objects of their search, and were on their return when they were startled by the report of two pistols, as near together as possible, within forty paces of them.

They rushed to the spot, and beheld Lieut. Bourne lying on his back, and the blood flowing from a wound in his side, and near him stood Lieut. Smith, with a pistol in his hand, a similar one lying on the ground by Lieut. Bourne. On the appearance of the sergeant and his men, Lieut. Smith took up the other pistol, and handing both to the sergeant, desired him to carry them to the Barracks. He then turned away and proceeded in the direction of the Barracks himself, while the men slowly followed, bearing Lieut. Bourne, who still survived, though unable to speak. As they entered the Barracks, they met Smith coming out, who enquired where Lieut. Bourne was shot? and learning that the ball had entered about two inches below the right breast he hurried away. We understand he came directly to Norfolk, and is reported to have taken passage in one of the New York packets, which sailed Saturday afternoon; but we have conversed with a gentleman, who assured us that he crossed over to Hampton, where he hired a horse and gig and proceeded to York. Bourne survived only an hour after he was carried to the Barracks. On account of the absence of the Coroner, the Inquest was not convened until yesterday. Their verdict was, that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot fired by Constantine Smith.

It is the general belief that they fought without seconds; but the sergeant in his testimony before the Inquest stated that he saw two men, as he came up, hurrying away through the bushes, and soon after heard the rattling of carriage wheels; which renders it probable that they were duly provided in this particular. We understand that Lieutenant Bourne was the challenger.

We were not personally acquainted with either of the parties, but are informed that they were both very deserving officers.

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the *Scions*, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining choice fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expedtious and requires no stalk or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows;—Take the scion as for engrafting, and at any time after the first of February, and till the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch or wax, rosin and tallow, and bury it in the ground, the buds uppermost, whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way, will bear in three or four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. Doctor Paige, of this village, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, the middle of last month, two of which are now in blossom at the surface of the ground and appear flourishing! The composition he used was melted shoemaker's wax.—*Oswego paper.*

STEAM BOAT MACHINERY.

The following improvements have recently been made in England:—

"The boilers are improved by a pressure of 200 lbs. to the square inch—the common working pressure is 25 lbs.—there are two safety valves, one for the Engineer, and one for the captain, which "blow" at about 35lbs: but in addition to this, there is a wonderful safeguard lately adopted; there is a valve of 4 inches diameter which is filled with a column of Mercury that will resist a pressure of 60 lbs. but immediately it gets beyond that the Mercury is forced out, and the diameter of the valve is sufficient for the whole of the generated steam to escape; thus rendering it impossible (with the most common attention) to burst the boiler even if there were any danger without this great safeguard. In the event of fire in the Engine Room, it will be so enclosed by bulk-heads of three inch plank, calked, that the room can be instantly filled with water, without inconvenience to the passengers, and the cabins will by these means be kept cooler than heretofore."

From the Boston Patriot. March 4.

EXECUTION.—Yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, *John Halloran*, aged 27 years, was executed on the warf, in the rear of the County Jail; for the murder of Jona. Houghton, the Watchman, in December last. A large number of persons were present, on the surrounding wharves, to witness the execution.

CROSS-CUT CANAL.—A few days since, we noticed the commencement of a new City at the Eastern outlet of the Great canal across the peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.—The Freeman's Journal thus announces the establishment of a new City at the Western outlet of the Canal on the Chesapeake waters:

"Another city has been laid out on the line of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. The situation is handsome and elevated and affords a safe harbour. It is at the western debouch on the head waters of the *Chesapeake Bay*. It will be a place of great importance, for a part of the trade of the Bay will be at this settlement, as will also the deposit or sale of the produce, etc. coming down the river Susquehanna, and where coal and lumber yards may be established to advantage."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Monday, March 6.

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

By the H. of D. March 6, 1826.

Whereas the remains of our departed friends are always held sacred, and it is no less due to those patriotic strangers, who died in the service of this country during the revolutionary war, and to the citizens of other states who during the late war, died in service, that their graves should be enclosed in a proper manner, so that their memories may be held in grateful remembrance; therefore,

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorised and requested, to have the graves of the brave Frenctmen, who died at Annapolis during the revolutionary war, and of those patriotic citizens of the Pennsylvania militia who also died at Annapolis during the late war, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and cause willow and poplar trees to be planted around the same and a suitable monument erected at the spot, and to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for the sum necessary to carry this resolution into effect.

On motion by Farquhar, the following resolution was read:

By the H of Delegates, March 6, 1826.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to John Brewer, William Kilty, Gideon Pearce, Thomas S. Alexander and Isaac Hines, each the sum of one hundred dollars, as a further compensation for their extraordinary services during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Boon, the following report was twice read and concurred with and the resolution sent to the senate.

Whereas, it appears by the provision of of a law passed Dec. session 1820, chap. 131, that the president and directors of Chester bridge company, or the managers named in an act of Dec session 1819 chap. 153, are obligated to the state of Maryland in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, to make the draw of said bridge 40 feet wide, out of the clear proceeds of the lottery mentioned in the two acts above named, within twelve months after the completion of said lottery. And whereas, it now appears that the time thus allowed may not be sufficient for the fulfilment of said obligation, in a proper manner therefore, Be it Resolved, That the managers above mentioned, or the president and directors of Chester bridge company, as the case may be, be allowed one year, (in addition to the time heretofore limited,) to make the draw of said bridge 40 feet wide.

Tuesday, March 7.

The bill to authorise the trustees of the poor of Kent county to purchase a farm or tract of land for the use of the poor, and to sell the present alms-house of said county, and for other purposes, were returned to the senate.

Wednesday, March 8.

The bill to authorise warranting on constables, bonds; the bill to authorise the recovery of certain costs in suits instituted on administration and guardian bonds, and the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorise a lottery to raise a sum of money to clear out creeks leading to and from Upper Marlbro' and Queen Anne,

in Prince George's county, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

The bill concerning mortgages and other deeds, was read the second time, passed, and returned to the senate.

The supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent free negroes from selling corn, wheat, or tobacco, without having a license for that purpose from a justice of the peace, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

EXTRACTS
OF LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Commercial Adv. March 9.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

We have news from Russia, via Paris and Gibraltar, later than any of our previous European advices. It appears now certain, that Constantine has relinquished the throne of the Czars, and that his brother Nicholas had ascended it. Capt. Tubbs therefore, was not incorrect in the verbal intelligence which he brought of this event, and which had probably reached London subsequently to date of any papers brought by the Commodore Barry. There was, as it will be seen, a 'little spec' of civil war in the Russian Capital, on the assumption of the crown by Nicholas; but it was soon dispelled, without much bloodshed. What effect this change will have upon the political relations of the continent, or whether it will have any, remains to be seen. It seems strange that Constantine should so quietly relinquish the strongest sceptre in the world. Perhaps he looks for another. Constantinople?

PARIS, Jan. 11

Very unfavourable intelligence arrived at Paris yesterday from St. Petersburg. On the 26th ult. the Manifesto of Nicholas I. was published. It explains clearly and in detail, the account of Constantine's renunciation; and the acts, which set it forth, are annexed at full length.—On the same day the Regiments of the Guards were to have taken the oath. At 11 o'clock in the morning some kept backward, although most of them were ready. It was soon ascertained the Moscow regiment made difficulties. Two companies of Grenadiers of that regiment went out of the barracks with the colors, and proclaimed Constantine I. This troop proceeded to the Place Isaac, where it was soon augmented by a party of the dregs of the populace, some soldiers and marines of the guards. No other corps took part in the sedition, and it appears that the number of rebels did not exceed 2000 men. Gen. Miloradovitch went to the place to harangue the rebels; but at that instant a man fired a pistol at him, and he died a few hours after. The Emperor himself appeared unarmed, and endeavored in vain to quell the mutiny. At length, finding all mild means fruitless, and after having uselessly explained the circumstances of Constantine's renunciation, he was forced to cause troops and cannon to come up.—The rebels formed themselves into a square battalion, and had the audacity to fire first, but were soon dispersed and pursued in all directions. The number of killed is computed at two hundred. At 6 o'clock order was restored; nevertheless the troops which remained faithful, (and they formed the greater part,) bivouacked all night around the Palace. The Grand Duke Michael who had arrived at St. Petersburgh at the moment of the tumult, succeded in bringing to duty the six companies of the Moscow regiment who did not take part in the revolt, but had refused to take the oath, and conducted them to the aid of his brother. Gen. Fridenrichs and Gen. Schenschin were wounded. The Emperor who throughout the day displayed the most noble character, reviewed the troops on the following day (Dec. 27.) The marines of the Guards manifested the greatest repentance and obtained their pardon; but several officers were arrested. During four hours which were passed in parleying before it was determined to employ force, the number of the rebels augmented very little, and it is most probable that the greater part were rather misled than culpable.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

Yesterday the Packet ship *James Cropper*, Capt. Marshall, arrived from Liverpool, having sailed on the 16th of January. The packet ship *Edward Bonaffe*, Capt. Funk, arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the 15th January.

RUSSIA.

By these arrivals we have London papers of the 14th January, and Paris of the same date; but their contents, with respect to the late transactions in the north of Europe, are no later than the news received last week via Gibraltar.—The abdication or rather positive determination of Constantine not to ascend the throne made vacant by the death of his brother, is confirmed by the official documents.

THE GREEKS.

The news from Greece, such as it is, is more favorable than we had reason to expect. Ibrahim Pacha had again summoned the garrison of Missolonghi to surrender, and is said to have offered them very advantageous terms. The only answer given by the garrison was, that they waited his coming under the walls of Missolonghi, where they could discuss more maturely the articles of the capitulation proposed. The Turkish fleet had retired from before Missolonghi under the guns of Patras, and the Greek fleet under Admirals Miaulis and Sachturis, were before the former, with which they had free access, and were storing the fortress with provisions and the munitions of war.

SPAIN.—The editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette has received files of Madrid papers to the 4th January.

The Court was to go into deep mourning for the Russian Sovereign, from the 7th of the same month. A Royal Decree dated the 28th December, creates and nominates a Council of State for the administration of all branches of the royal government. It announces that—"the councellors, chosen for their loyalty, acquirements and experience in business, shall enjoy full political security, in order that they may without fear, suspicion, or sinister influence of any kind, express their opinions and suffrages, as faithful vassals or subjects should do; and, that, to such end, they shall not be separated nor banished from the Court or royal presence, but for positive transgressions, and virtue of an express order of his Royal Majesty."—Don Francisco Tadeo Colomarde is appointed minister of the Interior; Don Lopez Ballesteros, Minister of Finance: Marquis Zembrano, of war.—All the Ministers of State are ex-officio members of the Council; in which are included also, the Archbishop of Toledo, the Bishop of Leon, Father Alameda; the Duke of San Carlos, and various others. The Duke del Infantado remained prime minister. Among the subjects on which the Council were to be immediately engaged are—"the preservation of the rights of legitimacy, and the grave concerns of the Royal *possessions* beyond sea, which seek to be dissociated from the mother-country."

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

Wednesday, March 8.—In the senate yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1826, was passed: and the bill to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands within the state of Mississippi, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—The bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was called up and after some debate on the item of the appropriation of $17,000, for the purchase of land at Throg's Point, N. Y. for the purpose of erecting a fort, on motion of Mr. Harrison the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, calling on the President for information as to certain practices in the re-sale of relinquished lands, and the propriety of allowing a right of repurchase, under certain conditions to the original purchaser. Mr. Kellog, of New-York, offered a resolution to amend the constitution, by taking away the election of President from the House and giving the right to voters to vote direct for President and Vice President, each individual to have a right to vote for two persons, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the state. The Committee on the Territories were instructed by a resolution on motion of Mr. Conway, of Arkansas, to make appropriation for compensation to the members of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas, and refunding to the Territory the amount heretofore paid for the same purpose.—Mr. Wood, of New York, laid on the table a resolution to require that resolutions authorising the payment of money for services not previously required by law, should lie one day on the table.

The discussion on the amendments to the Constitution was resumed in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union when Mr. Cambreleng spoke in reply to Mr. Stoors, and in favor of the amendments. Mr. Stoors made a brief rejoinder; and was followed by Mr. Drayton, who spoke for nearly an hour, in favor of the amendments; but before he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose.

Thursday, March 9.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. The motion to strike out the appropriation of $17,000 dollars for the purchase of land at Throg's Point with a view to the erection of a fort at that place was rejected by a vote of 26 to 12. An ineffectual motion was made to resume the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Herrick, of Maine, laid on the table a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that propositions to amend the Constitution, shall not be offered more than once in ten years. He accompanied his resolution with some remarks, in which truth was masked under the visor of humour. Some discussion took place on the amendments made in the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill, some of which were disagreed to, and returned to the Senate. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, concluded his remarks, and Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor for to-day.

Friday, March 10.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1826, was returned from the House of Representatives, and their amendments were insisted on. On motion by Mr Chambers the consideration of Executive business was resumed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Whipple, of New-Hampshire, laid on the table a resolution calling on the President of the United States, to communicate information relative to officers of the Revolutionary army on half-pay. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for a report of the Board of Engineers in 1819, relative to the system of National Defence. On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, a committee was ordered to be appointed on the subject of an adjournment of the present session, and an earlier meeting of the next.

After the routine business of the day was concluded, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke nearly three hours, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. M'Duffie. The expectation of the speech of Mr. Everett, had filled the galleries; and while we can say, on the one hand, that a more flattering and universal attention was never paid to any young member, on his first serious effort, we may be allowed, on the other hand, to observe, that never was attention better compensated than on this occasion. Taken as a whole, the speech was as great an effort of the human mind, as we have witnessed on the floor of Congress; and the effect which it produced appeared to us to be uniform and unequivocal.

Saturday, March 11.—In the Senate, the business was wholly of an Executive nature.

The business in the House of Representatives yesterday was confined to the amendments in the General Appropriation Bill, as made in the Senate; and to the Bill for the relief of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Kentucky. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Brent, of La. directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing that vessels at sea shall carry lights in the night.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SLAVE TRADE.

By the following copied from Nassau papers, of the 4th inst. received at the Baltimore Gazette office, by the schooner Leo, it will be seen that the slave trade is getting more precarious every day, in consequence of the vigilance of the English and French cruizers:

"The French Frigate Antigone, while cruizing lately on the South side of Cuba, captured the French brig Hyppolite, with SLAVES from the coast of Africa, and dispatched her under the charge of Lieut Gilbert for Martinique—On the 7th ult. the Hyppolite was wrecked at Mayaguana, soon after which the wreck was fallen in with by the sloops Lively, and Diana, which took on board the slaves, Lieut. Gilbert and the crew, who were landed at Nassau.

"About a fortnight ago his Majesty's schooner Union, Lieut. Lowe, while cruizing on the coast of Cuba, gave chase to a Spanish brigantine, which, in order to avoid pursuit ran on shore near Manatee, and on being boarded proved to be the Majico, from the coast of Africa, with slaves. The Spaniards had previously landed 200 of the slaves, and escaped with them into the woods. The vessel was then got afloat with upwards of 170 slaves on board, carried to Havana, and delivered over to the Mixed Commission there. We are informed that the Spaniards in forcing the poor Africans to leave the vessel, had cut and wounded several of them, and others in being forcibly carried on shore had been drowned.

By a vessel from the neighborhood of Ragged Island, we learn that H. M. brig Ferret, Captain Hobson, had lately captured on the north side of Cuba, a Spanish schooner from the coast of Africa, with about fifty slaves on board, mostly in a wretched sickly state.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated

HAVANA, Feb 21st, 1826.

The squadron consisting of the Lealtad, Iberia, Perla, Sabina and Cassilda frigates, and Habanera schooner, under the command of Commodore Laborde, sailed on Sunday morning last for St. Jago, and after landing there a regiment of troops, they proceeded, it is supposed, to cruize off Carthagena, but their future destination is not positively known.

The two first ships rate fifty guns, and the three others forty four guns.

The British brig Ferret has sent another slave ship into port with negroes; this makes the second within a month.

We have news from Jamaica to the 11th inst. It appears that the expedition from Carthagena against this Island has been given up.

PERU—BOLIVAR.

Lima papers to the 3d of December were received in New York, on Thursday—they contain an account of the celebration of the birth day of Bolivar, by the citizens of Lima, on the 28th of October. On the evening preceeding, cannon were fired, the balconies, gates and houses, which had been decorated, were splendidly illuminated, and fire works were exhibited in the great square, where a large concourse had assembled.—The besieging army of Callao also celebrated the day. At each corner of the square was raised an arch of flowers inscribed with two Spanish verses, beginning with a reference to the "Anglo-Americans" and WASHINGTON. Some spirited toasts were drunk at an entertainment which succeeded.

The enemy were still in Callao.—On the 28th they fired 426 cannon shot, 28 shells and 17 grenades.

A newspaper was established in Lima, under the title "*El Peruano Independiente*" published once a week and promises to be useful.

The troubles in Chili, of which much has been said but little known in this country, have entirely subsided, and it appears that the refractory movements among some of the military at Santiago had no connection with revolutionary designs but originated in local causes which the government had since removed, and appeared disposed to overlook the conduct of the delinquents by omitting to prosecute them.

A communication has been handed to us as from James Lee, an intelligent and apparently respectable colored man, who has recently returned from Hayti. After a residence of more than a year on the Island, during which he suffered greatly, he states that he made his escape on the 28th November last, but was compelled to leave his family behind. There were he thinks, two hundred emigrants at the Cape when he left, in a destitute situation: and without any thing upon which to subsist. He with his family were for three months on the mountains, a distance from the Cape, and in all that time he states that he neither tasted or saw a piece of meat, their only diet consisting of green beans and cabbage boiled without salt, or any thing to render even that hard fare palatable. He warns his African brethren to beware of the allurements held out; for, that instead of experiencing kindness and attention, they will be treated with barbarity and cruelty. *Hartford Times.*

TRENTON, (N. J.) March 4.

Distressing Accident.—Last Sunday morning, while Jesse Coleman, an aged and respectable inhabitant, of Nottingham township, near this city, was attending a meeting at the Square, where the funeral service of one of his sons, Jesse Coleman, jun. who had died a few days before, was to be preached, his house together with that of his deceased son, which adjoined it, took fire and was consumed. Not an article of any kind was saved from the flames. Two small children were the only individuals about the house at the time; and it is not known how the fire originated.

SUMMARY.

Commodore Porter, says the National Journal, will embark at New-York, for Mexico, in a few days. He takes with him two sons, and he is also accompanied by Edmund Law, Esq. of this city.

It is stated in a western paper, that Desha, the younger, the murderer of Baker, has been released from prison by his father, the Governor of Kentucky.

The West Point Barracks, occupied by troops, has been burnt down.

A writer in the New York Mercantile Advertiser, corrects Mr. Randolph about Guatemala. He says of the people, that instead of being "essentially black," there are very few of them who are wholly or in part of African descent. The writer had visited all the principal cities, and believes that he did not see six black faces while he was in the country. In the southern provinces, the people appear to have the following proportions: Indian 85, white 5, white and Indian mixed 15: in the northern, Indian 75, white 10, white and Indian mixed 15. The gentleman presumes that Mr. *Randolph* will not call a mixed population of white and Indian, "essentially black." [It is well known that Mr. R. is proud of being a descendant of Pocahontas.] There are no slaves in Guatemala.

Corn is selling in Cheraw, S. C. at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

It was reported by the ship Hope, which arrived at Havana 22d ult. in 22 days from Pernambuco, that Buenos Ayres was blockaded by a Brazilian squadron.

WET FEET.—How often do we see people trampling about in the mud with leather soaked through, and how often do such people when they return home sit down by the fire side and permit their feet to dry without changing either stockings or shoes. Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking and rheumatism and inflamation, which enable the doctors to ride in their carriages! Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and lungs and when such diseases have once taken place, "the house is on fire"—danger is not far off, therefore let us entreat our readers no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.

Medical Advocate.

From the Democratic Press.

'I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my lips, let no dog bark.'

Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH has brought forth another speech, if speech that may be called, which speech is none. It is what he himself calls a string of "very tedious and desultory remarks." It covers something more than seven wide columns of the Intelligencer, and touches and treats of almost every thing, every body, and every country. We despair of giving our readers an adequate idea of this wilderness of ideas, yet we feel strangely temoted to attempt something in the nature of an analysis, or rather abstract of this heterogeneous medley.—We shall do it with all regard for accuracy, inserting nothing however small, or out of the way, singular or unexpected, which is not in its proper place as introduced by the descendants of Pocahontas.

Mr. R. in the first place, informs his hearers, that although not "inoculated with the Spanish American fever," yet he is greatly smitten with the love of Spanish proverbs, as "the most pithy and pungent in the world." He next hopes the session draws to a close, as "it will very soon be time to plant corn." With "sincerity of heart" he thus laments the "mortification and distress" he has endured at having "so often lately thrown" himself on the attention of the senate.—Having buried his mortification and distress, we are, in the same breath, assured of his happiness in being able to say, that which in point of fact is not true, that "Virginia has placed herself in array—in array against this government—No, Sir, not this government but the mal-administration of it." Admits that his conceptions are crude, but as well digested as in his power. The Senate is declared to be a Congress of deputies from sovereign and Independent states, where the member who obtrudes himself too frequently cheapens himself, loses his reputation, if he has any, and destroys his usefulness. No member there shall be heard "for his much speaking or vain repetitions."—Hopes he will be pardoned as he never has been able "to make what is called a *regular speech*"—which he thinks is "sometimes extremely dull," and then compares to "a chain bridge." As an illustration of a regular speech radically defective," he cites "the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Cohen against the state of Virginia."

We are next plunged head and ears, into the question of Negro Slavery"—thinks that "if the whites in the southern states, superior in numbers, intelligence and courage, suffer themselves to be vanquished, they deserve to have negroes for their task masters and for the husbands of their wives." From the southern states Mr. R. strides to Great Britain, where he says "a total change in public opinion" on this subject has taken place, except among those who are "knee deep in corruption." From the time he read Clarkson's pamphlet, Mr. R. thinks he was as mad as Clarkson himself. The Senate are here reproached, with having some twenty years ago, passed a bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and informed that John Randolph does "not often agree with Wm. Cobett." Next come the Abolition Society, of which the speaker announces he was once a member but became a backslider. He then gives this society credit for having given "the first impulse to this *black* ball of Spanish American Revolution," regards them as intemperate and misled, wishing to establish freedom, and "on a foundation slippery and red with human blood and judicial murder." Wilberforce, the President of the English Bible Society, and others are named among the fanatics and enthusiasts. The Crusaders are mentioned, for the purpose of contrasting them with these modern societies: he gives as was to be expected, the preference to the Crusaders. Talks of "the rich and pious Jew of Arimathea," of the Pharisees and Saracens, and solemnly declares that the affections of the Abolition and other such societies, "are more strongly rivited on the "French African descendants of Hayti—or the negroes of Jamaica and Sierra Leone, then on our unfortunate Southerns." Next march in the Prussians, the battle of Jena, Freemason's Hall, London, and divers other strange persons and things, to illustrate the love of the black, the sambo, the mulatto and the mastizo population, rather than of the whites. We are here amused with many ridiculously fanciful speculations; touching Virginia, Cuba, Spain, and Spanish America. It is suggested that the "President of the United States may be taken out of his palace, in the dead of night, put into a boat, taken down the Potomac, and shipped off to a foreign country"—this Mr. R. regards as the suggestion of "a moon strunk madman," yet he gravly puts it before the Senate, which body he compares to the Roman senate when Rome was invaded by the Gauls. Suddenly we are transported to Texas, to the Upper Red River and New Mexico, for the express purpose of having a kick at the Secretary of State. The orator next informs us, that he is "*not* an acute Philosopher," enters upon the duties of a Philloger and Etymologist, traces several words to their original meaning to the great edification of the Senate, and makes many grave and curious speculations.

Mr. Fox we are told was a statesman an orator, and "the first debater the world ever saw"—that Mr. Pitt was "a most expert gladiator" in Parliament, and would have made "a professor of Rhetoric;" but that as a minister "his great measures all failed"—and that a monument was voted to "General Packenham for his glorious attack on New Orleans." With great facility we are now carried back to the restoration of the misguided unteachable bigot race" of the Stuart's and then, to the restoration of the Bourbons, for the purpose of being told that the present President of the United States is the son of his Father, a former

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president. "I do not speak," we now use the very words of this distinguished son of Pocahontas., "in the future, but in the *plus quam perfectum*, in the preterpluperfect tense."

Reference is next made to the Dutch war for independence, to prove that "Spain is made of sterner stuff," than to recognise the independence of South America. The wars arising out of the French Revolution, are next brought on the tapis, for the purpose of complimenting England, at the expense of ancient Rome. The Declaration of Independence, and its declaration that "all men are free and equal," are here denounced as giving to the world "a most pernicious falsehood." This is a theme in which the orator indulges at some length, and is wound up by his denouncing the Declaration of Independence, as a "*fanfaronade of nonsense*," and its author set forth as "the professor of an university rather than an old Statesman." This spleen and ill-humor is relieved by a quotation from Burke, where we are let down by the run to Dr Mitchell, for the purpose of combatting the dogma, that a Whale is not a fish. The doctrine of original sin is next touched upon from which Mr. R. passes to the "moral atmosphere" and "physical atmosphere of London," its physical excitement and bustle, and how they habitually stimulate "the pulse of life." We are next informed that to cure a man of the consequences of those deleterious atmospheres and moral stimuli, the physicians "insist upon plaistering him an inch thick with mercurial ointment, and I know not what active poisons without, and filling him to the throat with calomel and jalap." From the Quack in Medicine we pass to "the politico-religious Quack," whose nostrums he regards as more dangerous than those of the Medical Quack. A discourse is here introduced on the "imprescriptible rights of kings and the imprescriptible rights of Negro slaves." After much wild and incoherent declamation, Mr. Randolph concludes, with a threat that he will blow the President of the United States "sky high—sky high."



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1826.

The Panama Question settled.—Through the attention of friend from Washington, we are enabled to state, that the Senate remained in session from noon on Tuesday last, until half past two on Wednesday morning—most of which time was occupied in executive business. The Committee of Foreign Relations had reported against the expediency of sending a mission to Panama—A substitute to the Report was proposed by Mr. Benton, stating that the mission was not expedient until certain previous information relative to the manner of proceeding, objects, &c. of the Congress be obtained. The vote was then taken on Mr. Benton's motion, ayes 19, nays 25. On the question to adopt the report of the committee the vote stood, ayes 19, nays 24—our member having left the Senate, from indisposition, in the interim.

The nominations of Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. SERGEANT were then taken up and agreed to; the former by eyes 27, nays 17; the latter, ayes 26, nays 18. The Senate then resolved to remove the injunction of secrecy, so far as related to the votes of the Senate, and their proceedings, on particular designated days

Maryland Legislature.—The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on the 9th inst. Two hundred and twenty-eight laws have been passed during the session, some of them of great importance to the interests of the state. The bill to create a Board of Public Works, was got thro' the Senate by a small majority, and also the general improvement bill, which appropriates half a million of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, half a million to the Lateral Canal from the Potomac to Baltimore, half a million to the Canal from York Haven to Baltimore, and two hundred thousand dollars for objects of internal improvement on the Eastern Shore.

The expenses to the state, for the last session of the legislature, have been *three thousand four hundred dollars* LESS than last year.

We give a list, this week, of the Laws of a general nature, and of those which relate more particularly to this section of the state, passed at the last session of the legislature.

We perceive the Executive have made a change in the board of lottery commissioners, by putting Mr. W. R. Stewart in place of Mr. J. B. Ringgold.

FLOUR has been selling in Baltimore the present week by wholesale at $4 37 a $4 50. Wheat, per bushel 80 to 85 cts. Corn 70 to 73 cts. Oats 40 to 42. White Beans $1 50 to $1 75. Peas 95. Clover seed $3 75 to $4 00. Flaxseed 90 cts.

Gen. PHILIP REED, we are authorised to say, will serve, if elected, to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford counties, in the next Congress of the United States.

Col. *Wm. C. Miller* is a candidate for Congress, from the district composed of Harford, Cecil and Kent counties, at present represented by Col. Mitchell.

Col. Miller states in the Baltimore Patriot, that if Col. Mitchell should concent to serve again, he will not be one of his competitors.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED, at her late residence in Kent county, on the 7th inst. Mrs. LEONORA SCOTT, consort of Mr. Solomon Scott, and eldest daughter of John Page, Esq. in the 33d year of her age.

Through life the deceased secured the affections of all who knew her by her affable manner, her amiable temper, and her benevolent disposition; but it was not until suffering the confinement of a protracted illness of nearly two years, that her character fully developed itself; her fortitude and her resignation then proved her purity and piety.

A few weeks before her death, addressing herself to her sorrowful Father, with a countenance full of hope, and at peace with her Heavenly Master, she said—"Though I mourn, and am grievously afflicted in this world, yet the tears I shed for my sins shall be turned into joy; Though my soul will be released from this poor emaciated frame of mortal flesh, and my body be crumbled into dust; yet shall I live, and see my blessed Redeemer, whom my soul loved, and be united to him for ever and ever."

She has left behind her an indulgent and kind husband and three small children to deplore this bereavement. This sad tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, is affectionately offered by one who knew her worth, and who travelled with her from her earliest days, through the rugged and thorny path of life.

The late Mail Robbery.—We learn from the American of this morning, says the Baltimore Gazette of the 14th inst. that one of the mail drivers who had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late mail robbery, has confessed the crime, and also the whole arrangements by which the robbery was committed. It appears that four persons were concerned, two drivers and two others. On the day of the robbery, the drivers and one of the accomplices sat on the front of the stage, the mail bag being under their feet.—They unlocked the portmanteau, cut open the letter bag, and as the stage proceeded, they dropped on the road such letters as they supposed of value. The fourth accomplice being on horseback behind the stage, took up the dropped letters and put them into a bag provided for the purpose. When approaching a house where the stage stopped, the portmanteau was locked, and all things appeared secure. The whole transaction took place between Philadelphia and Newport.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

A Trick.—On Thursday afternoon, a very well dressed gentleman called in at a hatter's shop in Market street, and accosted the boy who attended it, with "How d'ye do—how ar' ye—I met your master just now in the next street—he told me that the ten dollar hat I had ordered is finished, I paid for it—you'll let me have it." The boy hesitated and told him there were a great many hats of that kind in the store. The gentleman fitted himself—said he was going travelling and therefore took a cloth cap, left his card and walked off. Upon the master's arrival, the boy discovered that he had been played upon, went to the place where the card addressed him, and found no such person as "Octavius Darlington."

New York Savings' Bank.—It appears by the last annual report of the trustees of this institution, that there has been received during the last year, from 9,805 contributors, the sum of $583,572 78. The largest sum received in any month was $65,347 69, in October; and the smallest, $24,713 67, in February. The sum of $615,011 63 was drawn out during the year. The total funds of the institution due to depositors, amounted on the 1st of January, to $1,409,596 26.—Of which $1,367,689 76 is invested in the United States, and N. York State and City Stocks at the par value, $22,286 59, in real estate, and 30,350 20, remains uninvested.

ABSTRACT LIST OF LAWS

Passed December Session, 1825.

An act Incorporating the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the mechanic arts.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled "an act to regulate public ferries."

An act to encourage the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned.

A supplement to an act, entitled, "an act to introduce wholesome water into the city of Frederick.

An act to authorise John McTavish, to act as one of the executors to Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

To confirm an act, entitled, "an act to abolish and alter so much of the constitution and form of government of the state of Maryland, as relates to the oath to be taken by the senators and delegates, previous to the election of governor and council.

To confirm an act, entitled, "an act to repeal an act, entitled an act to alter change and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relates to the division of Alleghany county into eight separate election districts, passed at December session, 1816, and confirmed at December 1817.

To confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of justices of the peace in this state.

A supplement to an act, entitled, "an act relating to the appointment of constables in this state, and for other purposes, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty four, chapter one hundred and forty.

An act for the revaluation of real and personal property, in Dorchester county.

For the permanent location of the treasury office, for the eastern shore of this state.

To ascertain and settle the salary of the members of the council for the present year.

To confirm an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty four.

Relating to suits on bills of exchange promisory notes, and other negotiable instruments.

To provide for the more comfortable maintenance of sick persons, confined in the several jails of this state.

To limit the operation and effect of mortgages.

A further additional supplement to a supplementary act "entitled," an act for the recovery of small debts out of court, passed at December session, 1824, chapter 138.

To authorise John M'Knight to cut a canal therein mentioned, in Dorchester county.

An additional supplement to an act, "entitled" an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

To punish such persons as destroy indexes and pointers on public roads.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the trustees of the Church Hill Academy, in Queen Anne's county.

To relieve executors and administrators from the obligation of performing the duties of guardians, as is required by an act, passed at December session 1820, chapter 174.

Relating to actions of replevin.

To authorise aliens to purchase and hold real property within this state.

For the relief of Ann Nichols, of Queen Anne's county.

Regulating appeals from magistrates' judgments.

To authorise the excavation of a canal in Somerset county.

A further and an additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments.

A supplement to an act to ascertain the allowance of jurors in the several counties in this state.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the contemplated bridge over the river Susquehanna at Conowingo Creek to the Pennsylvania line.

Empowering the levy courts of Harford and Baltimore counties to build a bridge over the Little Gunpowder Falls at the Rock Ford.

To enable purchasers to obtain possession of lands and premises sold by sheriffs coroners and elisors, at public auction.

An act to authorise limited partnerships within this state.

An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act, directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

Repealing last wills and Testaments.

Relating to evidence in civil cases.

To repeal in part an act, entitled, an act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state, for choosing a President and Vice President of the U. States, and for the regulation of the said electors, and also to repeal the act of assembly, therein mentioned, passed December the 14th 1790, chapter 10.

An act to incorporate the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature.

To authorise the mayor and city council of Baltimore to establish public schools in said city.

To authorise the sale of tickets in a lottery to be drawn in Virginia for the disposal of the property of Thomas Jefferson.

To alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the council.

To authorise the levy courts of Baltimore and Harford counties, to build a bridge over the little Gunpowder falls at Lee's Mill, on the road from Baltimore to Belle Air.

To provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.

To make valid a deed of manumission executed by William Moffit, late of Kent county deceased.

To reduce the salary of the examiner general of the eastern shore.

A supplement to an act entitled, "an act relating to a public landing and wharf at a place commonly called the ship yard in Kent county, passed December session 1824, chapter 142.

An act relating to illegitimate children.

A supplement to an act entitled an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.

An act, further to regulate trials before justices of the peace.

A supplement to the act entitled an act to establish state ware houses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore.

An act to establish the times of paying the salaries of civil officers, and the pensions of revolutionary officers, and soldiers and of their widows.

To create a board of public works

To prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in civil suits

For the benefit of the heirs of John C. Ireland.

To incorporate the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland steam navigation company.

For the promotion of internal improvement.

To incorporate the Susquehanna and Elkton turnpike company.

An additional supplement to an act entitled, an act for the benefit of the University of Maryland.

Supplementary to the act entitled, an act for founding an University in the city and precincts of Baltimore by the name of the University of Maryland.

An act to authorise the trustees of the poor of Kent county, to purchase a farm or tract of land for the use of the poor, and to sell the present alms house of said county, and for other purposes.

A supplement to an act, entitled, "a supplement to an act entitled 'an act incorporating into one, the several acts relating to constables' fees, passed December session 1821, chapter 16.

An act to repea certain acts of assembly relative to amerciaments and to lay a tax on plaintiffs who may institute actions at law, in the several county courts of this state.

To authorise warranting Constables on constables' bonds.

A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco, without having a license for that purpose from a justice of the peace.

An act to incorporate the Susquehanna and Patapsco Canal Company.

A supplement to an act to lay out and make public two roads therein mentioned in Cecil county.

An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

Concerning mortgages and other deeds.

To Incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace.

Relating to insolvent debtors.

For regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state.

To pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

To regulate the proceedings upon suits, now or hereafter to be brought on the bonds of the clerks of the several county courts, clerk of the court of appeals, register in chancery and register of wills in the several counties in this state.

A supplement to an act relative to licenses, passed at December session, 1824, chapter 48.

Relating to collectors of the public revenue.

For the benefit of the infant children of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of Kent county, deceased.

An act to make valid the acts of justices of the peace relating to supersedeas.

An act to oblige the owners or occupiers of mills or other water works to keep bridges over their races, in the several counties of this state.

For the payment of the journal of accounts.

HORSE BILLS,



WITH a large figure, printed at this office, with neatness and despatch.
March 10

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has two first rate work



CREATURES.
One hauling



STEER,

and two MILCH COWS, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

SAMUEL REED.

March 17.

FOR SALE,

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX

Acres of that fine tract of land called

"GRESHAM'S HALL,"

on the Bay side, in Kent county, and inferior to no land in the county. *One third and upwards* consists of *heavily timbered* woodland. Part of the purchase will be required in cash, and for the balance a credit will be given of one, two and three years. Apply to James E. Barroll, Esq. who will be authorised to deal for me. NEGRO Slaves at a liberal price will be received in payment.

THOMAS WILKINS.

Chestertown, March 17—6w.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

The sale of Josiah Massy's property, which was to have taken place on the 4th inst. is postponed to Saturday the 25th inst. to take place at Georgetown Cross Roards, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

March 17.

A School-Master wanted

IN QUAKER NECK.

A person qualified to teach the English language gramatically, together with Geography and Arithmetic, will meet with a good School of from twenty-five to thirty scholars, provided he is a man of sobriety and strict moral character, and will obligate himself to keep from the Tippling Shops, no other need apply.

March 17.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *March* 14, 1826.

On application of Sophia Beck, administratrix of John Beck, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of March eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th of March, 1826.

SOPHIA BECK,
Adm'trix of John Beck, dec'd.

Chestertown, March 17.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *March* 14, 1826.

On application of Frances Wickes, Administratrix of Samuel Wickes, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of March 1826.

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FRANCES WICKES,
Adm'trix of Samuel Wickes.

Chestertown, March 17.

WRITING PAPER

OF an excellent quality, just received and for sale at this office.
March 10.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.



POETICAL.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE.

A BALLAD.

"Say Ella, wilt thou fly with me,
And leave thy father's tower;
Quit all thy friends of high degree,
To dwell in Greenwood bower!
Say wilt thou quit these scenes of joy,
Festivity and pride;
To sleep beneath th' inclement sky,
A ruin'd outlaw's bride?

"And can's t thou doubt thy Ella's truth!
Will she thy love deceive!
No ever dear and favor'd youth,
Thy Ella's words believe,
For thee she'll leave, with heart felt joy,
Her father's tower of pride;
To dwell beneath th' idclement sky,
A ruin'd outlaw's bride."

"Bethink thee, Ella, those who share,
The outlaw's desp'rate state,
Hunger and thirst, and cold must bear,
Pause ere it be too late.
When round our lowly clay-built cot,
The tempest rages wide,
Wilt thou not curse the wretched lot,
Of the poor outlaw's bride?"

"Was it alone in summer gales
I vow'd to sail with thee,
And when the wintry storm prevails
Must thou deserted be?
No, ever, ever art thou mine,
Let weal or woe betide,
Whate'er my fate I'll ne'er repine,
I prov'd an outlaw's bride."

"Then let us haste, the musky night
Will shield us from pursuit;
No prying eye shall view our flight,
The steed is swift of foot,
Soon will we reach our sunny bower,
Where Derwent's waters glide;
And Ella long shall bless the hour
She prov'd an outlaw's bride."

He led her to sweet Derwent's banks,
Where rose a stately pile;
And num'rous vassals throng'd in ranks,
To share the outlaw's smile,
My Ella dear, all, all is thine.
T e youthful lover cry'd
The cheat forgive, and ever shine,
Earl Derwentwater's bride.

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS,

To superintend the course of Reading pursued by their Children.

A taste for reading is of the greatest importance to cultivate in early life; since it opens channels of the best instruction, and places within the sphere of domestic employment, the most interesting materials for the occupation of the hours of leisure. Never was there a period, in the ages that are passed, in which so happy a selection of books for the youthful mind could have been made, as is practicable at the present day; nor was there ever a period, in which parental wisdom was so urgently required, in making a safe and beneficial selection. Not only have the elements of science and literature been presented in their most simple and most attractive form, and brought down to the level of juvenile capacity; but the same process of symplifying & embellishing has been employed to subserve the cause of dangerous error, of disguised and avowed infidelity, and of principles equally hostile to happiness, to morals, and to religion. The indiscriminate perusal of works of fiction also, whether in prose or poetry, is calculated to induce consequences which a pious parent cannot contemplate without dread. It has a tendency at once to vitiate the taste, to give undue excitement to the imagination, at the expense of every other intellectual energy; to subjugate reason to the dominion of the passions; to contaminate the thoughts, by contaminating the heart; to exhibit, under false and fascinating colors, a course of amusement and dissipation, and to overspread with gloom the scenes of common life, so as to render its duties irksome, and its lawful pleasures insipid. Judge, then, ye parents, whether indiscriminate reading can be permitted with safety; and whether a mild, and gentle, and persuasive authority ought not to be exercised, in the choice of books for your children.

TO CHILDREN.

The Pure in Heart.—A certain gentleman in Scotland, in one of his visits among the poor, met one of his little Sabbath school scholars, a little girl not six years old, who had just began to read in the New Testament. This child being fond of singing, was anxious to possess one of the school hymn books, which the gentleman kindly promised her, on condition that she would learn to read the fifth and sixth chapters of the gospel of St. Matthew within the space of a fortnight The little girl undertook the task, and having brought her two chapters to the gentleman began to read; but when she had finished the first twelve verses, he caused her to stop in order to inquire of her which of the qualities described in the beatitudes, she should desire most to possess.

She paused a little, and then replied with a modest smile, "I would rather be pure in heart."

The gentleman asked her why she should choose this blessed quality above all the rest. In reply to which, she answered to this purpose: 'Sir, if I could but obtain a pure heart, I should then possess all the other good qualities mentioned in this chapter.'

My little reader, could you have made such an answer as this? I fear you could not Let me then entret you to seek to be enlightened from above.

Little children are naturally ignorant & their minds are dark; but when the Holy Spirit becomes their teacher, then are they made to understand many things of which they were before quite ignorant.

M M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BORROWING.

From the Monroe (N. Y.) Republican.

"'Tis a very good world to live in,
To buy, or to sell or to give in:—
But to beg, or to borrow, or to get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known."

I have often thought on the subject of borrowing. It is singular and astonishing, what a trade of that kind is carried on among mankind. Some people make quite a business of it—and sustain a character, or keep up their credit by borrowing only. In all classes among mankind, this trade will be found to be carried on extensively. I may begin among families. There you will see borrowing carried on upon a scale quite pleasing, and which works no particular injury. The rosy cheeked boy, or the smiling little girl off some doating parent, will pop into a neighbour's on a morning, and with "mother's compliments," will "ask the favor off a drawing of tea,"—or with papa's compliments will ask the favor of the *newspaper* for an hour, or "mother would be much obliged to Mrs.———, if she would lend her gridiron, her chopping knife, her little brass kettle, her spider, her oven, a boiling of pork, a dozen of potatoes," or whatever the case may be. Or the barcheaded boy, who has been brought up in ignorance, and knows no school but the street, will open the door, and bellow out "*daddy* wants to borrow your *axe*," or "your wheel-barrow,"—or "*mammy* wants your pounding barrel," &c. Now this kind of borrowing has in itself no very evil consequences; indeed families are not "neighborly," if they refuse to accommodate one another in this way. Again, among young folks will be seen the borrowing of books, or garments, or what not: and indeed, when the smiling fair is led to the altar of Hymen, superstition prompts her to believe that if she has some borrowed article about her "when she renounces the danghter for the bride," that it is ominous of good fortune. One would think, however that when a young lady was married, she needed no assurance of good fortune, for at that time fancy flies but o'er fields of elysium and contentment.

But there is another species of borrowing which I have not yet described.—It is that which occurs among men of business. A man is in busines; his speculations lead him to contract much, that he may gain the faster. He is not content with doing a fair and decent business, but branches out into new schemes, thought less except it be to calculate upon fortune. By and by money is called for.—There is little in the "locker," and away he goes to "borrow." A few days or weeks pass, and the "borrowed" is called for. To borrow he goes again, and thus robs Peter to pay Paul, as the saying is not living upon his own resources, but using the fund of neighbor A. neighbor B. and neighbor C. Borrowing is necessary in various cases. Indeed every man ought to be willing to spare money to his neighbor upon emergencies—but money borrowed and long retained, gives room for the lender to surmise and "guess"—to wonder "if the borrower is not hard run"—or whether "he is not even on his last legs." Now the truth is in borrowing, every one should keep a good eye in the payment of it again. The merchant hates the man who will borrow to carry through a speculation, and enrich himself at his expense. The mechanic hates his neighbor Such an one because he wears out his tools by eternally borrowing them. And the *printer*, being different from all other mechanics, hates the man who will *borrow* his paper to read, instead of becoming a subscriber. If any man should borrow *this* paper, Mr. Editor, I hope he may borrow from this article a lesson to your advantage.

And now to those who borrow without end
Who drain the purse of a neigbor and friend,
May you be happy underneath the sun,
Nor hate, as I hate, one thing that's—a DUN.

FAME.

Seek not me, if we should sever.
Parted once, we part forever.

STATUARY COBBLER.

In an old church in the town of Truro, in Cornwall, there is a large massive monument which is erected to the memory of John Roberts Esq, who died in 1674. It was originally decorated with several figures and having fallen into decay, was a few years since repaired by Miss H.—, of Landarick, a descendant of the family. When it was finished, the mason presented an account, of which the following is a literal copy;—"To putting one new foot to Mr. John Roberts, mending the other, and putting seven new buttons to his coat and a new string to his breeches knees,—to new feet to his wife Phillis, mending her eyes, and putting a new nosegay in her hand, to two new hands, and a new nose to the captain,—to two new hands to his wife, and putting a new cuff to her gown,—to making and fixing two new wings on Time's shoulders, making a new great toe mending the handle of his scythe, and putting a new blade to it." All of which items are drawn out, and ballanced by pounds shillings and pence.

A man who is proud of his property, will sometimes call himself poor, that you may suit his fancy by contradicting him. A great beauty, likewise, will pretend to believe that she makes an ordinary appearance, and

"In hopes oft contradiction of will say,
Methinks I look most horribly to-day."

The most effectual way to mortify such persons is to pretend to believe them, and to acknowledge that there is some truth in their assertions.

"If I were making up a plan of consequence," says the great Lord Bolingbroke, "I should like first to consult with a sensible woman."

SINGULAR COURTSHIP.

In the Ukrain, when a young woman falls in love with a man, she is not the least ashamed to go to his father's house, and reveal her passion in the most tender and pathetic manner, and to promise the most submissive obedience, if he will accept her for a wife. Should the insensible swain pretend any excuse, she tells him that she is resolved not to quit the house till he gives his consent; and accordingly, taking up her lodging, remains there till in the end he either consents, however unwillingly, to be wooed, or betakes himself to flight.

DR. JOHNSON.—A pedantic young man who endeavored to imitate the superior writings of Dr. Johnson, and had even considered himself in some respects his equal, one day asked the Doctor, "What do you suppose the world think of us?" "Why, (says the Doctor) I suppose they think me a bull-dog, and you a tin kettle tied to my tail."

Equality of Mankind.—Doctor Johnson was dining one day at Madame McCauley's—she had talked a long time about the natural equality of mankind. Johnson, when she had finished her harangue, rose up from the table, and with great solemnity of countenance and a bow to the ground, said to the servant who was waiting behind him, "Mr. John, pray be seated in my place, and permit me to wait upon you in my turn; your mistress says, you hear, that we are *all equal*."

Etymology of the word Lady.—It was at first Leafdian, from leaf or laf, which signifies a loaf of bread, and D'ian to serve It was afterwards corrupted to lafdy: and at length to lady. So that it appears the original meaning of the term implies one who distributas bread. The true lady is one who feeds the poor, and relieves their indigence.

Valuable Tanyard
FOR RENT.

IN Still Pond, Kent county, two and a half miles from tide water, and seven miles from Chestertown, which will be rented on accommodating terms to a good tenant, and possession given immediately. Attached to this Tanyard is a good bark house, shed, currying shop, &c. &c. and a well of water in the yard. Near at hand stands a good brick dwelling House, kitchen, meat house, granary, carriage house, stable, &c. and a well of good water at the door—Also, an excellent Garden, with a variety of the customy garden Fruits. On the premises are two first rate *Apple Orchards*, with a variety of other valuable Fruit: this is the bearing year with the Orchards. For terms and further particulars, apply to

JOHN CRANE.

Chestertown, March 10. 6w.

Tailor and Habit Maker.
WILLIAM FRAZIER

HAVING taken that well known stand formerly occupied by John Magner, and recently by Jacob A. Little, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, that he intends to carry on the above Business in all its varieties. Having received from Baltimore the latest fashions, he flatters himself that by paying unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Chestertown, March 10.

FAMILY FLOUR.

Tyson's best warranted Family Flour for sale, made of Machined Wheat, *at the same price it retails for in Baltimore.*

LIME by the barrell or small quantity.

M. TILGHMAN.

March 10.

Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,

400 bushels of Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail.)
200 do. of Orchard Grass Seed,
100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed,
400 do. early white seed Potatoes,
200 do. Spring Barley, for seed,
300 Ploughs of various kinds and sizes
Wheat Fans, Cultivators,
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers,
Spring steel hay and manure Forks,
Spades and socket shovels with handles,
Field and garden Hoes,
Trace Chaines and Hames.

ALSO,

A general assortment of *Garden Seeds.*

Baltimore, March 4—(10.) 3w.

FOR SALE.



The subscriber has a handsome young MARE, 4 years old, of good blood and action, and moves well under the saddle, which he will sell for cash, or on a credit, by having the money secured.

Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Barroll, Esq. The Mare can be seen by calling at the Fancy Farm of Wm. Barroll, Esq. where the subscriber is prepared to show that she descended from horses of very superior blood.

A. S. SAPPINGTON.

March 10. 4w.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce st. wharf; with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a handsome

New Gig and Harness,

Philadelphia make, price two hundred and thirty dollars; also, a complete, light, and nearly new

Family Carriage

with plated harness and in excellent order. The above gig and carriage will be exchanged for horses or stock of any kind. Apply at the Exchange Hotel.

CHARLES STANLEY.

Feb. 24,

ADJOURNED SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

To be sold on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of



Land in Queen Anne's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 Acres of arable and wood land, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing—A liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN,

Centreville, Feb. 24. Trustee.

DAVIS' IMPROVED



PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these plou ghs possess over all others in use for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Roles of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough.—This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended; they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Agent for Gideon Davis.

Feb. 17. 6w

SPENCER & HACKETT

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the store house lately occupied by Mr. John H. Kennard, and formerly in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Cannel, where they will continue to sell very cheap goods for Cash or Country Produce.

Chestertown, March 3.

Late Sheriff's Sales

POSTPONED.

The sale of Thomas Gale's property at the suit of Valentine Warnum, executor of William, which was to have taken place on Monday the 27th Feb. last, is postponed until Saturday the 25th inst. to take place at Capt. C. Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

The sale of the Land of John Hudson, which was to have taken place on the 24th of February, is postponed until Saturday the 18th inst. at Capt. Stanley's tavern at 10 o'clock, A. M.—and the sale of his personal property advertised for the 23d Feb. is postponed until Friday the 17th inst on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

March 3.

Look at this,



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville, and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week—leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Low's tavern, (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at Jamos Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads,) and at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Chas. Stanley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'clock P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del) and at Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH

FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof—twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, *Proprietor.*

Chestertown, Jan. 20. tf.

N. B. The aforegoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhall Packet for Baltimore which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of $6 75 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the exposures incident to the night season. C. S.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas by decree of Kent county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, bearing date the 25th day of September 1824, the subscriber was appointed a Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Carvill, late of Kent County, deceased, or such parts and so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of his debts;—by virtue and in pursuance of said Decree, the undersigned, Trustee, will sell by public auction, at Mr Williams Sims' tavern in Chestertown, on Saturday the 19th of March next, between the hours of three and five o'clock P. M. all that valuable woodland, being part of a tract of land called "Fairlee," lying on the south side of the road leading from Belle-Air to the farms of Richard Frisby and James Bowers, Esqrs. which said woodland was purchased by the said Thomas Carvill of Gen. James Lloyd, containing by survey

85 Acres of Land.

The above property will be offered in parcels or lots of 10, 15 and 20 acres, to suit purchasers.

Any persons, desirous to purchase the above, can, by calling upon the Trustee, have reference to a plot in his possession

Terms of Sale—that for the amount of the purchase money, Bonds be given, with security to be approved by the Trustee, payable in two equal and annual payments—upon the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, or purchasers by

WM. H. BARROLL, Trustee.

Chestertown, Feb. 17.

Negroes for Life.



I have several valuable Negroes for sale, belonging to the late Rebecca Tilden. They will not be sold out of the state.

Apply to

JAMES HARRIS, jr. adm'or

Feb. 18.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1826. NO. 22.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *March* 14, 1826.

On application of Sophia Beck, administratrix of John Beck, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of March eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th of March, 1826.

SOPHIA BECK,
Adm'trix of John Beck, dec'd.
Chestertown, March 17.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

The sale of Josiah Massy's property, which was to have taken place on the 4th inst. is postponed to Saturday the 25th inst. to take place at Georgetown Cross Roards, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
March 17.

DOMESTIC.

CONSERVED FRUITS.

The preserving of the pulpy fruits employed in house-keeping for making fruit pies, tarts and puddings, so as to render them fit for that purpose, when they cannot be procured in their recent state, is an object of considerable importance in every well regulated family.

The expense of sugar is frequently urged as a reason for not conserving fruits in house-keeping, and to this may be added the uncertainty of success from the strong fermentable quality of many fruits, if the sugar has not been very liberally added. They may indeed be conserved for a length of time without sugar, by baking them in an oven, and then closely stopping them up; but if the cork becomes dry, the atmospheric air exchanges place with what is impreguated by the fruit, which soon becomes mouldy: some pulpy fruits may be conserved in good condition by the following method, for years or even it is probable for a longer period, in hot climates.

Conservation of recent fruit without sugar.

The following fruits may be conserved without sugar; the more juicy fruits of the berry kind, such as currants, mulberries, strawberries, raspberries, are not well calculated for this process.

Method of conserving Gooseberries, Orlean Plums, Green Gages, Damsons, Peaches, Nectarins and Bullaces.

Let the fruit be clean picked, and not too ripe, put it into wide-mouthed, or what is called gooseberry bottles; let the bottles be filled as full as they can be packed, and stick the corks lightly into them; then place them upright in a sauce-pan of water, heated gradually to about 160 or 170 deg. F., that is until the water feels very hot to the finger but does not scald. Let this degree of heat be kept up for half an hour, then remove the bottles one by one and fill them up within half an inch of the cork with boiling water, when cold let the cork be fitted very close, and lay the bottles on their sides, that the cork may be kept moist by the water To prevent fermentation and mould, the bottles must be turned once or twice a week for the first month or two, and once or twice a month afterwards. When applied to use, some of the liquor first poured off may serve to be put into the pie, or pudding, instead of water, and the remainder being boiled up with a little sugar, makes a rich and agreeable syrup.

The fruit ought not to be cracked by the heat; some trials were made by keeping the bottles in a heat of 190 deg. for three quarters of an hour, but the fruit was reduced nearly to a pulp. It is also advisable that the fruit be not quite ripe, nor should it be bruised.

Some fruits may be preserved in a succulent state by being kept in water, without boiling. This is practised in regard to the cranberry: it also succeeds with the smaller kinds of apples. All pulpy fruits, such as damsons, plums, &c., if gathered when not quite ripe, and not wounded, may likewise be preserved, by putting them into dry bottles, so as to exclude the air, by sealing over the cork, and then burying them in a trench, with the cork downwards.

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CONSERVATION OF RECENT FRUITS, BY MEANS OF SUGAR IN A LIQUID STATE.

A great number of fruits in their natural state may be conserved in a fluid, transparent syrup, of such a consistence as will prevent them from spoiling. This method of conserving fruits requires some care; for if they are too little impregnated with sugar, they do not keep, and if the syrup is too concentrated, the sugar chrystallizes and thus spoils the conserved fruit.

Method of conserving Apricots by means of sugar—Plums, Damsons, Green Gages, Peaches, Nectarines.

Take apricots, not too ripe, cut a small slit near the stem end of the fruit, and push out the stone; simmer them in water till nearly half done: then peel them, and simmer them again for about twenty minutes in a syrup made of two parts by measure of water, and one part by weight of loaf sugar. When this has been done, put them aside for about twelve hours; strain off the syrup, and to one pint of it add four ounces of lump sugar: simmer the fruit again for about ten minutes in this concentrated syrup, skim off the impurities that rise to the surface, and repeat the simmering of the fruit in the syrup three or four times; and lastly, put the apricots into pots, and cover them with a syrup made of seven ounces, by measure, of water, and one pound of loaf sugar; tie over or cork the jar to exclude the air.

Conserved Pine Apples.

Break off the top and stalk of the pine apple, cut the fruit into slices about one fifth of an inch in thickness; put the slices into an earthern jar, at the bottom of which has been previously put a layer of powdered lump sugar about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Place on this stratum of sugar, a layer of the slices of the fruit, then put another layer of sugar, and so on; lastly, put the jar up to the neck into a saucepan of boiling water, and keeping the water boiling for about half an hour, or till the sugar is completely dissolved, taking care to remove the scum that rises on the surface; tie over the mouth of the jar with a wet bladder, or keep it well corked.

Conserved Pears.

Put peeled pears in a stone pan with water; let them simmer till they are soft; skim them, and when cold simmer them for about ten minutes in a syrup made of three parts by measure, of water, and one by weight of loaf sugar; let them remain in the syrup till the next day, then pour off the syrup from the pears, simmer them again for about ten minutes and repeat the simmering in the syrup three or four times successively. They are usually coloured red by powdered cochineal, a small portion of which is added during the boiling process. Some persons add cinamon, and other spices, and a portion of port wine. If the pears be not intended to keep, they may be simmered till done in a syrup, composed of one pound of sugar and three pints and a half of water.

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CONSERVATION OF RECENT FRUITS BY MEANS OF SUGAR, IN A SOLID FORM.

The name of *candied fruits*, or *comfits*, is given to such substances as are preserved by means of sugar in a solid state, so that the whole substance is impreguated and covered with sugar, in a chrystalline, or solid state.

Candied Orange, or Lemon peel.

Soak Seville orange peel, well cleaned from the pulp, in several waters, till it loses its bitterness; cut it into thin slips, simmer them in a syrup composed of two parts, by weight, of lump sugar, and one of water, and continue the simmering till they are become tender, and nearly transparent. Then take them out, put them aside for about twenty-four hours; and simmer them again in a sufficient quantity of a syrup composed of six ounces, by measure of water, and one pound of loaf sugar, and continue the simmering till the sugar candies about the pan and peel.—Now lay them separately on a wire sieve to drain; sift finely powdered sugar over them, whilst still hot, and put them to dry in a warm stove.

Candied lemon peel may be prepared in the same manner.

EXTRACTS
OF LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Packet ship James Cropper from Liverpool at New York.

As soon as the death of the Emperor Alexander was known at St. Petersburgh, the Senate delivered to the Grand Duke Nicholas the important document which concerned him, and that Prince expressed himself in the following terms:—"I am fully acquainted with the contents of that document; but I already, at the time it was drawn up, declared to my brother Alexander, that the exclusion in question was contrary to my principles—I consider my brother Constantine as the legitimate successor to the throne." A discussion occupied sometime; the Empress-mother yielded, and submitted to the noble resistance of her son Nicholas, saying;—"God will direct every thing for the best." The Grand Duke Nicholas immediately took the oath of allegiance to his brother Constantine, and caused it to be administered to the garrison of St. Petersburgh.

The manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, consecrates the principle of legitimacy as established by Paul I. It may be remarked that the formula of the oath is to the Emperor Nicholas I. and his legitimate heir the Grand Duke Alexander. The oath to Constantine was administered so precipitately that it was thus couched.—To the Emperor Constantine and him whom he may be pleased to choose for a successor.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS I.

Petersburgh, Dec. 26.—Whereas his imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Constantine has declared that he will absolutely adhere to his former abdication of the Imperial Crown, the Grand Duke Nicholas has to day, ascended the throne of the Russian Empire, and all the proper Authorities, and the different divisions of the Army, have taken the Oath of Fidelity to his Imperial Majesty. In reference to this important event, the following Imperial Manifesto has appeared;—

MANIFESTO.—By the Grace of God Nicholas I. Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias. In the grief of our heart, amidst the general pain which oppresses us, our Imperial House, and our Beloved Country, we can only bend before the impenetrable decrees of the Almighty and we can only seek for strength and consolation with him. It has pleased him to call before him the Emperor Alexander I. of glorious memory, and we all have lost a Father, a Ruler, who, during 25 years was the happiness of Russia and of us.

When, on the 27th Nov. the information of this disastrous event reached us, we hastened in this moment of most acute grief, to fulfil a sacred duty, and listening only to the dictates of our hearts, we rendered the oath of fedelity to our elder Brother, the Cezarowitsch Grand Duke Constantine, as legitimate Heir to the Russian Throne in virtue of primogeniture.—Scarcely had we discharged this sacred duty when we were apprised by the Senate that there had been deposited in their hands, on the 15th October, 1823, a letter with the seal of the deceased Emperor, and with the subscription in the own hand writing of his Imperial Majesty; "To be preserved by the Senate until my further commands; in case of my death, however, this packet is to be opened in an Extraordinary Sitting, before any other act is proceeded in," that this most gracious command had been complied with, and the following documents were contained in the packet;—

1. A letter of the Cezarowitsch Grand Duke Constantine, dated 14th January, 1822, addressed to his Majesty the deceased Emperor, by virtue of which his Imperial Highness renounces the succession to the Throne, belonging to him by primogeniture.

2. A Manifesto, dated August 16, 1823, bearing the autograph signiture of his Imperial Majesty, whereby his Majesty, after the ratification of the deed of Abdication of the Cezarowitsch Grand Duke Constantine, establishes that the next in age are Heir to the Crown, according to the fundamental laws of the Empire.

We were further informed that documents of the same tenor had been deposited with the directing Senate, with the Holy Synod, and in the Cathedral Church of the Ascension at Moscow. These informations could not alter our resolutions once taken. We observed in these documents only a renunciation of his Royal Highness during the life of the Emperor and confirmed by the consent of his Imperial Majesty; but we had neither the wish nor the right to consider this abdication, which when it took place, was not proclaimed publicly, and had not received the power of a law as irrevocable. We would manifest by this our veneration of the first fundamental law of our country, and of the unalterable order of succession and faithful to the oath we had taken, we insisted that the whole empire should follow our example. Under these momentuous circumstances it was not our intention to dispute the validity of the resolution pronounced by his Imperial Highness, much less was it our intention to bring ourselves in opposition to the will of the deceased Emperor, our common father and benefactor, which will always remain sacred to us. We endeavoured solely to protect the law, regulating the succession to the throne, from every infringement to shew the purity of our sentiments, and not to leave our beloved country one single moment in uncertainty respecting its legitimate sovereign.

This resolution, taken with a pure conscience, and before God the Almighty, was blessed and approved by her Majesty the Empress Maria; our much beloved mother.

Meanwhile, the mournful account of the decease of his Majesty had reached Warsaw direct from Taganrock on the 25th November, and consequently two days prior to its being received here. Firm in his resolutions, the Cezarowitsch Grand Duke Constantine confirmed the same on the following day, by two Acts, dated, 26th November, and commissioned our beloved brother the Grand Duke Michael, to carry them to us,—These acts consisted in;—

1. A letter to her Majesty the Empress our much beloved mother, in which his Imperial Highness renews his former resolution, supports it by the copy of a Rescript of the deceased Emperor, dated 2d February 1822, serving as an answer to the Act of Abdication, and finally renounces solemnly all his claims to the Throne, and recognised the same as transferred to us and our successors, according to the appointments contained in the fundamental Law of the Succession.

2. A letter directed to us, wherein his Imperial Highness, a new, declares his former resolution, gives the title of Imperial Majesty, and reserves for himself, only, the former one of Cezarowitsch, and calls himself the most faithful of our subjects.

However decisive these acts were, and although they proved to occular demonstration, that the resolution of his Imperial Highness was irrevocably fixed, yet our own sentiments, and, the situation of affairs, induced us to defer the publication of the aforesaid Acts, until the will of his Imperial Highness with reference to the oath taken by us and the whole empire should be declared.

Whereas we have now also received on the part of his Imperial Highness, this last declaration of his will, we communicate the same to our subjects, accompanying it by the following documents:

1. The letter of his Imperial Highness, the Cezarowitsch Grand Duke Constantine to the Deceased Emperor Alexander.

2. The answer of his Imperial Majesty.

3. The manifesto of the deceased Emperor, which confirms the abdication of his Imperial Highness and recognizes us as successor to the throne.

4. The letter of his Imperial Highness to her Majesty the Empress our much beloved mother.

5. The letter of his Imperial Highness directed to us.

In conformity with all these documents, and the fundamental law of the Empire, regarding the order of succession—full of veneration for the impenetrable decrees of a guiding Providence—we now ascend the throne of our ancestors, the throne of the Empire of all the Russias, as well as the thrones inseperable therefrom—that of the kingdom of Poland, and the Grand Duchy of Finland, and command—1. That the oath of allegiance be rendered to us and to the heir of our throne, the Grand Duke Alexander, Imperial Highness, our much beloved son. 2. That the period of our ascension to the throne be calculated from the 19th November, 1825.

Finally, we call upon our faithful subjects to join us in fervent prayers to the Almighty, that he will grant us strength to bear the burthen he has, in his Divine Providence, laid upon us, that he may preserve in us the firm resolution to live solely for our beloved country, and to tread in the foot steps of the Monarch whom we now deplore.

May our reign be nothing but a continuance of his, and may we fulfil all the wishes for Russia's happiness which animated him, whose sacred memory shall preserve in us the endeavor and the hope to merit the blessings of Heaven, and the love of our people.

Done in our Imperial residence, St Petersburg, the 12th December, in the year of Salvation, 1825, and First of our reign." (Signed) NICHOLAS.

LONDON, January 14.

There has been great gloom to day in the city, in consequence of several important failures. The principal of these in point of consequence is the well known house of Messrs. Hurst, Robinson & Co Booksellers, Waterloo-place. Among other branches of the busines of this house which has been carried on, we understand to an extent not inferior to those of any other in the same line, in the city of London, they possessed the agency for the sale of Sir Walter Scott's Novels, and are under acceptances, on that account only, to the amount of £170,000. It is therefore, much to be apprehended, that great inconvenience will be experienced in Edinburg on account of his failure where the house of Hurst, Robinson & Co. possessed hitherto unimpeachable credit. It is said, in London that their acceptances have been largely discounted by Scotch banks. But independent of their connexions with Scotland, they have large transactions in bills with other parts of the kingdom, and in London particularly; and we are credibly informed, that the whole of the failure is little short of £400,000. We regret, also to have to state, that the house of Heale, Rowden & Co. Wholesale Grocers, of Mincing Lane, have likewise suspended their payments. This house has, also, enjoyed a very high character, and one of the partners retired from it only a short time ago, the possessor of a large fortune. Two failures have also occurred in the wool trade, but those are houses of minor note. We are sorry to state that the want of confidence among persons engaged in commerce is extreme. Foreign importations are almost wholly at a stand, as no merchants in the present state of things, will engage in new transactions. All of them are closing their accounts as quick as possible, intending to remain inactive until the present crisis is passed over, and until a general fall of prices shall force consumption. This state of things has produced a fall in the money for stock, which might be expected, and the prices of almost every description of Government security.

Attempts were making in England to raise, by subscription, a sum sufficient to defray the expense of an effort to elect Cobbett to Parliament.

Mr. Watts silk throwster, near Biddulph, and Mr. Wild, silk throwster in the same neighborhood, both respectable men, recently committed suicide in consequence of the depression of their business. A daughter of the former, aged 25, had also hung herself in her father's mill.

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NEW-YORK, March 15.

By the arrival of the Amethist, at Boston, the editors of the *Courier Advertiser*, have received files of the London Sun, Times and Courier, down to the 20th January.

All the military colonies between St. Petersburg and Moscow, had taken the oath to the Emperor Nicholas. It is stated that the new Emperor has addressed a circular to the Russian Ambassadors, in which he professes the principles of peace and concord, which were followed by his brother. The directing senate has ordered that a colossal statue shall be erected to the Emperor Alexander.

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Latest from France.—The Packet ship Lewis, arrived at New-York, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th, and brought advices from Paris of the 24th of January.

'General La Fayette, who dined at M. Lafitte's on the day which the prize for a poem on his voyage to America was conferred on M. Labet, has returned to La Grange to make preparations for the reception of the remains of M. Somerville, who came to Europe with him in the Brandywine, and who in his last moments expressed a desire that his body should be interred at the seat of the General his friend."

RUSSIA.—The following is a copy of a note addressed by the Count de Nesselrode to the Representatives of the Foreign Powers accredited at the Court of Russia:

"Being called to the heritage of the Emperor Alexander, the Emperor Nicholas also inherits the principle which governed the policy of his august predecessor: and his Imperial Majesty has prescribed to his ambassadors, ministers and agents near the Foreign Powers, to declare to them that, marching with all his power in the traces of the Sovereign whose loss he deplores, he will profess the same fidelity to all the engagements contracted by Russia, the same respect for all the rights consecrated by existing treaties, and the same attachment to the maxims preservative of the general peace and the ties which subsist between all the Powers.

In return the Emperor has pleasure in hoping on their part the same disposition to keep up those relations of intimate friendship and mutual confidence which, established and maintained under the Emperor Alexander, have given ten years of repose to Europe."

IONIAN ISLES.

CORFU, Dec. 24.—Twenty six Hydriot

vessels under command of Miaulis, have kept in check during twenty days the entire of the enemy's fleet stationed off Patras, and as often as the Turks endeavored to attempt any offensive operations, so often were they forced to keep their lines with considerable loss. The delay attendant upon the other Greek fleet in effecting a junction with the Hydriots, induced Admiral Miaulis to leave the Gulph of Neupacte, for the purpose of removing, with all expedition, the insignificant difficulties which occasioned the long detention of the two other divisions of the Greek fleet at Spezzia.

An English packet-boat that sailed from the coast of Acarnania twelve days after the departure of Miaulis, brought us yesterday the news that the Greek fleet, consisting of 67 sail, and accompanied by several fire ships, had, on the 22d inst, doubled Cape Papa. He adds that the hostile fleet was preparing to operate a descent on Missolonghi. The patriotism of the garrison of th's fortress presents sufficient guarantees to ease all fears as to the fresh enterprises of the foe.

The last communications which we have received from the Peloponessus are extremely satisfactory. Ibrahim Pacha had attempted to force a passage by the way of Acrata, but was attacked by Londos, who slaughtered a great number of his army, and obliged him to retreat to his old position. Another corps of the Egyptians landed in the mean time at Salona; but the valiant Romeliotes drove them once more into the sea, and they hastily embarked, with out having gained the smallest advantage from the expedition.

They write us from Ithica, that Vice-Admiral Sachtouris, met on the waters of Chio, two Turkish frigates, conveying twenty transports; that he burnt one, and laid the other *hors de combat*, and captured all the other vessels. This intelligence is confirmed by letters that we have received from Calamata.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

New-York, March 17.—By the packet ship *Lewis*, Captain Macy, from Havre, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of Galignani's Paris Messenger to the 24th of January.

A letter of the 7th inst. from Vienna says; "The Greeks again occupy the important passage of the Thermopylæ.—They have also made themselves masters of the whole of Livadia by means of the considerable reinforcements which they have received from different quarters."

Extract of a private letter of the 10th ult. from Constantinople:—"The first feeling of the Turks upon learning the death of the Emperor Alexander was satisfaction. They knew that that Monarch had determined to occupy in the spring the principalities of Walachia and Moldavia. It was on this account that certain Cabinets had engaged the Porte to make Ibrahim Pacha undertake a winter campaign, in order to put down the revolt before the spring. The death of Alexander however haschanged the face of things but many persons are of opinion that a Russian Sovereign who would be popular with his subjects must make war upon the Turks."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE NEW SERIES.

It is confidently hoped that the very satisfactory information contained in the annexed communication from the highly gifted citizen* to whose zeal and energies those splendid works, the New-York canals, are mainly owing, will remove the doubts of the most sceptical, as to the propriety of promptly engaging, with all the capacities and resources of the state in the construction of the great Pennsylvania canal.

The tolls on the New York canals have been—

In 1822	$64,071
1823	153,097
1824	340,642
1825	520,000

Thus increasing with a rapidity almost unexampled. In a few years, the tolls will provide a fund to sink the debt contracted for the work, and at no distant day defray the entire expenses of the government. The interest on the canal debt is $375,823—and the expense of toll keepers, &c. about $100,000. Should Governor Clinton's expectations of $800,000 for tolls this year be realized, there will then, at so early a period, be a surplus of no less than $324,177 on the more tolls towards the establishment of a sinking fund.

On these facts two all-important considerations present themselves:

1. The canal tolls last year, deducting the expenses of collection, &c. are *nearly five per cent on the whole cost of those advantageous and important works!! This year they will probably produce eight per cent!*

2. The surplus of this year, beyond the interest and expenses of collection, will be, according to Governor Clinton's calculations, *very nearly equal to the expenses of the government of Pennsylvania for the year* 1824, deducting the extraordinary ones for internal improvements and building penitentiaries!!! *The amount of payments for ordinary expenses was only* 324,289.

*Dewitt Clinton.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1825.

His excellency De Witt Clinton, Esq. Governor of the State of New York.

Dear Sir—Knowing your zeal in the cause of internal improvement I take the liberty to request answers to the following queries, which will be servicable to our citizens in forming correct opinions on the subject of canals.

I. What is the usual load of a canal boat? What the greates?

II. How many miles per day, (twenty four hours,) do the freight boats travel?

III. How many miles the common boats?

IV How many men and horses to each?

V. What has been the expense per mile of the execution of the level parts of the route of your canal? Of those parts requiring deep cutting? at Lockport?

VI. Could such work be executed at present on more moderate terms?

VII. If so what average reduction?

VIII. What has been the amount of the canal funds for the past year? of the tolls?

Answers to the above will oblige the Society for Internal Improvement, as well as

Your obedient humble servant.

MATTHEW CAREY.

Albany, 12th Jan. 1825.

Sir,

I have had the pleasure to receive your recent letter, and hasten to answer the queries which it contains, from the best information which I can procure in so short a time.

Query 1. What is the usual load of a canal boat? What the greatest?

Answer. The usual load of a canal boat is thirty tons—sometimes forty-five—more may be carried, but not advantageously.

Q. 2. How many miles per day, (twenty four hours,) do the freight boats travel?

A. The freight boats which belong to the forwarding companies, with relays of horses every fifteen miles, usually travel day and night, say in twenty four hours sixty miles.

Q. 3. How many miles the common boats?

A. The common boats, or what are commonly called transient or private boats (without relays of horses, with the usual burden, say thirty tons, travel on an average twenty five miles by day light, and lie by at night. When empty, they can travel easily thirty miles.

Q. 4. How many men and horses to each?

A. To the day and night boats, four men, two boys, and two horses, or what is commonly called a double set of hands. To the transient boats, two men, one boy, and two horses, although they frequently use but one horse.

Q. 5. What has been the expense per mile of the execution of the level parts of the route of your Canal? Of those parts requiring deep cutting? At Lockport?

Q. 6. Could such work be executed at present on more moderate terms?

Q. 7. If so, at what average reduction?

These questions are very difficult to answer, as all the accounts of the expenditures are not as yet known: and indeed other objects have been so combined with the Erie canal that it is difficult to arrive at a just conclusion. It was at first the policy of the Canal Board, to do every thing by contract, and at definite prices; but this policy was finally overlooked; and under the head of extra compensation, such additions have been made from time to time to the sums stipulated in the original contracts, that it would employ an accurate accountant for a long time to trace the specific expenditures in such a way as to furnish the precise information you request in a satisfactory form.

The following statements are believed, however, to be approximations to accuracy. The middle section of the Erie canal *ninety six miles cost about* $12,000 *per mile. The eastern section, eighty miles from Utica to Schenectady, cost from* 17 *to* $18,000 *per mile: and from Schenectady to Albany, the expense was* $30,000 *per mile.*

The western section, of which I have no accurate information has been very expensive particularly at Lockport, where there has been a deep cutting through calcareous rocks. The distance from Buffalo to Albany, by the Erie canal is now said to be three hundred and sixty five miles. The whole expense of both canals and auxiliary works, is $9,130,373, from which deducting the cost of Champlain canal, and other operations distinct from the Erie canal, the total cost of the Erie canal may be set down at seven and a half millions of dollars which would make about $21,000 per mile.

I have no doubt but with our increased experience, and by more economical arrangements, particularly by the abolition of extra compensation, the expenditures might be reduced about one third in amount. I think that the operations on the Ohio canal will fully justify this conclusion.

Q. 8. What has been the amount of the canal fund for the last year? Of the tolls?

A. The income of the canal fund for the last year was at least $800,000 of which $500,000* arose from tolls. This year the tolls will probably, be above EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and may approximate to a million.

I have, as soon as a great pressure on my time, would permit given you the above information. At a period of more leisure I would have gone more into a detail. I hope that this statement may be satisfactory.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

DEWITT CLINTON.

M. Carey, Esq.

*Since this letter was written, a statement of the tolls has been published, which makes the amount about $520,000.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HAVANA FLEET.—By the following article from the *New York Gazette*, it appears that this fleet has been sent to sea in a style superior to any thing known among the Spaniards for some time, and should it have luck, there is a possibility that some interesting maratime information will be brought to light before many weeks:—

INTERESTING—*Authentic.*—Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated the 22d of February:—"On the 19th instant, a Spanish squadron, consisting of five frigates and a schooner, under Commodore La Borde, sailed for St. Jago de Cuba, transporting 1200 troops, and will proceed thence on a cruise to the Coast of Colombia. No pains and expense have been omitted in equipping it, so that it is many years since the Spanish Navy has had so brilliant and efficient a division of vessels in operation. They are provisioned for a five month's cruise, and from the Commodore down to the cabin boy, have all received their pay in advance to that time. Instead of apprehending the preparations making by the enemy to invade this Island, that fleet has gone to meet him on his own shores. A ship of the line called the Guerro, is expected here shortly, and will soon be followed by two others of that class, the San Pablo and Algesiras.

Every thing is extremely quiet and tranquil under the present firm and energetic government, we are particularly fortunate in the heads of the respective departments thereof. General Vives' character needs no comment—Mr. Pinillos, the Intendant General, is a man of extraordinary talents as a financier, of indefatigable industry and strict integrity, which circumstances, added to that of his being a native of this city, have secured him the confidence of all classes, so that the resourses and means at his command are very great. Commodore La Borde, chief of the navy, is a brave, active, and experienced seaman, and of established reputation.

OFFICIAL.

CLAIMS TO ST. DOMINGO INDEMNITIES.

Mr. Brown to Mr. Clay.

Paris, 9th January, 1825

Sir—On the 30th ultimo, I called on the Count de Villele, President of the Council and Minister of Finances, with the design of obtaining some additional information respecting the claims of such of the ancient colonists of St. Domingo, as are now residing in the United States. He informed me that the doubt which had been suggested by the commission, named to take the preparatory measures to give effect to the ordinance, as to the right of those residing in foreign countries to claim any portion of the indemnity, had on a careful examination of the question, been removed, and that they would receive their full share of the sum stipulated for in that ordinance. He observed that the principle adopted in the law which passed at the last session of the Chambers, for granting an indemnity to the emigrants, was wholly inapplicable to the case of the colonists of St. Domingo: that in the first case the indemnity was allowed and paid by France, and that every proprietor residing in the kingdom, not even excepting those who received the indemnity contributed a portion of the amount, whereas, in the latter instance the indemnity was allowed, and would be paid by the Haytien Government, as a compensation to the former inhabitants of the island for the loss of their property. The rules to be followed in obtaining proofs, and in making the distribution, he observed, were not yet fixed and settled, but he recommended it as proper, that the claiments should collect all the testimony in their power whether documentary or by witnesses, all of which he said, if transmitted to France, should be received and carefully considered. To facilitate the collection of testimony, he observed that it might be taken before any of the authorities of the General or State Governments, who by our laws were competent to that duty, and that the signature might be authenticated as in other instances where documents are legalized for the purpose of being received in foreign countries.

He requested me to assure the President that His Majesty's Government entertained lively sentiments of gratitude for the kind and compassionate reception and treatment which the unfortunate sufferers of St. Domingo had experienced in the United States; that he highly appreciated this renewed proof of our sympathy in their misfortunes, and that he would feel great satisfaction in imparting to me from time to time, such information as might assist them in establishing their claims. I informed him I was instructed to say that the Government of the United States would feel great pleasure in giving all possible assistance in promoting a purpose at once so just and so benevolent.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

JAMES BROWN.

To the Hon. Henry Clay,
Secretary of State, Washington.

A few days since a man went into the United States branch Bank in New York and stated to the Clerk, that he had come from New Orleans, from his father, to get thirty notes of one thousand dollars each renewed, as they had been partially scorched by fire. The Clerk expressing some doubts, in relation to the Note, the man who brought them very quietly backed out of the bank and ran off. He is believed to have gone towards Canada. It will be recollected that the Mail was recently robbed between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. The fellow left the 30,000 dollars in the United States Bank Notes on the counter of the bank when he ran away.

We just learn that the Post Master of New York, has received a letter from the Post Master at Batavia, stating that the above man has been arrested and lodged in prison. It is supposed his name is Cox, and that he is the person who robbed the Mail between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.—*Demo. Press.*

MAIL ROBBERY.—Our correspondents of the Mercantile office, New York, have forwarded to us the following account of the arrest of a person, who as far as the circumstances are related, must have been one of those engaged in robbing the mail.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

By the steam boat which arrived yesterday morning, in 14 hours from Albany, we learn that a man has been arrested in that city who is without doubt one of the persons concerned in the late Robbery of the Mail. His baggage, which was sent from this city by the steam boat, consisted of three or four trunks, which on being opened were found to contain a great number of the missing letters, drafts, &c. A proof slip from the Albany Argus Office, gives the following particulars.

"On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Meigs, the indefatigable and vigilant police officer, arrested a man, to whom strong suspicion attaches that he is an accomplice in the late robbery of the southern mail. The circumstances are as follows:

"About a fortnight since, thirteen $500 notes of the U. S. Bank, the ends of which were burnt, were presented for payment at the Branch Bank in New York, by a stranger, who lodged at Mrs. Mann's.—The teller refused the payment of them until he could consult the cashier. The officer identified the notes, as part of the amount inclosed in the mail at the time of the robbery. Meanwhile the person had disappeared, or omitted to claim them. Search for him being unsuccessful in that city, a description of his person, and of the circumstances, was forwarded to the police of this city; and the result was his detection as mentioned above.

"Upon his examination, he stated that his name was George Washington Stevans, but he afterwards admitted that was assumed, his real name being George Washington Smith, and that he had recently arrived from New Orleans in the ship Bristol. He admitted also, that he deposited the notes above mentioned in the Branch Bank, but that he received them from a correspondent in Cincinnati, Ohio; (a letter from whom he exhibited, but which, upon comparison of a letter addressed by him to Mrs. Mann, for his baggage, seemed to be the same hand writing,) and that he deposited them for the use of a relative, to whom he intended to present them, he himself being desirous to retire from the world and its occupations. That in pursuance of this desire he had endeavoured to elude the gaze of men, by leaving the city of New York in a quiet way, and pursuing his route up the river by land as far as Colwell's landing, where he changed his mode of travelling for the steam boat, having been, when he reached Albany, nearly a week between the two cities. He is a man of about 30 years of age, of good appearance, very well dressed, with a huge quantity of rings and seals, the travelling apparatus of a gentleman, such as a reasonable quantity of richly bound books, fine clothing, &c. He was immediately confined and will be taken to N. York this afternoon under the charge of Mr. Meigs.

Horrible Circumstance.—A few days ago, a man died at Blockly, in this county of small pox; on the same day the body was put into a coffin, and placed in the church yard while the grave was made; some children who stood near the coffin, thinking they heard a groan, mentioned the circumstance to the grave digger, who however, took no notice of it, and the body was interred.—The children having talked of what they heard, attention was excited, and on the following morning the body was taken up, when, dreadful to relate, the torn state of the shroud left no doubt that the poor wretch had been buried alive.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

BURNING PAPER—NOT MONEY!!!

It appears from a late Kentucky paper that a general burning of *Paper Money* took place at Frankfort on Monday the 30th ult. The Commentator in speaking of the conflagration says—"at least *three bushels* of the most ragged of the rags, called commonwealth's *money*, were burnt at the stake for their former offences, on Monday last—masks, owls and Minervas, muses, temples and *false promises* all went to the flames together." This burning of paper was done in corformity to a resolution of the Legislature at the late session. The amount burnt was 300,000 dollars.

Ohio, with 44,700 inhabitants, was admitted into the union in 1802. The present probable population is about one million! The *actual* value of the real property of the state is nearly one hundred and eighty millions of dollars! The canals now making will cost about eight millions; and the state can export 500,000 barrels of beef and pork, and 300,000 barrels of flour. There are probably a million of sheep in the state, though it was so lately the habitation of wolves, and the manufacturing establishments are very extensive. Cincinnati is already a large city, and there are many large towns. The roads are numerous and greatly improving. The benefits of education are held out to all, through common schools, and there are several respectable academies and colleges.

In the last legislature of Ohio, there was only one member who was a native of that state—in the present there are three—so recent is the settlement of the country. The following are the places of the nativity of the members: Pennsylvania 32, Virginia 21, Connecticut 12, Massachusetts 7, New York 7, New Jersey 6, Vermont 4, New Hampshire, 3, Maryland 3, Delaware 1, Rhode Island 1, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 1, Kentucky 1, Ireland 3, Ohio 3. Of the above, 58 are farmers, 26 lawyers, 6 merchants, 10 mechanics, 3 physicians, and 5 of as many other different callings.

A man was found frozen to death in his obscure chamber in Paris. He was a miserable looking man, who fed on bread and water. No less than 30,000 francs in gold and notes were found in a belt which he wore around his waist, and 100,000 francs more were found in his mattrass and concealed in other parts of his garret. His relations humanely sent a cart to carry him to Potters Field, but when they discovered his wealth they countermanded the cart and sent a hearse and attended as mourners. His only friend was a dog who slept in a closet, and in attempting to crawl into the quarter of his dog to keep himself warm he perished. He was 70 years old, and was called Jeoffry. *Balt. Gazette.*

The official gazette of Madrid contains the following article in the shape of affidavit: Miss Elizabeth Cano, born in 1786, of delicate constitution, attained the age of 15 without serious indisposition, in 1801 she was attacked with epidemic fits which terminated in a deep sleep that lasted three months; she recovered and enjoyed perfect health for several months when she again fell asleep, which lasted seven months she awoke and continued in good health until September 1815, when she took a nap which lasted until September 1825 ten years! She lived however but six days after she awoke, her frame being exhausted. She remembered persons from their voice. *ib.*

Singular deformity.—We have been informed, that there is a white female living in Buncombe county, N. C. about 13 years of age, who was born destitute of arms and legs. Her *body* is of the usual size; and is as perfect, in every respect, as any of natures's works; her head, however, although of regular formation, is something larger than that of common persons; her features are regular and even pleasing. Our informant (who is a medical gentleman) saw the young woman and conversed with her mother. She stated that her daughter could talk as sensible as any child of that age. She sits up in a chair, (by being tied to it) most part of the day. Not having the least sign of a leg or arm she is obliged to be removed by others, when she wishes to change her position.—*Western Carolinian.*

Impediments of Speech—It is not until lately, that it has been found practicable to effect perfect and radical cures of this embarrassing and distressing complaint.—But there are now two institutions in New York, where the most obstinate cases of stuttering and stammering, are cured in a few days or weeks at the furthest—we allude to the institutions of Mr. Chapman and Mrs Leigh. We have not seen any of the pupils of the latter; but have been told that her treatment has met with distinguished success. But we have seen and examined two of Mr. Chapman's pupils who were so much afflicted as hardly to be able to make themselves understood. They now speak with the utmost distinctness, ease and fluency. Mr. Chapman tells us that in ten years practice he has never found an incurable case. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

We are pleased to find by the subjoined notice from his Excellency the Governor of this State, that the members of this board are thus early called together, to take into consideration the important subjects connected with their appointment. We are the more gratified because we receive this incipient movement, as an earnest of the future zeal, in[illegible] with which the great subjects of Internal Improvement will be prosecuted.—*Balt. Chron.*

Annapolis, March 11th 1826.

A meeting of the BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, will be held at Benson's

Hotel, City of Baltimore, on Monday, the 16th, day of April next.

JOSEPH KENT, *President.*

CONGRESS.

Wednesday March 15. In the Senate, Mr. Randolph withdrew the motion made by him yesterday, requesting of the house of Representatives the copy of a bill passed by the Senate in the year 1807, "suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus for a limited time, in certain cases," and, after addressing the Senate for four hours, moved the printing of the report of a Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Adams was chairman, in relation to the case of John Smith, a Senator from Ohio; whom a motion was made to expel from that body upon the ground of his participation in the designs of Aaron Burr. The motion was rejected, when Mr. Randolph gave notice he should renew the motion every day, and call for the ayes and noes upon its decision.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the routine business was soon dispatched, and about half past twelve the House went into Committee of the whole on the amendments of the Constitution. Mr. Pearce, of Rhode-Island, and Mr. Wood of New-York, both addressed the Committee against the proposition to amend; when on motion of Mr. Isacks, of Tennessee, the Committee rose.

Thursday, March 16.—The House of Representatives assembled yesterday according to adjournment, at 11 o'clock when the Journal was read, and, on motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House immediately adjourned.

Soon afterwards, the President of the United States and Heads of Departments entered the Hall, and took their seats on the left of the Speaker's Chair, in the circular space in front of the Clerk's table. At half past 11, the coffin containing the remains of the deceased member, the lamented Rankin, preceeded by the Sergeant-at-arms and committee of Arrangements, and followed by the pall bearers, was brought in and placed in the centre of the Hall. At a quarter before 12, the senate, preceded by their Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms, with the V. President of the U. States at their head, entered and took the seats reserved for them in front. Soon after which the Judges of the Supreme Court, preceded by the Marshall, appeared and took their places.

The Rev. Mr. Post, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, then rose and read the 15th chapter of the 1st Epistle of Corinthians. After which he made a very solemn and appropriate address on the general topics incident to the occasion, in which he adverted, in an effecting manner, to the peaceful death of the departed. He closed his remarks with an affecting exhortation to all to prepare for this solemn event, which no man can avert or avoid. The address was followed by prayer, and then the procession was formed in the order usual on such occasions, and bent its way to the receptacle alike of greatness and humility. The body of the deceased was laid by the side of his peers who preceded him in their arrival at the goal of life. His memory is embalmed in the affections of his friends and the respects of all men.

Saturday, March 18.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer of Virginia, from the Select Committee to whom that part of the message of the President which relates to an Observatory was referred reported a Bill to establish an Observatory in the District of Columbia.—The bills to extend the Charter of Georgetown and Alexandria, passed through Committee, and where ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Some other private bills went through Committee; one of which, for the relief of W. L. D. Ewing, was laid on the table for the present. This is the case of the Receiver of public money in Illinois, who lost a considerable sum belonging to the United States, by Robbery of the Bank at Vandalia.

Tuesday, March 21.—In the Senate yesterday four resolutions were submitted, two by Mr. Holmes; relative to certain proceedings of the Legislative Council of Florida; one by Mr. Hayne, for an inquiry to provide a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court, and the other by Mr. Reed, for an inquiry into the expediency of authorising the Courts of the United States to issue process, both civil and criminal, and to cause the same to be executed against persons resident upon lands occupied by the Indians, within the territorial limits of any state. The appropriation bill for the Military service was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the subject of the Michigan election was discussed in Committee of the Whole, but without coming to any decision. The report of the Committee on Elections is in favor of the sitting delegate, and a motion is before the Committee of the Whole, to amend that report, so as to render the election altogether void. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, laid a resolution on the table, calling on the President for information, whether any measures have been taken to improve the navigation over the sand bars in the Ohio river. Mr. Hayden of New-York, laid a resolution on the table providing that no motion for adjournment shall be in order, for the residue of the session until 4 o'clk. On motion of Huguenin, of New-York, the subject of a reduction of certain fees to collectors of the customs, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim. Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1826.

In noticing the decision of the Panama question last week, we stated that *our* member, from indisposition, had withdrawn previous to the final vote—We should have said *one* member, which was Mr. McIlvaine.

The Orphans' Court of Kent county will meet in Chestertown on Tuesday the 28th inst.

Late appointments by the Executive of Maryland.

Geooge W. Thomas, Samuel Ringgold and John Constable, Justices of the Orphans' Court for Kent County.

The citizens of Baltimore, we perceive, have called a public meeting for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of THOMAS JEFFERSON. From the proverbial liberality of the citizens of that city, something more tangible than empty professions may be expected.

We are informed that the Post-Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, in this county, which was discontinued some time since, is again revived and in operation.

We learn by our last papers that Col. Mitchell declines being a candidate for Congress at the next election, Col. Miller and Gen. Reed may therefore be considered as competitors on that occasion.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor—Will you be kind enough to give the following Enigma an insertion, and at the same time correct an error in the introduction to the last—For "spiritual," read *Scriptural*.

Any child under 14 years of age, who brings an answer first, to the following, with a certificate from the parents that no assistance has been afforded, will receive a premium. W. JACKSON.

ENIGMA.

The Rock where Midian's Princes shed
their blood;
A town of refuge from th' avengers
sword;
The hill where half the tribes of Israel
stood
Amen, to answer, to Jehovah's word.

Where the young dreamer lost his liberty,
By basest brothers sad perfidious hate;
A famous nation of antiquity;
The spot where man first looked, then
longed, then ate—
The Mount where Moses stood, and
viewed, and died;
The land he saw, but never might possess;
The place where Israel toiled, and groaned and cried,
And pearced the ears of God with their
distress.

Th' initials joined a weighty duty show—
Had Adam borne it constantly in mind,
Himself had saved and progeny from
woe,
And round their brow eternal glory twined.

The Philadelphia Press speaks of "a beautiful specimen of good TOBACCO, which was grown in Maryland from Spanish seed. Judges declare it equal to any grown in Cuba."

Another Revolutionary Officer gone!

Departed this life on Friday, the 3d instant, much regretted by all who knew him, Captain *Solomon Frazier*, aged 72 years—for 29 years a member of the legislature of Maryland. It is due to the memory of this worthy man to record, that he was a Revolutionary Patriot, and endured the dangers, privations and toils of those times which tried men's souls, that we might be free. Those who knew him best know how highly to appreciate his merits, which were not few. He was a man of unsullied honor and sterling honesty.—In his friendship, it may be emphatically said, he was warm, affectionate and sincere—in his relations to society, prompt and exemplary.—*Balt. Amer.*

MR. JEFFERSON.—The following extract published in the Petersburgh Intelligencer, conveys in appropriate terms the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson respecting the recent compliance of the Virginia Legislature granting him the privilege of disposing of his property by lottery.

MONTICELLO, March 2d, 1826.

"I thank you, kind sir, for your very friendly letter, of Feb. 22—it supposes in me claims on the attention of my country to which I have no pretentions. I happened to be borne in times which required, from all its citizens, every aid they could render, and gave full value to even the smallest which they could render.—Those within the reach of my faculties have been fully remunerated by the honors and compensations which my fellow citizens have bestowed upon me. A refusal of my late request would have been that of a favour only, not of a debt, and so I should have viewed it. The granting it has conferred on me a benefit which I shall ever be bound to acknowledge with gratitude."

NEW YORK, March 17.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated January 17, 1826.

"I have been out to General La Fayette's chateau, La Grange, where I remained two days and three nights, spending the most agreeable time I ever spent any where. I did not expect to remain more than a day, but could not get away sooner. I was particularly fortunate in the time when all the General's children and grandchildren were assembled together preparatory to the observance of some religious ceremony, to keep in recollection the death of the General's wife, and Geo. Washington La Fayette's mother-in-law. There were about twenty or thirty persons at table every day, the greater part of whom were ladies, the two daughters and the grand-daughters of the general, with an extremely interesting young lady Miss Segur, daughter of the count who wrote the Russian campaign. I had a large chamber, with every convenience allotted to me, in which a fire was kept, and where were books and papers: about 10 o'clk. a large bell in the castle assembled every body in the parlour, from whence we proceeded to breakfast, all of us, except the General, took a stroll over the grounds, after which it was the usage to retire into the chambers until about 6, when another bell assembled us to dinner; in the intermediate time however, I was mostly with the General, who was shewing me on one day the library, the immense number of presents he had received from America, on another, what he calls his farm, which we would call stables, barn, and barn yard; here he has all of his stock, poultry, &c. brought into their respective stables and folds: some pigs wild geese and turkeys, brought from America; his flock of sheep amounts to upwards of 800 and are every one genuine merino, raised from a part of the flock sent by the King of Spain to Lewis 16th, who gave them to him.

"After dinner we all continued in the parlour together, where we had coffee, and music from the young ladies; about 9 or 10, a cup of tea, and retired about 11 or 12 to bed."

DISSECTION OF A MUMMY.

Extract to the Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer—dated

NEW-YORK, March 4th 1826.

I yesterday witnessed the very interesting and uncommon sight of removing the covering or bandages from two Egyptian Mummies, recently received in this city. The wrappings were taken off by Professor Post of the Medical University, in the presence of several other eminent Physicians; and there is no doubt of these Mummies being not only genuine but of great antiquity.—They were sent to a gentleman of high respectability in this city by his friend at Trieste. He obtained them of a person from *Grand Cairo*, in Egypt, who himself saw them removed from the places of original deposit.

There are few things upon which the living eye can rest and afford more impressive and interesting contemplation than the preserved mortal remains of human beings who were inhabitants of this earth more than 3000 years ago. Such are these spectacles of antient religious custom, preserved in excavated recesses of everlasting rocks, and now after the long sleep of ages, brought again by the untiring curiosity of man to the light of day. One of the Mummies measures 5 feet 2 inches in height, and remains in a good state of preservation. It was taken from a recently discovered Catacomb at Thebes, and is enveloped in numerous bandages of linen, crossed with narrow stripes of the same. The number of these bandages is astonishing. I suppose the Professor cut through the successive folds of them to the depth of half a foot before he came to the body. The Sarcophagus in which the mummy was laid is covered with coarse linen over which was a white cement: on this cement are carved and painted in a most expensive manner, various ornaments and hyeroglypics. Besides this inner Sarcophagus, there was also an outer one, covered in like manner, and both made of Sycamore wood. On the inside of the last mentioned is painted a large rudely formed figure, probably one of the Egyptian Deities.

The other mummy is covered with the same kind of numerous bandages as the former. This is thought to be what is called in the scriptures "*fine linen*" The substance appears to be made of Hemp is four stranded and very evenly spun, is very little decayed by age. The lid of the Sarcophagus of this mummy is much altered by age, but in fine preservation as to colors. On it are various hyeroglyphic characters, which probably relate to the history of the deceased. Besides a profusion of ornaments on the head, neck and breast—on the centre of the breast is a figure with outstretched wings, referring no doubt to an all-protecting deity below on the left is *Osiris*; facing is the hawk; below it, is the dog, and opposite again is the fox. These in the methology of ancient Egypt were among the highest order of their Divinities. The great variety of Deified figures of beasts and birds, &c. and their most odd and often fantastic appearance which we meet with in all parts of Egypt, must have arisen from the belief of that country in the doctrine of *Metempsychosis*, which taught that the soul passed after death into the body of animals. With the mummies these divinities and representations are generally found, and appear to have been placed with the dead to preserve and protect them against the *bad demons*, who were believed to possess the power of disturbing the *names* of the dead.

In the art of embalming, the Egyptians excelled all other nations. Indeed it was one of their most common customs, and the general attention paid to it arose from the idea, that so long as the body remained entire and undisturbed, the spirit would re-animate it after the lapse of thousands of years. History even relates that the bodies of ancestars were produced on ceremonious occasions by their posterity: and it has been inferred from a passage of Lucian, that he himself sat at a table along with the corpse of an Egyptian. From the book of Genesis we learn that the Patriarchs Jacob and Joseph died in the land of Egypt, and were no doubt embalmed in the manner of that people: indeed the Scriptural account states that Joseph was embalmed and placed in the "cave that is in the field of Macquelah." Do not the specimens before us of ancient embalming afford strong evidence of the probability that the body of this venerable Patriarch remains entire in some dark cave in Egypt to the present day?

We have heard and read so much of Egypt and her monuments which are occupying the attention of the learned world, that I persuaded myself this notice of one of the most curious of all her customs, however imperfect the sketch, would be interesting to you.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED A VIEW OF

South America and Mexico;

Comprising the History, Political Condition, Geography, Commerce, &c. of these Countries.

BY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The great political struggle, in South America and Mexico, is now successfully terminated, and all the Spanish provinces, in these interesting portions of the two continents, have become FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. The successful conclusion of a conflict, so similar, in many points of view, to our Revolution; characterized by many circumstances of injustice, arrogance, oppression and cruelty, on the one part; and of zeal, heroism and patriotic devotion, on the other, is the most important event that has occurred, since the peace which ratified the independence of the United States. It will form a new epoch in the history of America, and even the annals of man, and must be most auspicious, in its consequences, both as in those countries themselves, and the great cause of liberty and humanity throughout the world. In addition to the deep interest, which must be felt on this subject there is one of another nature, which springs from a consideration of the commercial prospects which the present state of South America and Mexico present, particularly to the inhabitants of the United States.

Nature has lavished upon these countries, her choisest gifts, and with the greatest profusion; here are found the loftiest mountains, the most magnificent rivers, the richest mines, the most luxuriant vegetation, and the most delightful climate. The gloomy despotism, which for three centuries, has spread its dark shades over this portion of the globe, is now overthrown, and six independent states, containing fifteen millions of people, emerging from colonial degradation, have taken their rank among the family of nations. Some of these are our neighbours, and all of them our brethern, by having adopted, as the basis of their own the principle of our political institutions. Hitherto, these countries have been compelled to exist for Spain alone; they now exist for themselves and for the world.—Their ports and rivers are open to every flag, and they offer the rich productions of their country, in exchange for the commodities of others.

It would seem, therefore, that every individual, in the United States, not only ought to understand, but must have an eager curiosity to know, more intimately, the situation of these countries—yet it is notorious, that information on the subject is very limited, and difficult to be obtained, arising from the want of some popular work on the subject, in a condensed form, and at a reasonable expense. It is the purpose of the present publication, to furnish a work to supply this deficiency.

The first edition of this work, has established its character as a useful and interesting volume. It contains a mass of information, not to be found in any other work, upon a subject of the greatest interest and importance, to the citizens of the United States. Many improvements and alterations will be made; some errors that unavoidably crept into the first edition, will be corrected in this; and in other respects the second edition will be improved and enlarged, so as to render it as complete and valuable as possible.—The work will be constructed on the following plan, which is thought to include all that is most interesting and important on the subject:—

I. A Sketch of the history of all Spanish America, from the first discovery, to the commencement of the Revolution.

II. A view of the governments which have been established, and the present political condition of the several independent States, or Republics of Colombia, the United Provinces of South America, Chile, Peru Mexico, and Guatemala.

III. A faithful history of the Revolution, in all the Spanish Colonies in South America, from its commencement, in 1809, to its successfull and glorious termination, in 1824.

IV. A compendious geographical and statistical account of the Spanish Republics in both continents, embracing the features of the country, its natural and artificial productions, climate, soil, population, civil divisions, and principal towns, revenue and commerce, manufactures and the arts, religious establishments, education, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The Work will comprise 450 large, closely printed duodecimo pages, on good paper, and will be bound and gilt, at two dollars to subscribers, payable on delivery.

It will be accompanied by a Portrait of Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR, the WASHINGTON of South America, together with two Maps, one of *South America*, on a full medium sheet, 19 by 24 inches.—the other a map of *Mexico*. These maps will be compiled from the latest and best authorities, and handsomely coloured.—The proposed route of the great Canal, intended to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the Isthmus of Darien will be correctly laid down.

The Work will be delivered with the utmost dispatch after it is completed, which will be in about three months from date.

No Subscriber will be bound by his subscription, unless the book equals the description given in the prospectus.

NEW-YORK, March, 1826.

☞ *Subscriptions to the above work received at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.*

New Goods.

Keep up the Old Pilgrim!

I expect to be able to supply my customers while I am on the stage of action, with Goods on such *Cheap Terms* as will always please them.

I have just received a supply of

Fresh Goods:

(*Come and see your Old Brother Pilgrim!*)

They consist in part of the following Articles, viz: Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Italian Lustring, Bleached Shirting, Brown do. Plaid and Strip'd Domestics, Red Tickings, Very handsome Ginghams, Striped Muslins, Beautiful 2d mourning Calicoes, 6-4 Imitation Book Muslin, 4-4 Seeded Swiss do. 6-4 Cambrick muslins. Also some beautiful Gauze Handkerchiefs.—Five or six hundred yards of Pennsylvania Tow Linen.

I have a variety of other articles not mentioned. N. B.—An assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Wm. HARRIS

Chestertown, March 24.

Cheap Goods

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN H. KENNARD

Has just returned from the above Market with a Handsome Assortment of

Cheap Goods,

Selected from the latest arrivals, suitable to the season, and on *Reasonable Terms*;—His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Chestertown, March 24.

A GOOD JOB

FOR 15 OR 20 HANDS.

I wish to have one hundred cords of tanner's bark got, and one hundred thousand hogshead staves, and the remnants of the trees, cut for the bark and staves, cut into cord wood. For getting the bark I would give one dollar per cord; three dollars per thousand for getting the staves, and fifty cents per cord for cutting the wood, and pay up the wages as fast as it amounts to five dollars a man. Hands from a distance could be accommodated with a house to live in, and situated convenient to the woods, and provision furnished at market price to those who may require it. The work to commence the first of April.

SIMON WICKES

March 24 3t



POETICAL.

STANZAS.

Go, mark him on the shattered mast,
When lightnings round him play;
When Death, upon the whirling blast,
Frowns dreadful o'er his prey!

Think ye he fears that awful form?
Think ye he shrinks with dread,
When lightnings, gleaming thro' the storm
Flash round his hapless head?

Ah, no!—Forth from the foaming surge,
That rolls tremendous by,
He sees a spirit pure emerge,
And hails her cheering eye.

Unseen by all, save him alone,
Whom now she comes to save,
She shines on ocean's azure throne,
A star upon the wave.

This star, O-Woman is thy soul!
This spirit pure art thou:
The sea-boy owns thy blest control,
Bright gem on danger's brow!

If thou but show thy heavenly form
Above life's darkling sea,
We laugh to scorn the howling storm,
And jest with misery.

BOSTON BARD.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

On the death of R. A. Wicoff, Cadet in the Military School at Middletown.

Lightly hath sprung the young Cadet
At morn's deep rolling drum—
Love's dream for belted bayonet—
For beauty's tress, his plume.
His helm is set upon his brow,
His musket grasp'd in pride,
And he is forth to muster now
That youthful rank beside.

But Hark! they change the reveillie—
That march is of the dead;
What can its fearful meaning be?
Can one, like these have fled?
Look! they are bowing helm and plume,
Each manly form hath bent
To take the posture of the tomb—
Brow upon musket leant.

Aye—it is coming!—hearse and pall
For limb and garb of pride:
He that hath trod the festive hall
So proudly—thus doth ride.
His empty helm is on his breast
Beside his princely plume,—
Laid low with banner, sword and crest
Before the conquering tomb.

Ah! he was dreaming of the steed
Of battle, yesterday—
And course of might and glorious speed
Painted he gorgeously—
The hearse is for the battle horse—
The pall for the banner fold—
The sod for the hoof-beaten corse—
And the blood-warm sleep—is cold—
* * * * *
The volley pealeth! He will wake—
Not to the beaten drum—
Not to the peal—these may not break
The deep sleep of the tomb—
Earth may be one wide revelry—
Grave, by the war horse trod—
He will not wake—till earth and sea
Heave at the trump of God. ROY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

——I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well-deserving pillar,
Proceed to judgment. SHAKSPEARE.

The tail on the wrong pig.—We heard an anecdote on Saturday, which we deem worth publishing, though we do not vouch for its accuracy in every particular. As we know not the particulars, and of course are not about to call names, they will doubtless pardon us for extracting a smile from the mere incident, "abstractly considered," as the philosophers say; particularly as it affords a fair exemplification of that glorious privilege, which as freemen and as christians, we enjoy and exercise—to wit: the right of placing in durance vile, those bodies who owe us monies.

A staunch advocate of this prerogative, on the occasion of a recent failure was declaiming vehemently in favor of its execution upon the person of the unlucky delinquent. His argument was directed principally to an officer of the law, upon whom he was strongly urging the immediate enforcement of those benevolent legal provisions, should said "doer of the law," in case aforesaid be required to serve *mran processes*, for that, and so forth provided, nevertheless, whereas, notwithstanding. [It is impossible to talk law, or write law, without plenty of these terms.]

The officer however, was of opinion that he should receive no orders to imprison any individual. But during the debate, a writ came into the office, with directions to levy upon goods or chattles, and for want thereof to do the other thing. On perusing this instrument, the officer confessed himself mistaken: 'Here,' says he, 'is actually an order to take the body.' 'Well then,' answered the patron of law, 'do your duty;—put it on to him without delay.' 'But would you give no time to procure bail?'—Not one moment! 'Then exclaimed the officer, *'thou art the man!* so, Wiggery come along to *quod.'*

It is scarcely necessary to add, that this shock produced a new twist in the argument—so very mutable and wry-cornered are we frail mortals!

INFLAMATION OF THE TUNICS OF THE EYE.

As the eyes are parts of an organic system, connected with the rest by vessels and supply of blood, by nerves, and by reciprocal sympathetic influence in health and disease, the remote or predisposing causes must be the same for them as for the rest of the body. One of the most important of these is that which is popularly termed, "fullness of habit," and more technically, "a plethoric condition of the system, arising from errors of diet, from excess or imprudent indulgence in the quantity or quality of our food and drink." When too large a quantity of aliment is introduced into the stomach, the effect, after a time is to produce disturbances in its functions, and to impair the digestive powers, so that those healthy changes which the food ought to undergo previously to assimilation, are not properly performed, and consequently the functions of the intestines become more or less disturbed. The alimentary canal is loaded with ill-digested aliment and morbid secretions, and the supplies taken up by the lacteals, instead of furnishing healthy nourishment, may be rather said to convey the seeds of disease over the whole body. Individuals are not aware of the effects of the habits in which they daily indulge, until at length symptoms of disease and derangement manifest themselves in various parts of the animal economy. In the first instance, the plethoric condition of the system is evinced by increase of bulk and by a florid and rather healthy appearance. But when we come to investigate the matter more accurately we shall find that such individuals are by no means in a healthy state. In order to the effects of the habits I have described it is necessary to look at cases in which they have been carried to an excessive degree. In London, we have an opportunity of observing these effects on an extensive scale. A large proportion of the individuals employed in various working departments, obtain high wages which they spend chiefly in direct sensual gratification of the grossest kind. It is no uncommon circumstance for men employed in the coal business, brewers, servants, draymen, porters and others, who are generally speaking, fine robust men, coming out of the country, to consume six, eight, ten, and twelve pots of porter a day besides gin, and a full allowance of animal food. You certainly see many of these, who, if you regard fullness of flesh and ruddiness of complexion as signs of health may be considered as fine specimens.—But these persons are subject to inflammatory attacks of the most violent kind, which they bear very ill. Slight injuries, which in others would be wholly unimportant, produce in them severe inflammation, which often runs into erysipelas, and terminates in gangrene or death. I have seen the whole lower extremity mortified up to the groin, in thirty six hours, from a simple scratch of the shin, in a drayman. They live, in fact on the brink of disease; the slightest accident very commonly carries them off, and if they escape casualties, the continuance of their intemperate habits leads to inflammation of some of the thoracic or abdominal viscera, which either proves fatal in its active stage or, by causing dropsy, leads more slowly, but with equal certainty, to dissolution. The majority do not survive the age of fifty; hundreds of them die in our hospitals from change of structure in the viscera, and affords us ample opportunities of investigating the changes consequent on inflammation and of demonstrating, in its fatal termination, the effects of such a mode of life. In the natives of India, we may contemplate the effects resulting from an opposite of life. The religious notions of the Hindoos induce them to abstain from animal food, and they live entirely on rice and other vegetable diet. They are small in stature, slender limbed, and very well formed; the symmetry of their figures not being impaired by any superfluous fat, yet, in active exertion, fine well-fed fat Englishmen are quite unable to compete with these slight Indians, who greatly surpass us in all feats of activity, such as running, walking great distances, &c. Accidents or diseases which, in full bred Europeans, would be attended with severe inflammatory excitement, produce very trivial effects among the natives of Hindostan The luxurious habits of the higher classes their numerous dishes and wine, their indolence, and their artificial mode of life, produce, in a more refined manner, effects similar to those brought on by the intemperance of the lower orders.—Habitual excess, particularly in the use of fermanted liquors, not only causes general fullness and excitement, but more especially affects the head, causing increased activity of circulation, in which the eyes participate. A single hearty meal will cause visible vascular fullness, redness heat, flushing of the face, beating and throbbing of the head; these phenomina being followed by headach, drowsiness, and more or less incapacity of mental exertion. Can we suppose that the daily repetion of these causes will fail to produce ultimately the most serious consequences? The mischief is aggravated when the blood from the head suffers any impediment, as by the pressure of any parts of dress upon the neck. In this way tight neck handkerchiefs, and the stiff stocks of the military, have been very prejudicial.—*English paper.*

A DELICATE BLUNDER.

A gentleman who had two handsome, pleasant daughtters, invited a great company, and before they came he explained the different characters; among them was a man with an enormous nose, which he cautioned them not to notice. This caution tickled the fancy of the indies. However, at dinner they behaved with great reserve, till one of them, having occasion for a potatoe, and the dish standing by this gentleman, she through her great caution said, "I would be obliged to you for a nose."

HORRID EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A trial is shortly to take place before the Court Assize here which will present some very extraordinary features of love, jealousy, and cruelty.—The prisoner is a Madame Lafosse Luquai, a woman of 37 years of age.—She is a niece to a man whose noble and disinterested fidelity to fallen greatness must preserve his name to the latest posterity; in fine, to General Bertrand Madame Lafosse, it appears, fell desperately in love with Mr Walkener, watch-maker to the King, a young man 36 years of age, possessing a handsome person and very engaging manners. The passion of the lady, though manifested repeatedly, and in the most unequivocal manner, met with no return from Mr. Walkener. As a proof of the violence of her passion the following instance may be mentioned:—One evening on Mr. Walkener quitting his house, he found waiting for him, near the door, Madame Lafosse, clothed in a costly robe of black velvet. After having in vain supplcated him to return to his house, she threw herself forthwith at his feet, and renewed her entreaties, accompanied with tears and sobs. Mr. Walkener, while raising her up, perceived a knife in the folds of her pocket handkerchief, and dreading the use she might make of it, took to flight. He informed the police of the importunities of madam Lafosse, and declared to the Prefect of Police, that he was certain he would meet with his death at her hands. M. Walkner was attached to a very pretty girl, 23 years of age. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of Madame Lafosse, she became inspired with the utmost fury of jealously, and determined to wreck her vengeance upon the cause of it. For this purpose she provided herself with a bottle of concentrated sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol,) and putting on two pair of thick gloves, she repaired one morning at an early hour to the lodgings of this unfortunate girl, whom she found in bed. She poured a quantity of the sulphuric acid upon her gloves covering her hands, and then rubbed them over the face, neck, bosom, and shoulders of her ill-fated rival.

The poor girl sent forth the most agonizing cries, and endeavoured to shield herself from the burning liquid. In the struggle some drops of the acid were thrown upon the face of Madame Lafosse, which now bears three distinct marks of it. She has been arrested, and the proceedings before the examining judge being now completed, she will, in all probability, be brought to trial in the course of Nov. The life of her victim is now declared out of danger, but her beauty is gone forever. Madame Lafosse has but too well succeeded in her vengeance, having changed her rival into a hideous and repulsive object.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *March* 14, 1826.

On application of Frances Wickes, Administratrix of Samuel Wickes, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of March 1826.

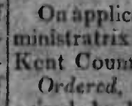
L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of March 1826.

FRANCES WICKES,
Adm'trix of Samuel Wickes.
Chestertown, March 17.

FAMILY FLOUR.



The best warranted Family Flour for sale, made of Machined Wheat, *at the same price it retails for in Baltimore.*

LIME by the barrell or small quantity.

M. TILGHMAN.
March 10.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has two first rate work



CREATURES,
One hauling
STEER,



and two MILCH COWS, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

SAMUEL REED.
March 17.

FOR SALE,

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX Acres of that fine tract of land called

"GRESHAM'S HALL,"

on the Bay side, in Kent county, and inferior to no land in the county. *One third and upwards* consists of *heavily timbered* woodland. Part of the purchase will be required in cash, and for the balance a credit will be given of one, two and three years. Apply to James E. Barroll, Esq. who will be authorised to deal for me. NEGRO Slaves at a liberal price will be received in payment.

THOMAS WILKINS.
Chestertown, March 17.—6w.

A School-Master wanted

IN QUAKER NECK.

A person qualified to teach the English language gramatically, together with Geography and Arithmetic, will meet with a good School of from twenty-five to thirty scholars, provided he is a man of sobriety and strict moral character, and will obligate himself to keep from the Tippling Shops, no other need apply.

March 17.

Valuable Tanyard

FOR RENT,

IN Still Pond, Kent county, two and a half miles from tide water, and seven miles from Chestertown, which will be rented on accommodating terms to a good tenant, and possession given immediately. Attached to this Tanyard is a good bark house, shed, currying shop &c. &c. and a well of water in the yard. Near at hand stands a good brick dwelling House, kitchen, meat house,



granary, carriage house, stable, &c. and a well of good water at the door—Also, an excellent Garden, with a variety of the customy garden Fruits. On the premises are two



first rate *Apple Orchards*, with a variety of other valuable Fruit: this is the bearing year with the Orchards. For terms and further particulars, apply to

JOHN CRANE.
Chestertown, March 10. 6w.

DAVIS' IMPROVED



PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these plou ghs possess over all others in use for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have then in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rodes of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough.—This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended; they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

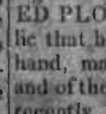
ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
Agent for Gideon Davis.
Feb. 17. 8w

ADJOURNED SALE OF

VALUABLE LANDS.

To be sold on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of



Land in Queen Anne's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 Acres of arable and wood land, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of April next, with a crop of wheat growing—A liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN.
Centreville, Feb. 24. Trustee.

Tailor and Habit Maker.

WILLIAM FRAZIER

HAVING taken that well known stand formerly occupied by John Magner, and recently by Jacob A. Little, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, that he intends to carry on the above Business in all its varieties. Having received from Baltimore the latest fashions, he flatters himself that by paying unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Chestertown, March 10.

Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,
400 bushels of Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail,)
200 do. of Orchard Grass Seed,
100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed,
400 do. early white seed Potatoes,
200 do. Spring Barley, for seed,
300 Ploughs of various kinds and sizes,
Wheat Fans, Cultivators,
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers,
Spring steel hay and manure Forks,
Spades and socket shovels with handles,
Field and garden Hoes,
Trace Chaines and Hames.

ALSO,

A general assortment of *Garden Seeds.*

Baltimore, March 4—(10.) 8w.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf, with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 21. tf.

FOR SALE.



The subscriber has a handsome young MARE, 4 years old, of good blood and action, and moves well under the saddle, which he will sell for cash, or on a credit, by having the money secured.

Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Barroll, Esq. The Mare can be seen by calling at the Fancy Farm of Wm Barroll, Esq. where the subscriber is prepared to show that she descended from horses of very superior blood.

A. S. SAPPINGTON.
March 10. 4w.

SPENCER & HACKETT.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the store house lately occupied by Mr. John H. Kennard, and formerly in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Cannel, where they will continue to sell very cheap goods for Cash or Country Produce.

Chestertown, March 3.

Look at this,



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville, and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week—leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Low's tavern, (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at James Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads,) and at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Chas. Stanley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'clock P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and at Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH
FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof—twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, *Proprietor.*
Chestertown, Jan. 20. tf.

N. B. The aforegoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhall Packet for Baltimore which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of $6 25 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the exposures incident to the night season.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1826. NO. 23.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULES FOR PROMOTING MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

The likeliest way either to obtain a good husband, or to keep one so, is to be good yourself. Never use your lover ill, whom you design to make your husband lest he should either upbraid you with it, or return it afterwards; and if you find, at any time, an inclination to play the tyrant, remember these two lines of truth and justice,

"Gently shall those be rul'd who gently sway'd,
"Abject shall those obey, who, haughlty were obey'd"

Avoid, both before and after marriage all thoughts of *managing your husband*. Never endeavour to deceive or impose on his understanding: nor give uneasiness (as some do, very foolishly) to try his temper: but treat him always before hand with sincerity.

Be not over sanguine before marriage, nor promise yourself felicity without alloy, for that is impossible to be obtained in this present state of things. Consider, before hand, that the person you are going to spend your days with is a man not an angel: and if, when you come together you discover any thing in his humour or behaviour, that is not altogether so agreeable as you expect, pass it over as a human frailty, smooth your brow, compose your temper, and try to amend it by cheerfulness and good nature. Remember always, that whatever misfortunes may happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to accident and infirmities of human life; a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to both parties are equally exposed. Therefore, instead of murmurs, reflections, and disagreements, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous ,readily put your shoulders to the yoke, and make it easier to both. Resolve every morning to be cheerful and good natured through the day: if any accident should happen to break that resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with every thing besides, and especially with your husband.

Dispute not violently with him whatever the occasion, but much rather deny yourself the trivial satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument than risque a quarrel, or create a heartburning which is impossible to know the end of. A woman's power, as well as happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's esteem and love, which it is her interest to preserve and increase. Study his temper, and command your own; enjoy his satisfaction, share and sooth his cares; and with the utmost dilligence conceal his infirmities—always wear your wedding ring;—there lies more virtue in it than is usually imagined—if you are ruffled unawares, assaulted with improper thoughts or tempted against your duty, cast your eyes on it, and recollect who gave it to you, and what passed at the solemn time. Express your tenderness with delicacy and prudence. As you are concerned on account of your own ease and your husband's good opinion; so in your expenses and desires have regard to his income and circumstances; lest necessity should follow and you be deprived of both. Examine frequently your conduct and behaviour, and when you have been guilty of omission, be more careful in future. *Literary Visitor, vol. 2, 47.*

If there is a qualification in which a female ought to excel,it is thorough and practical acquaintance with the arts and duties of domestic life. These constitute her peculiar and appropriate employment, and so far from being beneath her regard, they adorn and beautify the most distinguished of her sex.

The sentiment may not exactly accord with the opinions of the present age, but it is one that ought to be inscribed on the heart of every female that industry and economy are her true glory. There is no apology for a slothful woman. A slothful woman is more fit for a domestic drudge or the slave of an eastern despot, than for the elevated station which freedom, civilization, & christianity have assigned her. A woman who is occupi'd in little else than receiving the courtesies of the other sex, having every want supplied by obsequious attendants,'if she does not become torpid by inaction, is almost always the victim of that morbid sensibility, which while it can weep over the ideal scenes of a novel or tragedy, has no interest in the affecting realities of human life, and passes through the world without communicating happiness or acquiring respectability.

Few appreciate the obligations, cares and labours of an industious female; and few, I fear, are sensible of the perpetual self denial which she is called to exercise in the performance of her laborious and reiterated duties. Her eye must be even in her own proper sphere, her authority where every where in her own retired dominion: her hand on every spring in all the departments of domestic labor: and a cheerfulness amid care, constitutes one of the prominent excellencies of her character. A female that has been induced to believe she was made for nothing but to be beloved and admired, and who is never pleasad but by the alternations of idleness and dissipation, has never learned to estimate her true worth and excellence and is a stranger to the high destination of woman.

Religion in woman,as in man is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God, and the love of Jesus Christ, control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation, of the gospel, become interwoven with her personal accomplishments and sweeten and govern her conduct—and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that pious women are not only more numerous but more pious, than pious men. How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendor of external accomplisements, and all the delicious joys of giddy dissipation! How invaluable does such a woman appear adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness which earth can neither give nor take away.

Sc. Ev. Post, Vol. V. No. 2

[*By request.*]

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following communication has been handed us for publication, by a gentleman of this city, who received it as here stated, from the late eloquent and pious Summerfield, a short time before his death. We know the writer; he is a man who is distinguished alike for excellence of character, credibility, piety and moral worth. His name would at once remove every possible doubt, as to the faithfulness and correctness with which the narrative has been furnished; and as to the certainty, that the account we now give, was communicated to him by the person above mentioned.—*Ed. of Mess.*

FROM THE RELIGIOUS MESSENGER.

The following account I received from the late Rev. John Summerfield, soon after his return from England Mr. Summerfield, informed me, that he obtained the narrative from the Rev Richd. Watson,the gentleman who is now writing the excellent work, entitled, "Theological Institutes:" one volume of which has reached this country. Mr. Watson received the account from the Rev. Mr. Mills, a minister of talent, integrity and high-standing, in the Methodist Church in England, and who was an actor in the extraordinary scene. Mr. Watson further informed Mr. Summerfield, that he was intimately acquainted with Mr. Mills, and knew him to be a man of the greatest moral worth, and by no means credulous.

Mr. Mills had travelled a circuit in England, in which lived a man by the name of *James*, with whom, his wife and children, he had been intimately acquainted, and at whose house he lodged, in passing round the circuit. He left the circuit, after having travelled one year, to attend the Conference, and was again returned to it a second time. But in the interim, an epidemic disease had prevailed, in the place where James resided, and both himself and his wife were carried off by it, suddenly, and within short time of each other. Mr. Mills, however, as usual, went to his old lodging, which was then occupied by the children; but felt gloomy and distrest at finding the abode no longer enlivened by the presence of its former pious heads, who had been his intimate friends; and in this state of mind retired to rest, in the same room in which on former occasions he had been in the habit of sleeping.

Soon after lying down, however, Mr. Mills, with considerable astonishment, heard, as he supposed, some persons whispering in an adjoining room, into which he immediately repaired, to ascertain who they were, but found no one.—He again laid down, and concluded that he must have been mistaken; but the circumstance brought to his recollection a rumour which he had heard, at a place not very distant, and to which he had paid but little attention, that James and his wife had been several times seen since their death.—While thinking on this rumour he again heard the whispering renewed; this increased his surprize; and a second time he arose and searched the room, but with the same result. He arose the third time, from the same cause but after a strict search, could find no one. After this he resolved to disregard it, and fell into a sleep and heard nothing more. The next morning he left the house, without mentioning the circumstance to the children, to attend an appointment, about three miles distant; and as usual, dined at the house of a pious old lady in the neighbourhood of the place. This woman though poor and aged, had always insisted on the preachers staying with her; and through respect for her age and excellent character, they indulged her wishes. She had provided for Mr. Mills a frugal repast, but declined eating with him, stating that she preferred waiting on him.

The old lady was generally known by the familiar name of NANNY; and by this name she was called by the preachers.—While Mr. Mills was eating this morsel, Nanny, who was seated at some distance from him, said, "Mr. Mills, I have a request to make of you;" "Well Nanny," he replied, "what is it?" "Why" said she, "that you preach my funeral sermon on next Sabbath." The request astonished Mr. Mills, who, looking at her with surprize, said, "Nanny, what is the matter with you? Have you lost your senses?" "Oh, no sir," she replied, "I know perfectly well what I am talking about; for I shall die on Friday, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and though you will be some miles from th's place, I want you to comply with my request, and if ever you have known any thing good of me that may be serviceable to others you can tell it." "But," said Mr. M. "before I promise to comply with your request, I shold be much gratified if you would inform me how you know that you will die on Friday, this being Tuesday?" "Then, sir, I will inform you. You know that reports have been in circulation, that James and his wife have been seen in different places, by various persons since their death." "True," said Mr. M. "but I regarded it as a mere rumour." "But, sir," she replied, "I saw them this morning!" "You saw them!" "Indeed I did sir.—Early this morning, while sweeping my entry, I looked up towards the road, and saw two persons, a man and a woman coming towards the house, who appeared to me to resemble James and his wife. I ceased to sweep, and looked steadily at them, until they came near to me, when I found that it really was them." Said Mr. Mills, "why Nanny, were you not afraid?" "Me afraid! Mr. Mills," she replied, "what had I to fear? Indeed I was not afraid, for I knew James and his wife in this world, and I am sure they were good people, and I was quite certain, they had not become bad since they left it. Well sir, as I was saying, they came up to me, and I said, 'James is that you?' and he said, 'yes Nanny, it is me; you are not deceived, and this is my wife.' And I said, 'James are you happy?' and he replied 'I am, and so is my wife; and our happiness far exceeds any thing we ever conceived of in this world.' 'But' said I, 'James, if you are so happy, why have you returned'? To which he replied, 'strange as it may appear to you, there is still a mysterious tye existing between us and our friends in this world, which will not be dissolved until the resurrection; and also Nanny, you know, that I and my wife died suddenly, in consequence of which, it has been supposed that I left no WILL; and in order to prevent some uneasiness which is likely to exist among the children, respecting my property, we have been permitted to return to the world, and inform some person that I did make a *Will*, and where it may be found. We went—he continued; last night, to our former mansion to inform Mr. M respecting the *will* but found he was somewhat frightened, and therefore concluded not to tell him, but to see you this morning, and request you to inform him, as he will dine with you to-day, for we passed him on the road, and we knew, Nanny, that you would not be frightened.' 'No, indeed, James I am not alarmed,' she replied, 'for I am vast glad to see you, especially since you are happy.'—'The *Will*,' he said, 'is in a private drawer, in the desk, which opens by a secret spring, [here giving a full description of it] which the children do not know of, and the executors live in the neighborhood. Request 'Mr. Mills' he said 'to return to the house after dinner, and he will find the *Will*, and can see the executors, and can have things satisfactorily settled in the family. And said he Nanny, we are permitted to inform you that on Friday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, you will *die* and be with us!' 'Oh! James,' she replied, 'I am *vast* glad to hear it. I wish it was Friday now.' 'Well' said he, '*be ready*, for the *Messenger* will certainly call for you at that hour.' She replied, 'Don't fear James; by the Grace of God I will be ready;'—and they left her."

Mr. Mills heard the account with no small degree of astonishment; and concluded to return to the house from whence he came in the morning. Without the least difficulty he found the *drawer*, and *Will*. He also saw the executors, and was pleased to find that the will gave full satisfaction to all concerned. On the following Friday, at three o'clock, pious Nanny died; and Mr. Mills informed Mr. Watson, that he preached her funeral sermon on the succeeding Sabbath.

Mr. Watson remarked to Mr. Summerfield, that he had always before been an unbeliever on the subject of apparitions, but that he did most fully credit this account. — S.

Since receiving the above, we have recollected several circumstances, in some degree analogous to the statement here given, which we have met with in the course of our reading. That which bears the nearest resemblance to it, and which appears to be the best supported, and most generally accredited. is the account of the death of Lord Lyttleton. Several different statements of that singular occurence, have been given to the world, all of which are substantially the same. The following, which is the most circumstantial of any we have seen, we subjoin.

[*Ed. of Messenger.*

FROM LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE.

THE LATE LORD LYTTLETON.

Whilst *the World* was in being, the house in which Mr Topham and I resided, in Beaufort buildings, was the constant resort of men of litterary character; and among the number, we had the pleasure of reckoning Miles Peter Andrews, Esq. who had been the friend of Mr. Topham from his youth. I should not have introduced his name in these pages, it being somewhat extraneous to my subject, but to mention a circumstance I heard from himself; which, as I ever knew him to be a man of veracity and strict honor, I have every reason to believe true; and as it explains some circumstance respecting the death of the late Lord Lyttleton (Mr. Andrews' intimate companion for several years) never before made known to the public, it may not be uninteresting to my readers. A few nights previous to Lord Lyttleton's demise (as mentioned in his biography attached to his poems,) soon after he got into bed he saw a female at the foot of it, with a dove in her hand, and beautifully arrayed in white, who told him, in a very impressive manner, to prepare for death, as the third night from that, exactly at the hour of twelve o'clk., he should depart this life! His Lordship, who had ever led a very gay one, conceiving that it was some female who had got into the room and had said somerely to jest with him, jumped out of bed; but to his astonishment found the door fast, and no person in the room but his valet, who was fast asleep in a recess, where he always lay. Greatly alarmed at the circumstance, it made a deep impression upon him, and he determined to put off a visit he was to have paid Mr. Andrews that very week; and the night which the spectre prescribed as his last, was the very one he was expected to sleep at Dartford. On the fatal evening his Lordship had several of his friends about him, who amused themselves with looking at the family pictures till the hour of twelve o'clock arrived. As some of them regarded it as a phantom of his Lordship's brain, they privately put the clock forward a few minutes. As soon as it struck, he turned round to all who were about him, and said "You see that I have cheated the ghost!"—Upon which he went up to bed, and his valet brought him up some trifling medicine to take, but had forgotten a spoon to stir it; he sent him down for one; and on his return found him actually a corpse on the bed! he looked at his Lordship's fine stop-watch, and found the hands exactly at the stroke of twelve o'clock. Mr. Andrews finding that his Lordship did not come down on the day he promised, which was the very one on which he died, could not imagine the reason of it, and had retired to rest somewhat before twelve. He had not been long lying down when the curtains at the foot of the bed were drawn open, and he saw his Lordship standing before him, in a large figured morning gown which always remained in the house for his Lordship's sole use.—Mr. Andrews conceiving that his Lordship had arrived after he had retired, as he so positively expected him on that day, said to him, "My Lord you are at some of your tricks, go to your bed or I will throw something at you." The answer he returned was—"*It is all over with me Andrews!*"—and instantly disappeared. As there was a large clothes press at the foot of the bed, he conceived his Lordship had got into it, and rose to see; but he did not find him there. He next examined the night-bolt on the door, and found it fast; and he saw by the candle he had not been long in bed, or he might otherwise have conceived it a dream. He rung his bell, and inquired of his servants where Lord Lyttleton was? they said they had not seen him.—The night-gown was next sought for, and found in its usual place. Mr. Andrews knew not of his Lordship's death till next day, when letters from London announced it to have taken place exactly at twelve o'clock the night before. As must naturally be supposed, the circumstance and the loss of his friend made a very great impression upon Mr. Andrews, and affected him for some months after, as he is positive to his being awake at the time it happened, and of the apearance of the phantom. Upon taking an impartial view of the business:—The circumstances connected with Lord Lyttleton's death are on record, well authenticated by people of high rank, and that he died at the exact hour of twelve, is beyond a doubt. With respect to Mr Andrews, he is a man of a strong mind, stored with the most elegant accomplishments which literature, a refined education, and a good understanding could give it; his character as a man of honour and truth has never been impeached; while his ample fortune has placed him above the petty cavils or petty necessities of chequered life; therefore, under such circumstances, we have no reason to suspect Mr Andrews of telling any thing but what he really saw. But this I solemnly protest, he mentioned the occurence to me at his *own* table, in his *own* house, and in the presence of Mr. Topham. Whether Lord Lyttleton's death is to be attributed to a divine source or not, I cannot pretend to determine; but many people suppose, as he was found with his watch in his hand after his death, and by it was exactly twelve, the *idea* of the time not being past which was ordained to finish his existence, gave him such a shock as to cause his immediate death from the fright.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

Wednesday, March 22.—In the Senate yesterday the bill making appropriation for the Military service was read the third time and passed. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

The subject of adjournment was for a short time before the House of Representatives, but without leading to any definite result, the subject being postponed until Monday next, on motion of Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster intimated his intention to bring forward the Bankrupt bill and it was also intimated that the difference beween the State of Georgia and the government of the United States; the Panama mission; and the condition of the Indians, would all be "speech making" subjects, which would be acted on during the residue of the session.—Together with the subject of adjournment, a resolution, proposed by Mr. Wright of Ohio, relative to the creation of a joint committee to report on the state of the business before the House, was also postponed until Monday. From the strength of the minority, on the question of postponement it is evident that the House begins to feel a serious disposition to think of adjournment.

The House consequently went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the subject of the amendments of the Constitution was again discussed, by Mr. Isacks of Tennessee, and Mr. Lecompte of Kentucky, both in favour of the resolutions to amend.

Thursday, March 23.—In the Senate a resolution was transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal, denying to the president of the United States, the power or the right to appoint Ambassadors or other public ministers, but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in the recess of Congress. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged yesterday, in the discussion of the amendment of the Constitution when Mr. Mitchell, of South-Carolina addressed the Committee against the resolutions of his colleague, and Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee, in favour of them. On motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, the committee then rose.

Mr. Tattnall, of Georgia, laid a resolution on the table, calling on the War Department to furnish certain information relative to the Engineer Corps. The subject of erecting toll gates on the Cumberland Road, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. A bill was reported, authorising the Corporation of Georgetown to erect a bridge over the Potomac, at Georgetown.

Friday, March 24.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to abolish imprison-

ment for debt. The bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, and the bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, were passed.—The bill allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri; the bill concerning the supplementary report of the Commissioners in the Western District; the bill on the subject of affording relief to the purchasers of public lands in the State of Alabama; and the bill altering the time of holding the District Court in the Western District of Pennsylvania, were all ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House of Representatives yesterday resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the discussion of the Amendments of the Constitution, when Mr. Weems, of Maryland, and Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, delivered their sentiments in favour of the propositions. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Barbour, the Committee rose before he had finished his argument. A bill was reported by the select Committee for the relief of Mr. Monroe, the Ex-President, granting him somewhat above $15,000, with about sixteen years interest. Mr. J. Johnson, of Kentucky, offered a resolution respecting a National Armory in that state, on which he spoke until the hour allotted to resolutions having elapsed, his remarks were interupted by the speaker. Some private bills were afterwards taken up in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time today.

Saturday, March 25.—In the Senate the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Benton obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, and submitted some interesting remarks in support of it. The bill for the relief of the company of Rangers commanded by Capt. James Bigger, was ordered to a third reading.

The business before the House yesterday was entirely of a private character. Mr. Johnson finished his remarks on the resolution which he had offered on the preceding day, which we are obliged to postpone till Monday. A bill for the relief of Isaac Pool gave rise to some brief discussion, which terminated in the rejection of the bill. An unsuccessful atempt was made to resume the discussion of the constitutional amendments.

The Proceedings of the House were suspended for about fifteen minutes, by a violent storm of wind and rain, which beat in a great part of the large window immediately behind the chair of the Speaker, and carried away the flags from the top of the Capitol.

Monday, March 27.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday

In the House of Representatives, Mr Wickliffe introduced a resolution, the object of which is to institute an inquiry into the fact of a pledge being given by the government of the United States, to the South American Republics, to defend their independence against the aggresions of any European power, except Spain, and the precise character of that pledge. The resolution is grounded on the conversation detailed by Mr. Poinsett in one of his letters to Mr. Clay, (embraced in the documents accompanying the President's Message,) as having taken place between him and an officer of the Mexican government. The resolution was not finally acted on, owing to the hour having elapsed before the discussion to which it led, and in which Messrs. Wickliffe, Forsyth, Webster, Buchanan, and Cook, participated had terminated.

The Committee on foreign affairs made a report, by Mr. Crowninshield, of Mass. on the subject of the Mission to Panama, which we understand, is decidedly favorable to its objects. Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, from the committee on Ways and Means, also reported a bill making appropriation for the object of the mission. It will be seen that the report of the committee on Foreign Affairs will be taken up on Monday next.

The House, in Committee of the whole took up the consideration of the claims of the State of Massachusetts, for services rendered during the late war. Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, the Chairman of the Military Committee, and Mr Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke at length, in favor of the claims, and Mr. Houston, of Tennessee in opposition. The Committee ultimately rose, on motion of Mr. Dwight of Mass. without coming to any decision.

Tuesday, March 28.—In the Senate the bill for the company of rangers, under the command of Capt. James Bigger, and bill on the subject of further relief of purchasers of public lands in Alabama, were read the third time and passed. The bill for the relief of Francis Larche of New Orleans, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Van Buren gave notice that the consideration of the Judiciary Bill would be defered until Wednesday.

The House of Representatives was occupied yesterday in the discussion of the resolution offered on Saturday, by Mr Wickliffe, on the subject of a pledge to the South American Republics.

A warm, indeed we may say an angry debate ensued, during which many amendments and modifications were proposed, and finally, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Powell of Virginia, was adopted. The latter clause was added on motion of Mr. Wickliff.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House a copy of such parts of the answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Poinsett's letter to Mr. Clay, dated Mexico, Sept. 28th, 1825, as relates to the pledges of the U. States, therein mentioned; and also to inform this House whether the United States have, in any manner, made any pledge to the governments of Mexico and others of South America, that the United States would not permit the inteference of any Foreign Power with the Independence or form of Government of those nations; and if so, when, in what manner, and to what effect.

And also to communicate to the House a copy of the communication from our Minister at Mexico, in which he informed the Government of the United States that the Mexican Government called upon this Government to fulfil the memorable pledge of the President of the United States, in his message to Congress of December 1823.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the bill to provide for an additional naval force. The object of this force is to protect our commerce on the Eastern Coast of South America, during the war between the Emperor of Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—The bill experienced no opposition, but took up the consideration of the claims of the State of Massachusetts, for services rendered during the late war. Mr Hamilton of South Carolina, the Chairman of the Military Committee and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke at length, in favour of the claims, and Mr. Houston of Tennessee, in opposition. The committee ultimately rose, on motion of Mr. Dwight, of Mass. without coming to any decision.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM COLOMBIA—BOLIVAR.

We have received from our attentive correspondent at Carthagena, papers of that city to the 26th of February, and Bogota papers to the 9th—The Bogota papers contain communications from the Deputies of the Constituent Congress of Peru, who were sent for the purpose of offering the thanks and acknowledgments of the Republic to that of Colombia, for the immense services rendered by General Bolivar in the achievement of the liberty of Peru—The Deputies solicit of of the Legislature of Colombia permission that Bolivar, should remain some time longer in Peru, but it is supposed that this will not be acceded to, and the Editor of *El Constitutional* in commenting upon this request makes these appropriate and judicious observations:—

"The sacrifice we have already made of the presence of the man to whom we are indebted for all the benefits we enjoy, has been accompanied with too much injury to Colombia, to allow of its being continued: and so much of our own happiness and the success of our future prospects is identified with his person, that how predisposed soever we may be to promote the welfare of Peru, we cannot think of pushing our generosity so far as to elevate her prosperity at the expense of our own.

"We are unwilling to believe, also, that this proposal can have met with the sanction of the President. He must be convinced that his glory is inseparably connected with that of Colombia, and that all the services he has rendered to Peru and to mankind, are all estimated in proportion to the benefit which will ultimately result there from to his native soil.—The unanimity with which all classes implore his return, the anxiety which all manifest that those talents which of right, belong to the Republic, should no longer be employed in a foreign land; the impatience which is felt at the sinister interpretations which are put on his abscence, so injurious to the honor and gratitude of Colombia—all these united must command his attention, and ensure that implicit obedience on his part, which has been always so conspicuously displayed by him whenever his country has called for and demanded the presence of her well beloved son. The wishes of the people that he should take upon himself the reins of Government have been so clearly demonstrated by the result of the late elections: and, after what we have seen of the political conduct of Bolivar in Peru, during the difficult and arduous period from the battle of the Junin up to the present time, without mentioning the previous obstacles he had to struggle with during the defection of Riva-Aguero, it would be idle to waste one moment's thought on the reason which has been alleged by him for declining to exercise the office of President, viz. his incapacity for the toils of Government. Much as we admire Bolivar as a general, we consider him infinitely more conspicuous for his talents as a statesman; and in our present state surrounded with difficulties in our internal administration, we long to see his powerful hand employed in extricating us from the disorders which have unavoidably crept in during a revolution, such as that we have gone through, and which require a man of his talents and genius to penetrate and unravel."

The *Panama Gazette* of the 11th Dec. mentions the arrival in that place of Dr. Pedro Gual, and General Pedro Briceno Mendez, Plenipotentiaries from Colombia to the Congress of all the free nations of America now assembling at Panama.

Balt. Gazette.

MEXICO.—The editor of the National Gazette, has received the Mexican paper *Aguila Mexican* down to the 17th ult. The principal topic in the Mexican capital, was *the invasion of the Island of Cuba*, by the joint forces of Mexco and Colombia. A committee of the Mexican Senate, to whom the subject had been referred, had ascertained that the Executive branch deemed it expedient or even indispensable, and the means of the Union adequate to it; and they accordingly reported to the Senate two Resolutions; one, that the Executive should be authorized to form, in conjunction with the Rupublic of Colombia, a military expedition to assist the inhabitants of Cuba, to achieve their independence;—the other, in case of success, care should be taken to establish in the island, "a national representation upon the bases of the public law of the new Republics of America."

From Balt. Gazette, March 22.

The U. S. Ship John Adams Captain Jesse Wilkinson, bound to Guatamala, dropped down to Hampton Roads on Sunday morning—in all probability sailed yesterday. She carries out Colonal John Williams, of Tennessee Charge d'Affaires from this Government to Guatamala, and Gustavus H. Scott, Esq. (of Fairfax County Virginia) on public business.

Commodore Lewis Warrington, commanding the United States Naval forces in the West India Seas and the Gulph of Mexico (whose flag she bears,) also goes out in the John Adams. Mr. George McIntosh, jr. goes out as private Secretary to Col Williams. The following is a list of the officers of the John Adams.

JESSE WILKINSON, Esq. Commander.
Lieutenants—Thomas T. Webb, James E Legare, John P. Tuttle, Samuel Mercer, Alex. B. Pinkham.
Sailing Master—R'd A. Jones, acting.
Surgeon—Henry W. Basset.
Purser—John N. Hambleton.
Surgeon's Mate—Augustus A. Adee.
Com. Sec'y.—Thomas Barron
Midshipmen—William Smith, Charles H. Poor, John Graham, Henry Tooly, Jr Robt. L. Browning, Alexander K. Yancey, George B. Winyard, Archibald B. Fairfax
Captain's Clerk—John Cromwell.
Boatswain—David Vestery.
Carpenter—John Snider.
Gunner—Thos. Stanley.

Another fatal Duel—We have a letter from a friend at Hamburg. S. C. dated the 9th inst. detailing the particulars and fatal result of an honorable meeting which took place early that morning, at Campbell Town S. C. three miles above Hamburg. The parties were Dr. Baber, and Thomas Mitchell, Esq. of Milledgeville, Geo. The misunderstanding had its origin in a difference in political opinion, (the former being for "Troup and the Treaty," and the latter a Crawfordite and Clarke man) which proceeded to such lengths that Mitchell posted this Doctor and made use of the epithets of coward, villian, &c. The Doctor accordingly challenged him, which Mr. M. accepted and being by the rules of duelling, entitled to the choice of weapons, &c. selected *short rifles*, and to fight at fifteen paces. The first fire was without effect, when the seconds endeavoured to compromise the matter; to which the Doctor agreed, provided Mr. M. would retract the aspersion cast upon his character, at the same time stating what he had asserted he conscientiously believed, and therefore neither could or would retract. The rifles were again loaded, and on their both firing at the word, Mr. M. fell mortally wounded, the ball of his antagonist, having entered the left breast near the shoulder, passed out at the right side near the shoulder blade. He expired in fifteen minutes.

Mr. Mitchell was a native of South Carolina, but had resided for the last few years in Georgia of which state he was Attorney General. *N. Y. Gazette.*

A BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE.

A most summary way of repairing these breaches was adopted last week in this city. A young and pretty girl, not over 15 years of age, residing in the neigbourhood of New-York received the addresses of a young man in rather a hasty manner the consequences of which could not be concealed. The young man, whether he had business in the city or repaired here to avoid the fulfilment of an honorable and implied contract, is not known, but here he arrived, and after him the aged enraged father, with the timid and deceived daughter. The young man was arrested: and, upon a full consideration of the case, agreed forthwith to make the only amends in his power by marriage.—A justice of the peace was sent for, and he entered the prison. On one chair set the weeping girl, her head reclining like a broken lilly, and on the other the conscious offending youth, also in tears, while the sturdy father paced the room, grasping his oaken staff, and with knitted brows regarding occasionally, the sinful pair.—The light gleaming through the prison bars did not tend to enliven the scene,—The parties stood up and made the usual responces, received the marriage certificate, embraced each other, and, with the contented father, left the prison, an honest wedded couple. A large party of poor debtors were present to witness the ceremony, and who accompanied the young couple as far as the turnkey would permit. [*N. Y. Adv.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, took place at the Exchange, last Saturday, at 12 o'clock, when WILLIAM PATTERSON, esq. was called to the Chair, and B. C. HOWARD, esq. appointed Secretary. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, JOHN P. KENNEDY, esq. rose, and delivered an eloquent and appropriate address.

After which the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

The citizens of Baltimore, anxious on all proper occasions, to evince their sense of the worth of their illustrious fellow citizen, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and to acknowledge the obligation which they, in common with the nation, owe to him for his early and spirited exertions in the cause of freedom, his uniform devotion through a long life to the service of his country, in many of the most honourable and ardous public stations, and his active employment in the various duties of a patriotic and enlightened citizen since his retirement from the chief magistracy of the union, have become acquainted with the fact, that this venerable servant of the Republic has been subject to the necessity of disposing of considerable portions of his property to relieve himself from the pressure of private embarrassments. Unwilling that he should sustain any material diminution of his estate, and believing also that the debt which the nation owes to this distinguished citizen may be discharged more honorably to him, and more conformably to the principles of our polity, by the free offerings of the people ndividually, than by the act of the government, and that such offerings, while they enable him to extricate himself from the difficulties of his situation, will also convey to him a grateful recognition of his enestimable services to them and their posterity, therefore they do

Resolve, That they will contribute to raise a fund to be subject to the disposition of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States.

And it is further Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a committee of five persons to superintend the collection of the said fund; and that the said committee be authorised to select a suitable number of citizens in each ward to assist in collecting the same with the least possible delay.

Resolved, That the said fund when collected be immediately applied by the said committee, in such manner as they shall think best calculated to promote the objects of this meeting, and that at a suitable time hereafter they report the objects of their proceedings therein through the public papers.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be a member of the said Committee.

In accordance with one of the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee:—John E. Howard, William Patterson, Isaac McKim, William Lorman, Luke Tiernan.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a subscription list be now opened for the purposes above mentioned. The meeting then adjourned.

WM. PATTERSON, Chairman.
BEN. C. HOWARD, Secretary.

LORD BALTIMORE'S CLAIM.

Extract of a letter, dated
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1826.

This case was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court. Mr. Wirt spoke for about two hours in favor of the people of Maryland, and Mr. Webster for the clamants. Mr. Taney set Mr. Webster right about certain laws of Maryland, passed during the Revolution. Mr. Wirt took the ground that some others did in the legislature, that the question was settled long ago by the proper authorities, and that if such a claim had been set up at the close of the Revolutionary war, the people of Maryland would have maintained their rights by the sword.

If the claim is due to any one, it is to Henry Hartford's heirs, and they have been paid. If it is a debt to any one, it has also been paid under the provisions of the British treaty; and I trust the case will speedily be settled, as justice and equity demands it should be. I have no fears of the result.

DARIEN, (GEO.) Feb. 28.

Natural Curiosity.—On Sunday afternoon, a monstrous catfish weighing forty pounds, was caught on board the steam boat Enterprize; when taken on deck, a bunch of tape worms some thousands in number came from his mouth—on opening his maw, the following articles were found in his belly. The maw of a large fish full of provisions, the claw of a hawk, one pound of salt beef, the jaw bone of a hog the teeth of which were nearly digested, a lightwood knot, and about a pound of corn bread, besides several small rib bones of a hog; this is a fact that can be attested by the captain and mate of the boat, and by a gentleman of high respectability of this city. However incredible this phenomenon may appear, it is no less true.—*Gazette.*

REMARKS.

The whole population of America is only 5 millions more than France, and not twice as much as that of the islands of Great Britain and Ireland. The greater part of this continent yet remains in its natural wild and uncultivated state, untouched by the hand of civilized man. The number of whites in the United States is double that of all nations and colonies south of us. The whites of the republics of Mexico, Guatamala, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Bolivar are of Spanish origin; those of the empire of Brazil are descendents of Portuguese; and those of the West Indies are Spanish, British, French, &c. The mixed races are said to constitute the most robust and useful classes of the new states. They are of all colors from the dark shade of the African to the bright hue of the European. A Mestizo is the issue of a white and an indian; a mulatto of a white and negro; a Zambo, of an Indian and Negro; and the descendents ramify into an endless multiplicity of varieties, forming what M. de Humboldt calls, a mixture of mixtures. Many persons of the mixed races are as white as the Spaniards and Portuguese. The dependant Indians are, for the most part, a harmless, superstitious and indolent race of beings. The Araucanians to the south of Chili are the most brave and noble tribe of independent Indians in South America.—There are only 387,000 Negroes in the seven republics above named, and we believe the greater part of these are now free, most of these states having taken measures for the emancipation of the blacks.—In Brazil the Negroes compose about one half the population. This empire with less than a million of whites, has more blacks, and probably more slaves than the United States. In the West Indies the free blacks out number the slaves. Most of the former belong to the republic of Hayti and the Island of Cuba.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

A letter from Mantanzas, dated 12th inst. published in the Charleston Courier, gives the following particulars of a recent tragical event which occured in that island:

"A few weeks since, a young woman of Havana, aged only seventeen, finding her lover in company with another young woman, in a situation calculated to arouse the passions of jealousy and revenge, *murdered them both upon the spot!* after which she fled to Mantanzas. Her retreat however, was discovered, by the authority of the former place, and an order was sent down to Mantanzas, for her arrest. A guard proceeded to her residence, on the night of the 11th inst. and arrested both herself and a new paramour who had taken up his abode with her—they were immediately put on board a Spanish man of war to be carried to Havana, for trial."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The following is an extract of a letter from Tho. Kennedy, esq. to the editors of the Hagerstown Herald, dated

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1826.

I have just seen some beautiful sketches of the eastern section of the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—say from Cumberland to tide water; and even this one section, not quite two hundred miles, will, it is thought, be a work of as great magnitude as any in the world.—How grand and stupendious then will be the whole work when it is completed across the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio River? It is proposed to make the Canal 48 feet wide on the surface, and about thirty three in the bottom, and 5 feet deep; this will be nearly one fourth wider and deeper than the New York Canal; and as it is a work that will last for ages it should be made on an extensive plan. It will be navigable for boats carrying upwards of one hundred tons burthen, capable of being drawn by two horses. What an astonishing sight will it be to see two horses taking one thousand barrels of flour to market—and it now takes two hundred horses to do this; yet so it will be. Many of us will, I hope, live to see the work completed, and see our country become a garden spot. It vexes me to see coals from Liverpool, and Potatoes from Bremen, advertised for sale in Washington and Baltimore, when Maryland could supply all our Seaports with those articles. Frederick, Washington and Alleghany counties will in a few years present quite a different aspect to what they do now. Yet many obstacles are to be overcome—prejudices among the people and opposition in Congress—but "don't give up the ship;" the work will go on, and I trust ere long. The estimates for the eastern section will be laid before Congress in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

Yesterday a man was taken up and committed to prison on the following charges: that on the 14th inst. he went into the warerooms of Comly and Tevis, took the marks off three pieces of bed ticking, laid them aside as his own, and obtained from Mr. Comly an advance on them of twenty-two dollars, requesting him at the same time, to put labels on the goods as he had been unable to do it, having no pen and ink. On the 16th, the same person went into the same warerooms, laid nine other pieces of bed ticking with the three pieces on which he had got the advance, and then contrived on the twelve pieces, to obtain from Mr. Comly an advance of one hundred dollars. Pretty early yesterday morning, the same man went to the same store, and

was arrested and committed. He called himself John Deany; the receipts which he had given Mr. Comly, were in two different names, neither of them the same as that he now assumed. It is but justice to remark, that before the Alderman, he stoutly denied that he was the man, said he knew nothing of the transactions stated, and that he could prove he could not write. *Demo. Pres.*

Last evening, between five and six o'clock, we were surprised by a severe storm of Thunder and Lightning, Rain and Hail.

In Garden-street, just above Callowell street, the house occupied by Mr. B. Yeager, was struck by lightning. It was considerably injured. Mr. Yeager and Samuel Steer, were both struck by the lightening. Mr. Yeager was under a shed in the rear of the house, just about to take hold of an iron bound bucket, when he was knocked down by the stroke. He neither saw the flash nor heard the thunder. He is recovered.—Mr. Steer, who sat leaning against a dresser, was struck so violently as to be deprived of reason. He has been attended with much care and skill, by Dr. Remington, and is now sensible and convalescent. He was bled and otherwise treated for the injury. *ib.*

We understand that a stage between this and New-York, while running a race was overset, and one of the passengers, Mr. Harvey, had his arm and two of his ribs broken, and Mr. Bradford received a severe contusion in the head. The running of races by stages or steam boats, is a practice which cannot be too severely reprehended. *ib.*



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1826.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland.

Coroners for Kent County.—WILLIAM HINES, WRIGHT HALL and JOSIAH MASSY.

The appointment, by the Governor and Council, of Dr. JOSEPH N. GORDON, as Clerk of Kent County Court, was confirmed on last Monday week, by the Judges Earle, Purnell and Wright.

The Court.—March term of Kent county Court commenced on Monday the 20th inst. and closed on Wednesday last the 29th inst.—Judges EARLE, PURNELL and WRIGHT presiding. There were on the Docket upwards of three hundred cases for examination, 9 of which were decided by jury trial, 106 continued for cause, 22 settled, 10 referred and 154 judgments granted. Such a mass of suits necessarily exhibited a great variety of shades, colours and casts. Some nocturnal prowlers were brought under the operation of the strong arm of the law. The pugilists too, underwent a severe castigation—Nothing doubting the grand jury failed not to take cognizence of them in an *especial* manner—And their honours the Judges, caused many a *Fisticuf* to writh under the penalty annexed to his hardly earned laurels. Look sharp blackies—no quarters to thieves and receivers of stolen goods, to which fact several of your sable race, old and young, can point to the *Whipping-Post* and testify.

Commodore PORTER it seems has actually sailed for Mexico. On his arrival at New York a few days ago, a number of gentlemen proposed giving him a public dinner, previous to his sailing, in testimony of the high respect which they entertained for his character and services, but he declined the invitation, giving as a reason for so doing, that it would have a tendency to delay the sailing of the vessel which was to take him out, and stated that he was too anxious to know what course he should ultimately pursue, to cause one moments delay.

Ohio and Chesapeake Canal.—We have heard it stated, says the Balt. Patriot, that the Report of the U. States Agents for ascertaining the practicability and establishing the costs of this work will be made in a few days; and that the estimate of expenditure necessary to construct this extensive Canal, will not fall short of *thirty millions of Dollars!* From tide water to Cumberland, Md. the expense is estimated at eight millions.

The present price of Flour in Baltimore is $4 12 to $4 37 per barrel.—Wheat 76 to 80 cts. per bushel. Corn 68 to 70 cts. per bushel. Oats 40 to 42 cents.

Wishing to render our paper as useful as possible, we this week insert one of the Acts of the last general assembly of Maryland, and shall follow it up by the publication of such as may come to hand and which may be deemed of interest to the community. We are prompted to this by the desire we have of placing within the reach of every man the laws by which he is to be governed. We must confess however, that this task would be doubly pleasing, were we among the chosen few of our state government who are to be remunerated for this service; but this we do not expet, notwithstanding our worthy and respected friends, while at Annapolis, were not unmindful of us. The Law and the following remarks which precede it, we extract from the Baltimore Gazette, than which there are few better papers in the Union.

"A most important, and we think, beneficial change, was made by a law passed at the last session of the Legislature of this state, as to the effect of devises of lands and other real property—by this rational law, one of the absurdities borrowed from the decisions of English judges, is expunged from our legal system—The following is the law we allude to":—

AN ACT respecting Last Wills and Testaments.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all and every will or wills hereafter to be made, whereby any lands or real property shall be devised to any person or persons, and no words of perpetuity or limitation are used in any such devise, the devisee or devisees shall take an estate in fee simple, under and by virtue of such devise, unless it shall appear by devise over, or by words of limitation, or otherwise, that the testator or testatrix intended to devise a less estate than a fee simple, *and provided*, such will shall be in all respects executed and provided in the manner prescribed by law.

The following is an extract from the President's communication to the House of Representatives, relative to the Mission to Panama.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hayti shall be brought at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement. There are in the political constitution of Government of that People, circumstances which have hitherto forbidden the acknowledgment of them by the Government of the United States, as sovereign and independent. Additional reasons for withholding that acknowledgment have recently been seen in their acceptance of a nominal sovereignty by the grant of a foreign prince; under conditions equivalent to the concession by them, of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial vassalage, and retaining little of independence but the name. Our Plenipotentiaries will be instructed to present these views to the Assembly at Panama; and should they not be concurred in, to decline acceding to any arrangement which may be proposed upon different principles.

The conditions of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is of deeper import and more immediate bearing upon the present interest and future prospects of our union. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show how earnestly it has engaged the attention of this Government The invasion of both those Islands by the United forces of Mexico and Colombia, is avowedly among the objects to be matured by belligerent States at Panama.—The convulsions to which, from the peculiar composition of their population, they would be liable, in the event of such an invasion, and the danger therefrom resulting untimely into the hands of European Power, other than Spain, will not admit of our looking at the consequences to which the Congress at Panama may lead, with indifference. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic, or to say more than that all our efforts in reference to this interest, will be to preserve the existing state of things, the tranquility of the Islands and the peace and security of their inhabitants.

*** The Congress of Panama is believed to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the South, the just and liberal principles of religious liberty. Not by any interference whatever in their internal concerns, but by claiming for our citizens, whose occupations or interest may call them to occasional residence in their territories, the inestimable privilege of worshipping their creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. This privilege, sanctioned by the customery law of nations, and secured by stipulations in numerous national compacts; secured even to our own citizens in treaties with Colombia and with the Federation of Central America, is yet to be obtained in the South American States and Mexico. Existing prejudices are still struggling against it, which may, perhaps, be more successfully combatted at this general meeting than at the seperate seats of Government of each Republic.

I can scarcely deem it otherwise than superfluous, to observe, that the Assembly will be in its nature diplomatic, and not legislative. That nothing can be transacted there obligatory upon any one of the States to be represented at the meeting, unless with the express concurrence of its own Representatives, nor even then, but subject to the ratification of its constitutional authorities at home. The faith of the United States to foreign power cannot otherwise be pledged. I shall, indeed, in the first instance consider the Assembly merely consultative; and although the Plenipotentiaries of the United States will be empowered to recieve and refer to the consideration of their Government, any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be authorised to conclude nothing, unless subject to the definite sanction of this Government, in all its constitutional forms. It has, therefore, seemed to be unnecessary to insist, that every object to be discussed at the meeting, should be specified with the precision of a judicial sentence, or enumerated with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration.—The purpose of the meeting itself is to deliberate upon the great and common interests of several new and neighbouring nations.

We have been informed that an express arrived in town yesterday, bearing the appointment from His Excellency the Governor, of Wm. Harper, Esq. as Senator in Congress of the United States from this State, in the room of the late Honorable John Galliard. *Charleston City Gaz.*

PIRATES CAPTURED.—Captain Wibray, at New York, from New Orleans, informs that when he came out of the River he saw two schooners at anchor a few miles to the leeward of the bar, which he was told by the pilots were the Revenue Cutter and her prize, a piratical Schooner with 15 men, which she had captured on the Coast, westward of the Balize. The steam boat Olive Branch, which towed the Azelia to sea, after leaving her, went to their assistance, and Captain Wibray saw them get safe into the river with the prize.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Philadelphia Gazette has a letter from Havana, dated, 8th inst. which says, by the arrival last week of the ship Clifford, Wayne, from Buenos Ayres, we have confirmation of the blockade of Rio de la Plata. It was enforced the same day the ship left the River, by a squadron of several frigates, and acknowledged by the American and English Agents. Only four days were allowed for vessels to leave Buenos Ayres. This event has caused an enormous advance on cargoes just arrived, and the like effect will be felt here on cargoes of jerked Beef, now on Board. Holders will not sell at present, and should we have no arrivals for two weeks the articles will no doubt advance materially.

RICHES OF CHILI.—Extract of a letter dated Coquimbo, Nov. 19.—"One object in coming hither was to see the wonderful silver mine lately discovered. Its richness, on the surface, far surpasses any thing yet known in South America, but no certain calculations can be made respecting its continuance. Should it continue to be so rich, as appearances warant, a great reduction must take place in the value of that metal. If I recollect rightly, at the best of times, in the mines of Pasco, they never obtained more than 100 marks of silver from the caxon of 54 quintals. One of the owners of the new discovery has already taken out three caxons, which at the lowest estimate will yield him not less than 1000 marks, and by many it is expected, they will yield as high as 2000 marks, [each eight ounces, say 16,000 ounces.]"

Long Prayers.—The following remarks from the Recorder and Telegraph, on the subject of long prayers in social meetings, are worthy the consideration of all who are in the habit of engaging in those occasional exercises of devotion.

It seems to be a settled principle with some good men to make their prapers in social meetings as long as possible. They exhaust all the powers of attention in those who join with them a long time before they come to a conclusion. This practice has no sufficient apology. It is death to genuine devotion. Indeed, not uncommonly, it is the offspring of death as well as the parent of it. In all social meetings, prayers should be short and comprehensive. They will then be edifying; all devout hearts may unite in them. If they are long the speaker will probably be the only person in company whose heart is engaged. Long prayers and long addresses answer no good purpose.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

A gentleman who resides on Carroll's Manor, Elkridge, was in town on Friday night on businesss, and being at Mr. Cugle's Tavern, where he put up, heard some gentlemen talking of the melancholy death of Miss Miller by poison from Corrosive Sublimate, an a account of whose death is in our paper to day, and recollecting that just as he was about leaving home he had given some medicine to a neighbour for two of his negro children and that he had calomel and Arsenic both in papers *unmarked*, and warned by the unhappy fate of Miss M. of the probabilty of an error being committed, procured a horse from Mr. Cugle, and rode to his neighbour's house, a distance of twenty miles when to his great distress he found his fears but too well realized—he had given the Arsenic instead of the calomel—one of the children had died, but the other fortunately was seized with vomiting and had ejected a number of worms, which it is supposed must have sucked in the poison, and thus saved the child's life.

Mr. Kean has offered a reward of $500 for the author or accomplices of that author, who has directed to him a letter from Boston, signed *Charles Kemble*.

THE SUFFOLK COW.

The Suffolk Cow, says an Essex farmer, though small in bulk—she seldom exceeding, when well fattened, 75 stones of 8lbs., and is not of the most inviting appearance—is an invaluable acquisition to a dairy. Cows of this breed, though so small, generally give, after they have had their second calf, if fairly treated as to keep, on the average, 6 1-2 gallons of milk per day from the time their calf ceases to suck them, till they become dry; and in the year 1823, I knew a Suffolk Cow that gave, on the average, for five months, something more than nine gallons of milk per day. These qualities, and particularly the quantity last mentioned, appear prodigiously great to come from so small an animal; but the following extract from *Young's Farmer's Tour*, which was published in the year 1771, tends to verify their statement.

"In several parts of the preceding minutes," says Mr. Young, "particularly in those of Suffolk, mention is made of Cows often giving 8 gallons of Milk per day. This fact is thought very improbable in some other parts of the kingdom; and this induced me, on all occasions that offered, to make minute inquiries into the product of Cows. I can pledge myself for the accuracy of the following statement: Three Cows, one of them a heifer *after her first* calf, the property of the Rev. Mr. Aspin, of Cockfield, in Suffolk yielded, from June to December, 1770, 633lbs. of butter, the old Cows giving, for some time in the height of the season, each eight gallons of milk a-day. These Cows were kept on only three acres of grass, without any change of pasturage, till after mowing time, and, in the winter, chiefly on straw. These particulars," says the author, "prove that I have not dealt in romance, when I have spoken of the Suffolk breed; and shew that this poor looking mongrel animal, is generally preferable for the pail, to the large Holderness Cow, one of which would have consumed all the food of the above three Cows, without returning half their produce; or to the fine Lancashire breed, that sells for such enormous prices."—*Appendix of vol. 4. page 478.*

POTATOES.

Mr. Walker, of Fermoy, has successfully practised a new and extraordinary mode of cultivating potatoes. It is well known to farmers that potatoes in pits—the general mode of keeping them in this country, till they are wanted for use, throw out a great number of shoots in the spring. From some of these shoots, in the beginning of last April, Mr. Walker cut as many knots or joints as they afforded, and planted them in drills in his garden, as if they were of the potato itself, or skillanes, as they are provincially termed. The stalks from these joints appeared in due time, were of uncommon size and luxuriance, and preserved their verdure to a late period of the season. The crop was dug out a few days since, and was very productive. This was the second experiment of the kind which Mr. Walker has tried, and he is so well satisfied with their result, that he intends to cultivate an acre in the same manner next year; to the whole process of which he will invite the attention of the neighbouring farmers as publickly as possible.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Virginia, March 10, 1826.

The writer of this communication, was honoured in some small degree, with an acquaitance with our Washington, and among other items in our several conversations, *Farmer* Washington submitted several propositions as to the *proper number* or divisions of lands, for a complete rotation of crops, applicable to his native state. From 7 to 5 divisions, seemed to have been the numbers contemplated: the latter was *then* preferred. Numberless have been my experiments since; whilst ultimately, *five* are unquestionably preferred. It remains therefore, for any one to adopt the system or not; or to discover a better course than, No. 1, corn, 2, wheat, 3, barley, 4, clover, 5, clover. and repeat the sycle, according to varying circumstances and peculiar fitness of soil. Your respectful FRIEND.

QUILLS.

A few hundred of the best quality clarified Quills for sale at this office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Bayard, arrived at New York on Thursday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of February and brought Havre papers to that day, and Paris to the 1st containing London dates of the evening of the 28th January.

SUCCESS OF THE GREEKS.

We have some further pleasing intelligence from Greece. The Turks as our readers well know have long been making prodigious efforts to subdue the fortress of Missolonghi, and our last advices gave an account of the departure of the Egyptian Chief Ibrahim Pacha, to command another assault himself. It now appears that he arrived at Missolonghi, and was signally defeated. The following accounts are through different channels.

A letter of the 15th Jan. from Trieste, contains the following—"A vessel arrived here from Smyrna, confirms the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, under the walls of Missolonghi. The loss of the Turks and Egyptians is computed at 4000 men."

A letter from Zante of Jan. 2d, after giving a few particulars of the preparations on both sides for the attack and defence, during which the Turkish fleet fled on the approach of the Grecks under Miaulis, proceeds:—

"On the 26th December, the Turks planted their colors as a signal of attack, and on the following day, after a long parade of prayers, hymns, and ceremonies, they proceeded against Missolonghi—It seems that their efforts and resistance was of very short duration. Their loss however, was considerable, 1500 killed being found on the field and the number of wounded being much greater. Ibrahim's artillery was under the direction of Austrians, and a few French."

According to advices from Semlin, a Tartar has been dispatched to Constantinople to inform the Porte that the Ottoman troops collected in the plain of Adrinople which were to march into Western Greece to reinforce the arms of Redschid Pacha, have refused, in a tumultuous manner, to make a winter campaign.

Letters from Smyrna of the 27th of December, and from Corfu of the 31st of January, announce an important victory gained by the Greeks under the walls of Missolonghi. Ibrahim Pacha having embarked a great part of his troops at Patras for the siege of Missolonghi, the Hydriotes and Spezziotes, finding themselves no longer blockaded by the Ottoman fleet, promptly transported 7 to 8000 Romelites, who arrived before Missolonghi at the same time as the Egyptians. The latter surprised by this skilful maœuvre, were completely routed. It is said they lost 4000 men.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser, from the Paris Constitutional of January 31.

ODESSA, Jan. 8.—Since the death of the Emperor Alexander, several extraordinary meetings of the Divan have been held. A Council of State was likewise convoked on the 22d December, at which all the Ministers assisted. Immediatly after its breaking up, couriers were dispatched to the Peloponessus and Egypt. Several Greek ecclesiastics have received orders to follow the extraordinary Commissioners into the Morea, in order it is said, to prevail upon the Greeks to receive the propositions of the Commissioners in an amicable manner. They set off on the 23d, on board a brig. Rumours favorable to the Greeks are afloat in Constantinople.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

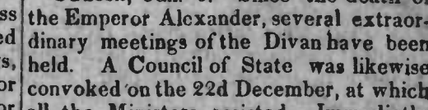
CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by a Justice of the Peace for Kent county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the market house in Chestertown, on Saturday the 22d of April next at 11 o'clock in the morning, a Negro Girl called AVARELLA, seized and taken as the property of John T. Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned executions and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ED. NICHOLSON, *Constable.*
March 31.

BUTCHERING.

Farmers take Notice.



The subscriber having located in Chestertown, intends carrying on the above business. He intends keeping a regular supply of fresh meat throughout the season of the best quality, and invites the citizens to favour him with their custom. Farmers who now have or may have stock fat, suitable to the season, are requested to call on him for a generous price. He resides in the house lately occupied by Benedict S. Brevitt. E. B. GIBBS.
Chestertown, March, 31. 3t.

LOST KEY.

On Monday last the Key of our office door fell out on the pavement unperceived, and was picked up by some person: the finder is respectfully requested to send it to the office of the Telegraph.
March 31.

WRITING PAPER

OF an excellent quality, just received and for sale at this office.



POETICAL.

PRIZE POEM

The committee appointed for the purpose of examining the various productions forwarded to the editor of "*The New York Mirror & Ladie's Literary Gazette*," in consequence of his advertisement, offering one hundred dollars for articles adapted to the objects of his paper, have awarded the sum of thirty dollars to B. of that city, for the following poem, which was considered the best presented to them.

A NOON SCENE.

The quiet August noon is come,
A slumberous silence fills the sky,
The fields are still, the woods are dumb,
In glassy sleep the waters lie.

And mark yon soft white clouds that rest
Above our vale, a moveless throng;
The cattle, on the mountain's breast,
Enjoy the grateful shadow long.

Oh, how unlike these merry hours,
In sunny June, when earth laughs out
When the fresh winds make love to flowers,
And woodlands sing and waters shout.

When in the grass sweet voices talk,
And strains of tiny music swell
From every moss cup of the rock,
From every nameless blossom's bell.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the groud
The blessing of supreme repose.

Away! I will not be to day
The only slave of toil and care!
Away from desk and dust! away!
I'll be as idle as the air.

Beneath the open sky abroad,
Among the plants and breathing things
The sinless, peaceful works of God,
I'll share the calm the season brings.

Come then, in whose soft eyes I see
The gentle meanings of thy heart,
One day amid the woods with me—
From men and all their cares apart.

And where, upon the meadow's breast,
The shadow of the thicket lies,
The blue wild flowers that gatherest
Shall glow yet deeper near thine eyes.

Come, and when mid the calm profound,
I turn those gentle eyes to seek,
They like the lovely landscape round,
Of innocence and peace shall speak.

Rest here—beneath the unmoving shade
And on the silent valleys gaze,
Winding and widening till they fade
In yon soft ring of summer haze.

The village trees their summits rear,
Still at its spire, and yonder flock,
At rest in those calm fields, appear
As chizelled from the lifeless rock.

One tranquil mount the scene o'erlooks
There the hush'd winds their sabbath keep;
While a near hum from bees and brooks,
Comes, faintly, like the breath of sleep.

Well might the gazer deem that when,
Worn with the struggle and the strife,
And heart sick at the wrongs of men,
The good forsakes the scene of life—

Like this deep quiet, that, awhile,
Lingers the lovely landscape o'er,
Shall be the peace whose holy smile
Welcomes him to a happier shore.

CHERAW, (s. c.) March 3.

"Negro traders" with their droves of blackies, not unfrequently pass through this town.—At best, it is a despicable traffic, and the man who prosecutes it for a livelihood is generally as much despised by the respectable inhabitants of the south as he would be by the most fastidious at the North. General indignation was excited against a man, a few days since, who drove through this place a parcel of negroes coupled together by immense chains about their necks. Such inhuman scenes are disgusting to every noble and every feeling heart. We should be pleased to see Negro Speculating put a stop to by law.

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 14.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Pascal Ford, of the county of Cumberland aged 45, without a family, possessed of a considerable fortune, was found dead in his own house on the evening of the 3d inst. His neighbours were called upon to witness the horrid scene, and next morning, an inquest attended by the Coroner, as usual was held, who after due examination of a witness and the circumstances reported "that the deceased not having the fear of God before his eyes, and instigated by the Devil, did on the third of March, come to his death by putting one end of an old bridle rein to his neck with a running noose, and the other end to the collar beam of the house, and then and there hung himself and strangled till he was dead." Thus has P. Ford, the great *Mill-Wright*, uncalled for, precipitated himself into the presence of his God, to test the realities of that world from whose bourne no traveller has ever returned—awful reflection!

ONE OF THE JURY.

NOAH WEBSTER, Esq. author of the Spelling Book, has given notice in the Eastern newspapers, that he has completed a *Dictionary* of our language "at the expense of twenty years of labor, and thirty thousand dollars in money." He mentions that he made a visit to England, partly with a view to ascertain the real state of the language, and there discovered that no book whatever was considered that no book whatever was considered and received in that country as a standard of orthoepy. He obseeves incidentally, that less than seven millions of copies of his Spelling book have been sold. He thinks that the English dictionaries are, all of them half a century behind the state of science, and hopes that his fellow citizens will be furnished with something better in the one which he is about to publish.

TOBACCO.—From the extensive demand for tobacco seed, and from information from various parts of this State and from adjoining states, we are led to believe that there will be an overwhelming quantity of tobacco raised the ensuing season, and if there is such a thing as "glutting the market," which is the only consideration that prevents our farmers from devoting their whole time to its cultivation, the product of the present year will do it. It is the opinion of persons acquainted with the Tobacco market, that an addition, to the usual quantity may probably effect the prices, but not so much so as to render the business as unproductive as that of raising grain or stock; that a living price in money may always be had for Fine Tobacco. We have heard of some persons in the interior of the state who intend planting from 50 to 100 acres; and such is the demand for Tobacco Seed that it is readily disposed of at the rate of a dollar per gill.—An individual in this county has sold, within the last six or eight weeks, seed to the amount of nearly three hundred dollars.

St. Clairsville, O. Gaz.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED A VIEW OF

South America and Mexico;

Comprising the History, Political Condition, Geography, Commerce, &c. of these Countries.

BY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The great political struggle, in South America and Mexico, is now successfully terminated, and all the Spanish provinces, in these interesting portions of the two continents, have become FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. The successful conclusion of a conflict, so similar, in many points of view, to our Revolution; characterized by many circumstances of injustice, arrogance, oppression and cruelty, on the one part; and of zeal, heroism and patriotic devotion, on the other, is the most important event that has occurred, since the peace which ratified the independence of the United States. It will form a new epoch in the history of America, and even the annals of man, and must be most auspicious, in its consequences, both as in those countries themselves, and the great cause of liberty and humanity throughout the world. In addition to the deep interest, which must be felt on this subject there is one of another nature, which springs from a consideration of the commercial prospects which the present state of South America and Mexico present, particularly to the inhabitants of the United States.

Nature has lavished upon these countries, her choisest gifts, and with the greatest profusion; here are found the loftiest mountains, the most magnificent rivers, the richest mines, the most luxuriant vegetation, and the most delightful climate. The gloomy despotism, which for three centuries, has spread its dark shades over this portion of the globe, is now overthrown, and six independent states, containing fifteen millions of people, emerging from colonial degradation, have taken their rank among the family of nations. Some of these are our neighbours, and all of them our brethern, by having adopted, as the basis of their own the principle of our political institutions. Hitherto, these countries have been compelled to exist for Spain alone; they now exist for themselves and for the world.—Their ports and rivers are open to every flag, and they offer the rich productions of their country, in exchange for the commodities of others.

It would seem, therefore, that every individual, in the United States, not only ought to understand, but must have an eager curiosity to know, more intimately, the situation of these countries—yet it is notorious, that information on the subject is very limited, and dificult to be obtained, arising from the want of some popular work on the subject, in a condensed form, and at a reasonable expense. It is the purpose of the present publication, to furnish a work to supply this deficiency.

The first edition of this work, has established its character as a useful and interesting volume. It contains a mass of information, not to be found in any other work, upon a subject of the greatest interest and importance, to the citizens of the United States. Many improvements and alterations will be made; some errors that unavoidably crept into the first edition, will be corrected in this; and in other respects the second edition will be improved and enlarged, so as to render it as complete and valuable as possible.—The work will be constructed on the following plan, which is thought to include all that is most interesting and important on the subject:—

I. A Sketch of the history of all Spanish America, from the first discovery, to the commencement of the Revolution.

II. A view of the governments which have been established, and the present political condition of the several independent States, or Republics of Colombia, the United Provinces of South America, Chile, Peru Mexico, and Guatemala.

III. A faithful history of the Revolution, in all the Spanish Colonies in South America, from its commencement, in 1809, to its successfull and glorious termination, in 1824.

IV. A compendious geographical and statistical account of the Spanish Republics in both continents, embracing the features of the country, its natural and artificial productions, climate, soil, population, civil divisions, and principal towns, revenue and commerce, manufactures and the arts, religious establishments, education, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The Work will comprise 450 large, closely printed duodecimo pages, on good paper, and will be bound and gilt, at two dollars to subscribers, payable on delivery.

It will be accompanied by a Portrait of Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR, the WASHINGTON of South America, together with two Maps, one of *South America*, on a full medium sheet, 19 by 24 inches.—the other a map of *Mexico*. These maps will be compiled from the latest and best authorities, and handsomely coloured.—The proposed route of the great Canal, intended to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the Isthmus of Darien will be correctly laid down.

The Work will be delivered with the utmost dispatch after it is completed, which will be in about three months from date.

No Subscriber will be bound by his subscription, unless the book equals the description given in the prospectus.

NEW-YORK, March, 1826.

☞ *Subscriptions to the above work received at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.*

Cheap Goods

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN H. KENNARD

Has just returned from the above Market with a Handsome Assortment of

Cheap Goods,

Selected from the latest arrivals, suitable to the season, and on *Reasonable Terms;*—His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Chestertown, March 24.

New Goods.

Keep up the Old Pilgrim!

I expect to be able to supply my customers while I am on the stage of action, with Goods on such *Cheap Terms* as will always please them.

I have just received a supply of

Fresh Goods:

(*Come and see your Old Brother Pilgrim!*)

They consist in part of the following Articles, viz: Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Italian Lustring, Bleached Shirting, Brown do. Plaid and Strip'd Domestics, Bed Ticking, Very handsome Ginghams, Striped Muslins, Beautiful 2d mourning Calicoes, 6-4 Imitation Book Muslin, 4-4 Seeded Swiss do. 6-4 Cambrick muslins. Also some beautiful Gauze Handkerchiefs—Five or six hundred yards of Pennsylvania Tow Linen.

I have a variety of other articles not mentioned. N. B.—An assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Wm. HARRIS

Chestertown, March 24.

Valuable Tanyard

FOR RENT,

IN Still Pond, Kent county, two and a half miles from tide water, and seven miles from Chestertown, which will be rented on accommodating terms to a good tenant, and possession given immediately. Attached to this Tanyard is a good bark house, shed, currying shop, &c. &c. and a well of water in the yard. Near at hand stands a good brick dwelling House, kitchen, meat house, granary, carriage house, stable, &c. and a well of good water at the door—Also, an excellent Garden, with a variety of the customy garden Fruits. On the premises are two first rate *Apple Orchards*, with a variety of other valuable Fruit: this is the bearing year with the Orchards. For terms and further particulars, apply to

☞ Attached to the above property there is a FARM, which yields 300 bushels of Wheat, and from 70 to 100 barrels of Corn per annum, which farm may be had the next year.

JOHN CRANE.

Chestertown, March 10. 6w.

A GOOD JOB

FOR 15 OR 20 HANDS.

I wish to have one hundred cords of tanner's bark got, and one hundred thousand hogshead staves, and the remnants of the trees, cut for the bark and staves, cut into cord wood. For getting the bark I would give one dollar per cord; three dollars per thousand for getting the staves, and fifty cents per cord for cutting the wood, and pay up the wages as fast as it amounts to five dollars a man. Hands from a distance could be accommodated with a house to live in, and situated convenient to the woods, and provision furnished at market price to those who may require it. The work to commence the first of April.

SIMON WICKES.

March 24. 3t

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf; with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf.

FOR SALE.



The subscriber has a handsome young MARE, 4 years old, of good blood and action, and moves well under the saddle which he will sell for cash, or on a credit, by having the money secured.

Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Barroll, Esq. The Mare can be seen by calling at the Fancy Farm of Wm. Barroll, Esq. where the subscriber is prepared to show that she descended from horses of very superior blood.

A. S. SAPPINGTON.

March 10. 4w.

Look at this,



TRAVELLERS.

The Wilmington, Chestertown, Centreville, and Easton Mail Coaches, continue to run, as usual, three times a week—leave John M. Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del.) and Solomon Low's tavern, (Easton, Md.) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. call at Isaac Clement's tavern, on the Canal route; at Daniel Hanes' tavern, (Middletown, Del.) at James Salisbury's tavern, (Georgetown Cross Roads,) and at John Beard's tavern, (Centreville Md.) for passengers, and arrive at Chas. Stanley's Hotel, (Chestertown, Md.) at 7 o'olock P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at John M Smith's tavern, (Wilmington, Del) and at Solomon Lowe's tavern, (Easton, Md.) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

FARE THROUGH

FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ All baggage and parcels to be at the risk of the owner or owners thereof—twenty pounds of baggage is the quantity allowed to each passenger.

CHARLES STANLEY, *Proprietor.*

Chestertown, Jan. 20. tf.

N. B. The aforegoing line is intended to form a junction with the Rockhall Packet for Baltimore which will give travellers an opportunity of going from Philadelphia to Baltimore at the low rate of $6 25 each—they will have likewise the gratification of viewing the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—all without the danger of travelling by steam-boats, and the exposures incident to the night season. C. S.

FOR SALE,

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX

Acres of that fine tract of land called

"GRESHAM'S HALL,"

on the Bay side, in Kent county, and inferior to no land in the county. *One third and upwards* consists of *heavily timbered* woodland. Part of the purchase will be required in cash, and for the balance a credit will be given of one, two and three years. Apply to James E. Barroll, Esq. who will be authorised to deal for me. NEGRO Slaves at a liberal price will be received in payment.

THOMAS WILKINS.

Chestertown, March 17—6w.

A School-Master wanted

IN QUAKER NECK.

A person qualified to teach the English language gramatically, together with Geography and Arithmetic, will meet with a good School of from twenty-five to thirty scholars, provided he is a man of sobriety and strict moral character, and will obligate himself to keep from the Tippling Shops, no other need apply.

March 17.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *March* 14, 1826.

On application of Sophia Beck, administratrix of John Beck, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of March eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th of March, 1826.

SOPHIA BECK,

Adm'trix of John Beck, dec'd.

Chestertown, March 17.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *March* 14, 1826.

On application of Frances Wickes, Administratrix of Samuel Wickes, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of March 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of March 1826.

FRANCES WICKES,

Adm'trix of Samuel Wickes.

Chestertown, March 17.

DAVIS' IMPROVED



PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rodes of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough.—This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended; they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners, for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Agent for Gideon Davis.

Feb. 17. 8w

Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,

400 bushels of Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail,)
200 do. of Orchard Grass Seed,
100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed,
400 do. early white seed Potatoes,
200 do. Spring Barley, for seed,
300 Ploughs of various kinds and sizes
Wheat Fans, Cultivators,
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers,
Spring steel hay and manure Forks,
Spades and socket shovels with handles,
Field and garden Hoes,
Trace Chaines and Hames.

ALSO,

A general assortment of *Garden Seeds.*

Baltimore, March 4—(10.) 8w.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

APRIL

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1826. NO. 24.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

I have given an abstract of the debate in the House of Delegates, upon the bills which passed upon this important subject. The only person that I had an opportunity of hearing upon the subject in the *Senate*, was Mr. Emory, whose remarks are given in this day's paper. They deserve an attentive perusal. The view he has taken will, we have little doubt, be justified by the general acquiescence of the well informed.—*Maryland Rep.*

SENATE OF MARYLAND.

Abstract of Mr. Emory's remarks upon the bill to promote Internal Improvement.

MR. EMORY said, he rose under an embarrasing consciousness of his insufficiency to do justice to the consideration of the most important subject which had presented itself before the Senate of Maryland, if not since the adoption of the federal Constitution, at least for many years past. He regretted that he had not been present at all the consultations which had taken place on this subject, and particularly regretted that the people from his own section of the country had not sent a full delegation to the city of Baltimore, at the late meeting on the subject of internal improvement, there to have inquired into, and discussed it, and who might have come to some conclusion, which should have been a light and a guide to him, in the vote he was about to be called on to give. He would now ardently desire a postponement of acting decisively on this momentous question to give to the people of the state time for full and ample inquiry thereon, if they have not yet become satisfied; but the success of the work, in his humble view, demanded immediate and prompt action on the part of this legislature. Already Mr. President, said he, has New York, outstripping not only Maryland, but all the states in the union, contemplated and carried into effect the opening of one route through her territory to the Atlantic ocean, by which she is about to attract the immense trade of the western country and the lakes; and even now Virginia and Pennsylvania are actually engaged in projecting a similar opening through their respective territorial limits. There is then a controversy for rivalry between these three states, and if Maryland does not proceed *pari passu*, at least with these latter states, and meet the probable views of the general government, by which she seems to have been designated, as the most proper channel through which *another water* communication ought to be made to the west, you lose sir an opportunity which never can be regained. In other words, sir, permit Pennsylvania and Virginia to get largely the start of you in opening their contemplated routes, and they will get congress, more emphatically *the people of the west*, enlisted in their views, and you not only lose the opportunity for the present, but you lose it forever. Canals once cut from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and from the James' River to the Kenawa before you begin, and you are as effectually shut out from the trade of the western country, as if the Alleghanny range which now obstructs you, were a range of mountains of solid iron. And what is this western trade, I pray you sir? It is that element which has contributed much to raise your commercial capital to her present magnitude, and to deprive her of which, will cause her to tumble into premature ruin, or to degenerate into a mere work shop for manufactures; and sir, said he, upon her commercial prosperity depends, not only your *fiscal* independence, but your *agricultural* prosperity.

Now, sir, said he, permit me to ask, what is the bill upon your table? It is neither a Potomac bill, a Susquehanna bill nor a Pocomoke bill. It is what it purports to be (if I understand it,) a bill for the *internal improvement of the state*. It is a bill for the improvement of the city of *Baltimore* and all *her dependencies and towns*, and by a consequence irresistable and unavoidable, it is a bill for the benefit of *all the agriculture, of all the state*.—The important points then, which we are called on, said he to examine and enquire into, are

1st. Are the taxes which are to grow out of this scheme, for internal improvement, likely to be oppressive upon the people?

2d. Is the bill so guarded, that the money to be raised and advanced by the state is not likely to be uselessly thrown away upon an object, which shall turn out to be impracticable? and

3dly. Are the advantages which must necessarily arise from the contemplated improvements likely to be local, or are they to be beneficially felt by all the people of the whole state, Eastern Shore, as well as Western Shore?

The sum proposed to be raised and applied to these grand works, is something over a million and a half of dollars, a sum, Mr. President, said he, which sounds very large, and the raising of which seems terrible and appalling; but he thought when the manner in which it was to be raised, the time when, and gradual manner in which it was to be applied, came to be considered, the apprehensions which grew out of a first blush view, would in some sort if not entirely vanish.

It would be seen sir, that the sum to be raised by a loan, at an interest not exceeding five per cent; no part of which is intended to be a burthen upon the public treasury except the interest. This interest, at the largest calculations, may amount to, the first year after the work is begun, ten thousand dollars, the second year twenty thousand, and so on till the work is completed, and at no period till the work is completed can it exceed the sum of 80 thousand dollars; and precisely at the moment when that sum shall be called for, to its full amount, from the treasury, precisely at the moment he would repeat will the tolls from the completed work begin to throw back into the treasury a sum which will be annually sufficient to pay not only the full amount of interest but a surplus, for the gradual extinguishment of the debt. Sir, said he, from the view which I take of your present fiscal concerns, your resources of revenue, and your power, if you please to husband these resources, I am inclined to the belief that not one cent will be necessary to be drawn from the pockets of the people by direct taxation; he spoke now he said of your resources as it will be the next year, after the repeal you have made at this session of half the direct tax, laid the last year. How far this measure of reduction now, was a wise and necessary measure, he was not prepared to say—he was however, prepared to say, that it was a duty we owed the people ourselves, to abolish them when the necessity of government did not require their continuance. He was also prepared to say, and he thought confidently, that had the taxes of the last year been continued to the completion of the intended improvements, that no new imposition of one cent of a like tax could be, at any period, required. And what patriot, he would ask would not agree to pay this tax, for the accomplishment of these desirable objects? Inconvenient as he believed the payment of all debts to be, to all persons in the country at this time, he still thought that he who would be able to get along without his present taxes, would be still able to get along with them You may also, if you think proper, hereafter borrow the interest also of the principal loan.

Is the bill so guarded, that the money to be applied is in no danger of being wasted and thrown away upon an impracticable work?

I think, said he, it is so guarded. It is perhaps as amply guarded as the nature of the case will admit He would not dare claim for that legislation in which he was feebly participating, what no legislation however wise, had ever claimed—perfection for its enactments. Some portion, nay, a considerable portion of this guard too, was devolved upon other men than those now engaged legislating upon this bill. It was devolved he meant to say, upon the gentlemen who compose the board of public works; and what security, he would ask, had we that these gentlemen would do their duty and gratify, if this bill pass, the strict letter of the law? Our security, sir, is this, that they are high minded and honorable men—men who have reputation to forfeit and lose—men, sir, who have a deep stake in those interests which are common to us all.

The bill now before the Senate requires first, that the investment of half a million be subscribed for, in stock in the eastern section of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, so soon as the general government shall have subscribed to it one million of dollars, and to the Maryland and Susquehanna canals, each half a million, so soon as *bona fide* subscribers shall be found to take the whole residue of the stock which may be necessary to complete these works. Of the sufficiency of these subscribers, the board of public works are to be the judges, and they are first required to cause the routes of these canals to be carefully surveyed and their costs to be estimated; a sound and wise discresion to accomplish these works, must be left some where, and I know, said he, of no body of men to whom it could more safely, and so properly be confided as a discreetly selected board of public works. It has been objected, that even the finishing of the eastern section of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, falls vastly short of the accomplishment of a water transportation over the Allegany—that to cut through the mountain will require an expenditure of some ten or fifteen millions of dollars. Granted, sir, that this is the fact, but once run your canal up to the base of the mountain, and the interests then of the western country to get to the nearest Atlantic port, will burst the barrier, by their own efforts in spite of all opposition, and all difficulty. Suppose, sir, it should never be burst, you would have so short a portage over the mountain that you will have a great trade between Baltimore and the western country. Even if this shall not be the case, the history of all canals in all countries where coal and lime are items of transportation, warrants the assertion, that your canal stock will be a most profitable investment, from the transportation of these articles alone.

The third and last enquiry comes now under consideration:—are the advantages to be derived from the contemplated improvements, likely to be local in their effects, or are they to be beneficially felt by all the people of the whole state, Eastern Shore as well as the Western Shore?

Was he to travel through the wide range, said Mr. E. which this inquiry would open to view, he felt sensible that he should tax too heavily that patience which had perhaps already been too liberally accorded to him. He would therefore endeavor to compress his views within as narrow a compass as possible, and in order to arrive at this conclusion by the shortest route, he would state the objections which had been urged against this bill, and endeavor to refute them without attempting those various illustrations, of which the subject was susceptible:

It is objected on the one hand, that the transit of the western produce through the District of Columbia, will cause her towns to rival and supplant Baltimore.

On the other it is contended, that the excess of commerce in Baltimore may cause her to make so gigantic a growth, that like Rome and Athens, her immense mass of corrupt population, may destroy our republican habits, and ultimately ruin our country by prostrating its liberties.

Again, that it will bring into competition with ours, agricultural products from so wide a range of fertile country, that it will ruin the agricultural advantages now enjoyed here.

There was a time, said Mr. E. when Baltimore, and some of the towns within the District of Columbia, stood in fair competition in the race for commercial pre-eminence. It was a time, sir, when they were all in the cradle, having the wide commercial world before them, and almost a trackless wilderness behind them. Recur, sir, said he, to the history of the settlement of the western wilderness; and cast your eyes upon the map of the United States. You will remember that the state of Kentucky, was first settled, and then Ohio and Tennessee, and you will see, sir, by the map, that the territory embracing those states lay more contiguous to the District of Columbia, than to the city of Baltimore, with equal facilities for good roads. You will, bear in mind too, sir, that Baltimore did not make much progress towards great commercial prosperity, till the western part of our own state, and those states, began to pour their wagons into her bosom.—You will bear in mind, too, sir, that up to that period some of our eastern shore towns, as well as George Town, excelled Baltimore in their commerce. How did it happen that Baltimore then outstripped her rivals on the Potomac? It was in consequence of her superior maratime position—her fine harbors—her direct, and consequently more prompt navigation to the ocean—her nearest position to the commercial intelligence from the east.—These were, sir, her only advantages in the onset—and are they by lapse of time, in any sort diminished? And is she now with all her commercial capital, her commercial intelligence, and other advantages of fine roads, and other improvements to be unable to do what she so readily did without them? Assuredly not, sir. He conceived, he said, that like all towns in the state, Washington would participate in the advantages of the Potomac canal—perhaps in a greater degree than many of them, but if she should be able to play the part of an Albany for a New York, it was quite as important a commercial part as she would be able to play, in his humble opinion. Baltimore, sir, if you give her the power to compete with her great rivals to the north, by the bill now before you, may be benefitted by the growth of other towns in her vicinity which retail for her; but it is too late for any of them to attempt with her a rivalship.

The danger to be apprehended from the too great growth and mass of the population of Baltimore. This objection, extraordinary as it is, is nevertheless felt by some, and he must beg leave merely to glance at it: if I were, said he, to undertake to draw a distinction betwen the character of the population of an American city in those days, and the population of Athens. in all her glory, illustrious as she was at times for her intelligence, love of liberty, her arts and her arms, it would be a useless waste of the time of the senate at this late period of the session. So also would it be a work of supererrogation to endeavour to show at this time and in this place, wherein consisted the difference between their plan of republican government which could only be safely used within a circumscribed sphere, and ours, which may be equally beneficially applied to all the people upon a large scale. The grand discovery of the representative principle in republican governments, was reserved for the wisdom of our forfathers, and what government, permit me, said he, to ask you, can be so strong as that which is based upon the will, the interest and the happiness of the whole community? Large cities are not safe places for legislation, and when I say this, I probably include all the dangers which can be brought into view, or apprehended from large cities. On the other hand no large city does exist, or ever will exist, which does not shed its benign influence all around it. The value of property sir, of any description, always was, and always will be enhanced, as it approximates to such marts.

I will now call your attention, sir, to the objections that the completion of this work will bring into competition with our agricultural products from so wide a range of fertile country, that it will ruin the agricultural advantages now enjoyed here. I am aware that the conduct of the Baltimore merchants had given just grounds for the objections thus stated to those who have looked only very superficially at the subject. It is in the knowledge of every farmer that these merchants will avail themselves of a quantity of produce in market to depress its price; and when he adverted to this fact, he meant not to say that Baltimore merchants were worse than other merchats, nor was he willing to say they were any better.—Merchants were like other people, mere men; selfish men. It was the business of all merchants to buy low and sell high. But you bear in mind, Mr. President, that these merchants now have the power to monopolise in a great degree, what goes into their market; for they have no competitor elsewhere near at hand. Your produce, sir, must now be hazarded on the ocean, before it can find another ample market. Shortly this power of monopoly would be at an end—so soon as you have, what we term the cross cut canal opened, which is now rapidly progressing to completion.

We shall shortly have markets on the Brandywine, and at Philadelpha opened to us, to which we may promply recur, whenever the merchant shall give us to understand in the basin of Baltimore, he will not give us, what the foreign demand will fairly authorise him to give.

The unsteadiness and fluctuation of the Baltimore market has induced, to a great extent, another erroneous oppinion: that the price in this country is dependent on the quantity raised within the country, and not on the foreign demand. This opinion sir, is as dangerous to the bill upon your table, as it is absurd in itself. A glance at the facts as they exist, ought to suffice to demonstrate its absurdity—I will take *one* staple, the article wheat or flour, as the one which I will make some calculations to illustrate my view; all or nearly all the world are consumers of flour. We have maritime commerce with the whole commercial world, and the greatest quantity of wheat and flour, that I can find a record of, as having been exported in any one year from these United States, is somewhere about nine hundred thousand barrels, a quantity, less than is sufficient to feed the inhabitants of the little British Isles alone, for one week! Our surplus produce in this article, then sir, to the world, is but a drop to the ocean; and can any one be found, who looking dispassionately and calculatingly at the subject, will gravely suppose that the market of the world, is to be raised or depressed, by a full or short crop, raised in this country extensive as it is! It is moreover within the memory of every old farmer, that the best prices which we have received, have been obtained in those years when we have had the most abundant crops. The best crop raised generally through the country, which he recollected, was that of 1816, for which we received the highest price he had ever known—three dollars per bushel. This was an instance by no means extraordinary; and it happened in consequence of a scarcity in England, produced by a failure in a crop in that country. He has used the word happened, because he believed it was upon these *mishaps* in the uncertain climate of Europe, that we were now to depend for a brisk foreign demand, in that quarter of the globe, in the absence of those wars, upon which our peaceful country had fattened for thirty years. Again he would mention a fact fresh in the recollection of every farmer, to shew that the foreign demand was not affected by the quantum of wheat which came into our markets, particularly Baltimore. Some time last fall a thing happened unusual, if not unexampled, in the annals of the navigation of the Susquehanna at that season of the year; at one moment almost eighty or ninety thousand bushels of wheat which came down that river, appeared in the Baltimore market. It usually came down in the spring upon the freshets. after our produce had gone in. The price suddenly fell to 75 or 80 cents, and some farmers became alarmed lest the price should remain so low. But what was the fact? Immediately after this lot, great as it was, was swept from the dock, the price again rose to what it was before, 90 and 95 cents! But the bug bear of danger, from opening the vast and fertile regions of the west, to an atlantic port, perhaps still exists—or happily have I been able to remove it, by shewing first, that our prices are to depend as they always have done, upon the foreign demand and secondly, that an increase or diminution of quantity here, will not sensibly affect that demand? If I have not yet succeeded to remove it, I will take another view of the subject—This fact, I will premise, which will, and it must be conceded—that the produce of the western country, will be, when in some other atlantic ports, just as much in competition with our produce for the foreign demand, as it would be, if it were permitted to have a transit through the commercial metropolis of our own state. And can we prevent its finding an outlet through other sea-ports, by refusing to let it come to Baltimore? It is to us, sir, morally and physically impossible, as it is for us to repress the growth, increase and destiny of the west. Already has the great western country got outlets to the ocean; first by a natural channel through N. Orleans; and secondly, by an artificial one which is nearly completed, through Ohio and New York. You see also Pennsylvania and Virginia eager to give them other outlets through their territories, and divide with New York the profits. Sir, their produce does get out now, and will continue to get out, in spite of all we are able to do to prevent it. Since then it must get out, reason would point out to us the benefits of sharing this trade; and we fortunately besides the dictates of just reasoning, can avail ourselves of some experience had by others upon this subject. How had this trade operated in New York? Has experience proved that the same fears and anticipations which were felt by the people of the atlantic, or eastern section of that state, and are now felt by the eastern section of this state, were realized by the opening of their route to the western country? No such thing, sir, but the reverse of what they gloomily expected, has really happened. Their property and their productions have risen with the increased impetus given to the capital and commerce of their city; and the bread stuffs from the western part of the state, which were to shut out theirs and glut the markets of the world, they find fully absorbed by the increased capital, and they not only find that they get as good prices as they did before, but better, and that they now have the best wheat market in the Union.

The Prices Current of New York and Baltimore for the last two or three years will bear me out in this assertion. Those of the year 1824, when the products of the west were first poured into the lap of New-York, showed an average througout the year, of more than twenty cents higher in New York than Baltimore. This fact appearing to me extraordinary, when I knew the facilities the latter city had for manufacturing, I was induced to ask an intelligent Baltimorean merchant, why this was so, and why the prices were not averaged by shipments. His reply was, New York has more capital than Baltimore, in the first place; and in the next, vessels are so much in demand now, for more profitable purposes, and so scarce, that they cannot be commanded to ship wheat at the usual freight.

The people on the Atlantic side of New York, now find that they can get first into the greatest and best market in the whole country, and from being the bitter enemies of internal improvement in that state, at the outset, they have become, and are now its warmest defenders and advocates. Sir, said he, I conceive I reason from better data than analogy, when I venture the prediction that this will be the case hereafter when your con-

templated work shall be completed, with its present opponents in Maryland.

I cannot, said he, divest myself of the conviction that the bill upon your table, involves the vital interests and perhaps the very commercial existence of Baltimore, and I cannot separate her from the country all around her. She is necessary to us, as we are essential to her. It is very true, that if Baltimore fails, we may at no distant day find a mart for our trade in Philadelphia, and our children, if she too declines for the want of her projected Pittsburg canal, may yet find a grand mart in New York, through the Cross Cut and Rariton canals. But, what Marylander, I ask, is willing ever to see this state of things occur, if he can prevent it? If affection, if conscience would not prompt us to aid Baltimore in this struggle with her great rivals—*interest* ought to do it. The profits and treasury fruits, if you please, upon our own commerce, ought to be reaped by ourselves in our own state, and not be thrown into the treasury of other states. But then it will be said, Baltimore has cost us more expense than she has brought us profit—this is not the fact, but if it be necessary for the argument, granted that it is so—then we have achieved something of the objects we rationally desired in her growth which will be perminent, if she declines not, and I am not prepared to say that these costs and expenditures are wholly thrown away, or were improperly made. She ought, and she will in future, if she prosper, be largely profitable for the revenue she will yield, and I will beg you now to look sir, at the portion of revenue she alone yields, above all what the state besides yields.

Baltimore situate near the head of the finest bay in the world, with its ten thousand arms and ramifications, possessing thereby finer retail advantages than Constantinople in Turkey, or Alexandria in Egypt, and equal at least to any other city in the world, with water power at her command to manufacture flour or any thing else equal to any spot upon the globe—and but enable her to regain a share of that *ascending* trade to the western country, essential to her greatness, which the steam navigation of the Mississippi has partly, and the N. York and Ohio Canals, promise wholly to deprive her of, and you will place her successful career upon an indistructible foundation.—She will then require your fostering aid no longer. Again sir, what intelligent man I would ask, could be found living within twenty miles of either side of the Chesapeake bay who would not deny that his lands are worth now at least ten per cent. more than they would be if he had to go to Philadelphia or Norfolk for a market for his products? Then if you double the size and capital of Baltimore, would not your lands rise in the same ration I repeat, would they not be worth twenty per cent more than they would be without Baltimore? But the question under consideration involves more vitally our interests than is shewn by this hypothetical calculation, rational and fair as it is, and made upon the most moderate scale. It is a question of, whether Baltimore shall remain what she now is, or to be swallowed up by the superior activity and energies of her two adjoining sister states! It is a question similar in view to that which Cæsar propounded to himself before passing the Rubicon—'Shall Baltimore exist or shall Baltimore be nothing?'

Other views might be taken on this subject, and particularly in reference to the *ascending* trade of the Susquehanna, but the time I have already employed, admonishes me against trespassing longer, in my homespun way, upon the patience of the Senate.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, March 29.—After a suspension of some days, the House of Representatives have resumed the discussion of Mr. McDuffie's propositions for amending the Constitution of the United States. Such, however, is the apathy evinced by the great body of the members, that the House is litterly deserted as soon as the Resolutions are read, and an orator takes the floor. There was no time during the discussion of yesterday, that a hundred members were to be seen in their seats; and when the committee rose, there were about 108 within the walls, many of whom were called in by the Sergeant-at-arms, after the question had been once put and it was ascertained that a quorum had not voted. Such a state of things can readily be accounted for. It is known and acknowledged that every effort to amend the Constitution, at the present time, must result in defeat; consequently those who are not to make speeches for home consumption are indifferent about the debate, and anxious to see it terminated. Many are tired of listening to harangues *at Capitandum Vulgus*, and we might add, for the greater part *vox et praterea nihil*, while others prefer reading them after they have been improved by the reporters. We do not mean that all the speeches are of this class for several very able ones have been delivered, but we speak of the mass.

The probability is, the present week will put an end to the affair. The Panama Mission comes up on Monday, and we hazard little in predicting that when that question is disposed of, the indispensible business of the nation will engross the remainder of the session.

Thursday, March 30.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Tuesday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to open a canal through the United States public grounds in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as it respects the periods to which any person may be elected President, were ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Cocke of Tennessee, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the legality of the allowances made to the Quarter Masters Department of the Marine corps. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Isacks, of Tennessee, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, were laid on the table. A committee of five was ordered to be appointed to act with the committee of the Senate, in examining and reporting the business to be acted on at the present session.

An attempt was made by Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, to take up the bill to provide for the Officers of the Revolutionary Army, but it was not sustained, and the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed. Mr. Hoffman of N. Y. and Mr. Barbour of Va. spoke in favour of the amendment; and an amendment was offered by Mr. Cocke. The Committee rose on motion of Mr. Bartlett, of N. H.

Friday, March 31.—In the Senate a number of engrossed bills which were ordered to a third reading, were reported by the committees, but before reading them, the third time and passing them although one was the bill to provide for an additional Naval Force, which the Senate were anxious to pass yesterday, the Vice President announced the order of the day to be the resolution offered by Mr. Branch of N. C. which was transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal denying the power of the Executive to appoint Foreign Ministers without the advice and consent of the Senate except during the recess.

Mr. Branch then rose and delivered his sentiments in favor of the resolution at some length, and was followed by Mr. Randolph, in one of the most abusive and intemperate speeches, ever heard within the walls of the Capitol. It was one continued philippic against the administration, and produced upon most, who heard it, no other effect than that of indignation, both at the violence of the speaker, and at the extraordinary latitude allowed him in debate—*a latitude in violation of every rule of order which either House has adopted.* The resolution was postponed, on motion of Mr. Mills, to Monday next.

The Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution as it respects the period to which any person may be elected President of the United States, having been read the third time on the question that it pass, Mr. Randolph opposed it on the ground that he was opposed to all amendments of the Constitution, and concluded by moving to lay it on the table.

Mr. Dickerson rose to make some remarks on the subject, but he was called to order by the Vice President, a motion *to lay on the table*, precluding the debate.

The motion being *still* pending, and *still precluding debate*, Mr. Randolph rose, and addressed the Senate for more than half an hour, on the resolution, and when he had finished, Mr. Dickerson *again* rose, to make some observations and was again reminded by the Vice President, that it was not in order to speak while such a motion was pending. Mr. Dickerson accordingly took his seat and the resolution was postponed till to morrow.

In the House of Represenatives, Mr. Newton of Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, to which had been referred certain resolutions of the General Assemblies of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; memorials of citizens of the State of Delaware and of the city of Philadelphia; and other papers and documents relating to the construction of a Breakwater or artificial harbour, at the mouth of the Delaware Bay—reported that it is inexpedient, at this time, to make any appropriation for the construction of a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay which report was laid on the table.

The resolution offered on Monday last by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, was taken up for consideration, and on suggestion of Mr. Forsyth, modified as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the House a copy of Mr. Middletons letter of the 2d of July to Count Nesselrode, communicated with the dispatch of the Secretary of State of the 10th of May 1825—and of so much of the instructions from the department of State to the Ministers of the United States to Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico, as relates to the proposed or contemplated Congress of the Spanish American States. Thus modified, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll of Connecticut, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising by law, a Judge of the Supreme Court to administer the oath of office to Marshals and Clerks; and to make and approve their official bonds, in all cases, where the District Judge is by sickness or abscence, unable to perform said duties.

The Speaker laid before the house a message from the President of the United States accompanied by the information called for by a resolution of the House of the 27th instant, relative to Mr Poinsett's letter to Mr. Clay, wherein allusion is made to the *pledge* of the United States not to permit any foreign powers to interfere with the independence or form of Government of the South American Republics. The message and documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell of Maryland, the Committee on Military Pensions were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing act, on the subject, as that it shall be lawful for any Judge, Justice of a Court of Record, Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public, in the District, County, City, Borough, or Territory, in which they reside, to attend at the place of residence of officers, soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary Army and Navy, who may be applicants for Pensions, and take the oaths required by law, or by the regulation of the War Department, and who are unable from age, wounds, sickness, or infirmities from attending in a Court of Record to attend on them out of Court, as now required by law.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Dwight of Massachusets in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of Mr. McDuffie's resolutions, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The question for debate was Mr. Cook's amendment, offered yesterday. Mr. Bartlett of New Hampshire, spoke against the amendment, and against any change in the Constitution, and Mr. Cook followed in support of his proposition.

And the house adjourned.

Saturday, April 1.—The Senate was engaged in Executive business, the principal part of the day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cocke from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a General Superintendency of Indian Affairs, in the department of War, which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Wright from the Committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed on the 4th inst. to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding the Courts of the Western District of Virginia, reported a bill for that purpose; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, laid a resolution on the table, directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House any information which exists in that Department, which may show whether taxes have been imposed or paid on the Navy Yard near the city of Philadelphia.

The resolutions proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, were taken up, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. McDuffie, addressed the Committee, nearly four hours in support of his proposition, and in reply to gentlemen who had opposed them.

Mr. Everett of Massachusetts said a few words in reply to an allusion made to his inconsistency by Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. Trimble moved that the Committee rise, which was agreed to, and leave having been granted for the Committee to sit again, the House adjourned.

Monday, April 3.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House of Representatives was entirely occupied with the discussion of the constitutional question, after some very brief preliminary business, among which was the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, in reference to the removal of the Naval station from Philadelphia. An amendment having been made to the resolution, as to any measure which may have been adopted, the resolution, in its amended form, was agreed to. The constitutional amendments were then discussed; the principal speakers being Messrs. Trimble, Henry and T. P. Moore of Kentucky, Vance of Ohio, and Mr McDuffie. Mr. Webster, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, said a few words with a view to bring the discussion to a close; and finally, on motion of Mr. Webster, the Committee rose, and were discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions. Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, then moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the question was then taken on each resolution seperately, the ayes and noes being called on the two first resolutions.

On the first resolution, taking the election from the House the vote was—ayes 138, noes 52. On the second resolution, providing for an uniform system of voting by districts, the ayes were 91, noes 101. The third resolution, which provides for a select committee, was carried—ayes 113. A committee of twenty four members was then ordered to be appointed.

Tuesday, April 4—In the Senate yesterday, the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, that no person who has been twice elected President of the United States shall again be eligible, was read the third time and passed—Ayes 32, Noes 7. The bill giving the right of pre-emption to certain settlers in the Territory of Florida, and the bill amending the act to regulate the collection of duties on impost and tonnage, were engrossed for a third reading.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Mercer, from the central Committee, on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which after some discussion, was referred to the committee on Roads and Canals.

The various resolutions to amend the constitution were referred to the select committee of twenty four members, as well as two new propositions—one offered by Mr. Livingston, of Louisana, and the other by Mr. Stevenson of Virginia.

The House went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to take up the subject of the Panama Mission; but, at the request of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, rose immediately, in order that an amendment offered by him, might be printed before the discussion commenced. Another amendment, offered by Mr. Forsyth, was likewise ordered to be printed.

Mr. Little, of Md. rose, and said, that, on reading the newspapers of this morning he saw his name inserted in the negative on the vote on the second resolution offered by the gentleman of South Carolina, amendatory of the Constitution, on the subject of electing the President of the United States. He had presumed it to be a mistake of the printer.—To satisfy himself, he applied to the Clerk of the house to know whether he had entered his vote correctly on the journal and found he had not. He did not wish to be misunderstood on this question, here or elsewhere.—He had answered as distinctly as usual, and supposed his name had been correctly recorded. He could not account for this mistake, unless, from the circumstance that a number of gentlemen were around the Clerk's table at the time his name was called. He moved that his vote be entered on the journal as it was given in favour of the resolution.

Mr. L's motion was agreed to, and the entry made accordingly.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Extract of a letter from first rate source, to a Merchant in Baltimore, dated

London, 13th Feb. 1826.

Government has just received a dispatch from Russia, stating that they will be compelled to declare war against Turkey to prevent a revolt of the Army—it is hoped, however, that through the mediation of Great Britain and France, the Porte will be induced to acknowledge the Independence of Greece, and thus prevent a war. This is not generally known, be it as it may, things appear far from settled.

New-York, March 23.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We have New Orleans papers from the 21st of February to the 10th of March, both inclusive received by the Azelia.

The Mercantile Daily Advertiser, is the paper from which we quote. That paper of the 24th of February says the Slave Trade is now the dullest carried on. About 1500 slaves, on sale, have been imported into New Orleans within the last four months. Owing however, to the scarcity of cash, and the general want of confidence, nearly a third of these negroes remain unsold, and the prices are far from being what the dealers anticipated. We understand that a bill is now before the Legislature, prohibiting persons from making a business of importing slaves from other states to sell here.

About twenty of the Deputy Pilots at the Balize, who, having disagreed with their employers, were offending against the peace and laws of the state, have been arrested and would be sent to New-Orleans for trial. They were taken just as they were about to put to sea in a well armed and provisioned boat.

Corn was selling at $2 50 cents per bbl. Hay, brought from the Eastern States, was selling at 2 1-2 cents per lb. nominal weight. This happens in a country, where three crops of the article could be made every year, and in a city, whose environs offer two or three thousand acres of land thrown out of cultivation.

On the 22d, a white man was arrested with a slave which he claimed as his own but which happened to belong to some body else. On the same day, a man named Thomas Garcia, fell from the knife of an assassin. Money induced the murder.

The Advertiser of the 27th says,—"A Ball room, that had been little frequented during the Carnival, opened last Saturday for a Masquerade; and such is the prevailing passion for this species of amusement, that we are told it was numerously attended, and that the Masquerade *did not break up until late on Sunday Morning.*"

On the 1st of March, a black woman was murdered by another black woman, the openly kept mistress of a white "gentleman."

The Advertiser of March 3, intimates that enrollments are going on among the youth of that City, for the purpose of aiding in the emancipation of Cuba from the thraldom of Old Spain. The riches, natural and acquired, in that island, are enough to kindle the ambition of both sailor and soldier, and should success crown the enterprise, those who may distinguish themselves will no doubt have their reward.

The Advertiser of the 4th of March, complains that there are twice as many Gambling houses opened every night, as pay taxes. This procedure should be corrected, if found to exist after due enquiry. Not long ago an old man was fined $1600 for keeping his tables upon the lower floor. This was done, after he had paid five thousand dollars to the state for a license. What should then be the punishment of those who presume to indulge in such practices, without a regular brevet from the constituted authorities? [Why it should be no more severe than though they were not regularly brevetted. The tread mill would be mild enough in either case.]

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

It is evident by the following article, that Spain is making the most powerful efforts to guard against the threatened invasion of Cuba, and the present maritime force of the Island, united with that coming from Spain, will, in all probability, change the appearance of things very much, and enable the Spanish squadron to carry on offensive instead of defensive operations—for a time. *Balt. Gaz.*

The schooner Guatamala packet, of Baltimore, which was chartered at Havana to carry to Spain the news of the surrender of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, returned to Havana the 10th inst. in 27 days from Cadiz. She left Cadiz in company with the ship of the line Guerero, called a 74, but mounting *ninety* guns, and two smaller vessels full of troops, bound to Havana. Another 74 was ready at Cadiz for the same destination.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

The editor of the New Haven (Con,) Herald, has been favored with the following extract of a letter, from a respectable ship master of that port, giving an account of the destruction of the whole of the Methodist Mission family, located at the island of Antigua, by shipwreck. It is dated

Antigua, March 5th, 1826.

"A most distressing and melancholy shipwreck occurred near this island the past week, attended with such circumstances as seems almost incredible, and we can only say that, for the wisest purposes though often to us inscrutable, the Lord has done it.

"About four weeks since, there was a yearly general meeting at St. Kitts, of the Methodist missionaries from the neighboring islands: from this place went the Rev. Mr. White, wife, three children and servant; Rev. Mr. Hilliar, Rev. Mr. Oake, Rev. Mr. Jones, wife, and infant child.—They left St. Kitts, a few days since to return to this island, having added to their number Mr. ———, another missionary and his wife. The vessel in which they embarked, called at Montserat; the number of the mission, at that time amounting to thirteen souls, as above, including one servant. At Montserat, their friends advised them to leave the vessel in which they were, (being a dull sailer,) and go on board the mail boat Maria, then ready to sail for this island. They did so; and a young lady also took passage with them. The schooner which they had left arrived here seasonably, and brought the baggage of the mission family, which they did not think best to take out, the ordinary passage being only a few hours.—Some alarm, after the schooner's arrival was felt for the safety of the mail boat; but as the wind was very high, it was supposed that she had probably lost some of her sails, and put back. On Friday, P.M. the 3d inst. however word was brought to town, that part of the wreck was seen on the Weymouth, with two persons on it. Two or three boats immediately went down to her, and found it to be the wreck of the mail boat Maria, and the only survivor of 21 souls was Mrs. Jones, in a state of insensibility. It appears that she had been placed by the captain, (Whitney) between the bowsprit bitts where she could not wash away. She was in her night dress only, with her husband's cloak or coat on, and a sailor's cap on her head. The body of Capt. Whitney, the only one was found, was lying near the wreck.—He was buried yesterday. He had not been dead, probably more than an hour, as he was seen on the bowsprit about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Jones is slowly recovering, and so far restored to her recollection as to say that she knows all the circumstances of the shipwreck, but the doctors forbid her being questioned, at present. The following circumstances, however, have been communicated by her:—The vessel struck on the reef in the night. Three or four days had elapsed when she was taken off. Mr. White, his wife, three children, and servant, were all swept away together clinging to each other. Mr. Hilliar attempted to swim to Sandy Island, and was drowned in her sight; her infant was washed away from her arms, her husband died on her lap, the night before she was taken off, and was washed away. As returning recollection opens to her the horrors of the scene she had witnessed, I am told she often exclaims "O, captain Whitney, why did he save me!" She must indeed be an unhappy, lonely woman; and time can never efface from he remembrance this mournful event. She is undoubtedly most to be pitied, for we have good reason to indulge the hope, that her kind friends are in heaven—that the scenes of Weymouth shoal were but a passage to the heaven of bliss. Dark, deep, and mysterious, are the ways of a righteous unerring Providence! With wonder and astonishment, we behold a delicate slender woman, of twenty years, for four days without sustenance, exposed to the inele-

mency of the weather, supported; while hardy seamen were dying around her, and finally, the sole survivor of twenty one persons! We see, in a few short hours, the whole mission family of this island, called from their earthly labours, but to receive as we trust, a heavenly reward; but who can stay his hand? or who shall say to the Supreme Governor of the Universe, what doest thou? Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

*A shoal about four miles from the harbor, and only half a mile from a small island called Sandy Island.

We have recived, says the National Journal, our regular files of the Vera Cruz Mercury to the 3d inst. inclusive but we find very little in them of recent or interesting intelligence.

A letter from Carthagena brought by the Colombian sloop of war General Manrique, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. after a passage of 12 days, contains the following.

"The expedition for the island of Cuba is proceeding here with great zeal so much so that the government has ordered ten thousand men to be assembled here in all March, and the naval force to be held in readiness composed at present of five frigates, several privateers, two frigates which are every moment expected from North America, and a Swedish ship and frigate, now in the harbour which the government talk of purchasing.

"This letter goes by the vessel which carries out the commissioner with despatches for the Chief of Mexico informs him of those preparations. The military seem to be full of enthusiasm, and anxions for the expedition to be consummated"

To this the Editor of the Mercury adds "this intelligence confirms what we have heard from several individuals arrived in the General Manrique."

It is a little queer that the *secret session* of our Senate should have given rise to a report at Vera Cruz that the United States were about to declare war against *France*. The Editor of the Mercury thinks the report not at all unlikely; judging from the language of the Quotidienne and of M. de Ville, "against every thing that smells of republicanism!"

From the Baltimore Gazette.

STEAM BOAT SUSRUEHANNA.

Our enterprising citizen, Joseph W. Patterson, Esq. has, we understand, returned, after having made a most successful demonstration of the beneficial effect to be derived from the application of steam, in navigating the Susquehanna river. The steamboat Susquehanna, built at the expense of a number of our patriotic citizens for the express purpose of making this experiment, left York Haven, and though the machinery was not in good order, nor the fuel of the best quality, yet without the smallest difficulty she ascended the river to Northumberland, at the rate of about 4 1-2 miles an hour, against a current greatly increased by an unusually high freshet.—From Northumberland, the boat went up the north branch to Donville, returned and ascended the west branch to Milton, whence she returned to York Haven, after satisfactorily proving that no impediment exists to navigating the waters of the Susquehanna even into the state of New York, with steam boats, at all times when there is a sufficient depth of water for arks or ordinary keel boats to float.

To J. W. Patterson, Esq. President, and to Messrs. Nathan Tyson, Baptist Mezick, and Archibald Sterling, Directors of this experimental steamboat company, the public are indebted for the establishment of the fact, which will create a new and important era in the navigation of the Susquehanna. From Mr. Patterson, who has personally superintended the construction of the boat, and accompanied her over all the difficult navigation, a full and particular report of the voyage would be highly acceptable. It is due to the gentlemen who have continued their labors and expended their money in accomplishing so desirable an object, so important to the common interest of Baltimoreans—it is due to the public, that what nine months ago was considered prophecy, should now be recorded as history.

The Buffalo Journal of the 21st instant, gives an account of the melancholy disaster of two men being drawn into the resistless current of Niagara, and hurried into the dreadful gulf of the cataract. It appears that on Tuesday preseding, Joseph and Wheeler Buffum, sons of Richard Buffum, Esq. of Holland, in that county, and a man by the name of Quigley, of Chatauque country, left Chippawa Creek, upon the Canada side of Niagara river, in a large open boat for Buffalo. The wind was strong directly up the river, but the current was increased by a freshet. On being struck by the stream, they were driven a little down the river, and the man at the helm so lost his presence of mind that he headed the boat directly for Niagara Falls, which are but a short distance below. As the boat entered the Rapids, the three persons jumped out and swam for shore;—but Wheeler Buffum only was fortunate enough to reach it. The other two were seen struggling for some minutes, against the surges, but no help could be given from the shore, and they were precipitated into the abyss below. The boat lodged upon a small island in the rapids, a short distance above the precipice.

AN ACT to make valid the acts of Justices of the peace, relating to supersedaes.

Whereas, many of the justices of the within this state, have not written out at large and signed supersedeas in the from now required by law, but have made an entry in their dockets to the following effect: Superseded this——day of——by A. B. and C. D. (as the case may be,) and doubts have been entertained whether said supersedeas is valid and binding in law, and to remove all such doubts—

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the entry made by any justice of the peace of this state, in his docket, or on the warrant, in the following words; Superseded by A. B. and C. D. or to that effect, shall be as valid and binding upon the parties superseding the said judgments, and have the same legal operation and effect, as if the said supersedeas had been written out at length and signed by the justice before whom the same was taken.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That in future, it shall not be necessary for a justice of the peace, to write out the supersedaes, in the form now required by law in any case within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, but repeat the form to the party and his securities, and enter the same in his docket, "superseded by A. B. and C. D. (as the case may be,) this ——day of——for——months: which docket entry shall have the same force and effect in law, as if the same had been written at length, and signed by the said justice.

AN ACT to enable purchasers to obtain possession of lands and premises sold by Sheriffs, Coroners and Elisors, at public auction.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever any lands or tenements shall be sold by any Sheriff, Coroner or Elisor, by virtue of any process of execution from the Court of Appeals, court of Chancery or any other named, in the said process or any other person or persons holding under such debtor or debtors by title subsequent to *Court* Court, and the debtor or debtors the date of the judgment or decree shall be in the actual possession of the lands or tene ments so sold, and shall fail or refuse to deliver possession of the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Court, to which the said process shall be returnable on the application of the purchaser or purchasers of the said lands or tenements, his, her, or their agent or attorney, and on no good cause having been shewn to the contrary by the said debtor or debtors, his, her, or their agent or attorney or other person concerned within the first four days of the term next succeeding that to which said process was returnable to issue a writ in the nature of a writ of habere facias possessionem, reciting therein the proceedings which may have been had on said process, thereby commanding the said Sheriff, Coroner or Elisor, as the case may be, to deliver possession of the said lands or tenements to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

And be it enacted, That the said Sheriff Coroner or Elisor, shall have all the powers in the execution of any writ that he may have in the execution of any writ of habere facies possessionem, to him directed.

FUGITIVES FROM LABOUR.

The bill relating to "fugitives from labour," providing for their arrest and delivery up to their owners or legally constituted agents, has passed both branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and awaits only the signature of the Governor to become a law—There can be no doubt but that the Governor's signiture will be given in "good faith," and the mission of Messrs. Chambers, Goldsborough and Lee may now be regarded as a most successful one. It is much to be regretted that these gentlemen could not have had an interview with the Legislature of Jersey, as there can be little doubt that a favourable arrangement could have been made there too.

Whilst our citizens at large may be expected to derive great advantages from the arrangements thus made with our sister states, of Delaware and Pennsylvania, for the security of their property, it is a subject of high consolation, to see the states so observant of the pledges of union and confederacy given in the constitution of the Federal Government to each other. To legislate upon this subject was unpleasant to both these states—they would rather not have done it, if they could have avoided it—but called on solemnly to fulfil their plighted faith upon a subject that vitally affected the union of the states, and without which, this union never would have existed, they felt the obligation too deeply, they loved the union of the states too dearly to do any thing that should weaken it or look like bad faith—and when called on to act, they justly considered what the local situation of each required of each to do effectually, that which they were called upon to perform. It was this difference of local situation together with her own interests that caused Delaware to make more extended provisions—Pennsylvania was the asylum of fugitives—Delaware was not so much the asylum as the pass-way of fugitives, to Pennsylvania and Jersey, and it was essentially necessary to block up that pass-way—this will explain the additional provisions of the Delaware law.—*Easton Gazette.*



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1826.

The Orphans' Court of Kent County will meet in Chestertown, on Tuesday next, the 11th instant.

A number of the most respectable citizens of Queen Anne's county have requested a public meeting of the people, at Centreville, on Monday the 1st of May next, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures to restrict undue and improper practices, in obtaining votes for any office in the gift of the people."

From our personal knowledge of some of the gentlemen above referred to, we think we may reasonably infer that something decisive will be done at the contemplated meeting. We hope some eficient steps will be taken, not only in Queen Anne's, but in every county in the state, to put this matter to rights; to put an entire stop to the practice of electioneering. Our principle on this point is, to let the aspirants to the respective public stations within the gift of the people announce themselve as candidates, and for the result of the election to rest entirely on their merits. Let every man, without any kind of bias, come to the polls unpledged and unrestrained. All must acknowledge that such a state of things, instead of being detrimental to the public welfare, would be the means of adding talent and integrity to our state government.

We publish (by particular request) this week, the speech of Mr. Emory, delived in the senate of Maryland, on the internal improvement bill. We think the time spent in its perusal will not be considered as badly employed by any one. It contains much sound argument and many stubborn facts, which will go far to establish the wavering and increase the confidence of the friends of internal improvement. We have before asserted that we believed the time would come, when the people of the Eastern Shore would see their true interest, and cease to be divided on this most important subject, and we still think that this will be the case. Whoever lives to witness the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, will also live to witness the complete realization of Mr. Emory's predictions. The result is self evident, and will be no less satisfactory than irresistible.

We are much gratified, and our readers will be equally so, to understand that a supplemental article to the treaty with the Creek Indians, was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation, which it is expected, will entirely remove the objections which existed to the treaty in its original form. The arrangement of this difficulty, which threatened not only to produce a stormy discussion in both Houses of Congress, but also to protract a Session already likely to be extended too far, we are informed, is to be attributed in a great degree to the exertions of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.—*Nat. Jour.*

New Orleans papers of the 24th ult. state that the steam boat Nashville for Florence, ran on a snag, which stove in her bottom and she soon after sunk.—About fifteen tons of goods, and some cabin furniture were saved: five thousand dollars were insured upon her at New Orleans. *ib.*

Sheep.—In the single county of Washington, Pa. there are one hundred and ten thousand sheep. Dutchess county, in N. Y. contains one hundred and seventy four thousand sheep, a large proportion of which are merinos.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Uriel Smith, while apparent in good health, and attending town meeting at Francistown, N. H. suddenly fell down dead in the pew where he sat. The moderator was just about to declare an unanimous vote for him, as town Clerk.

"THE GREAT UNKNOWN" *no longer Unknown.*—We have seen a letter from London, dated the 14th of February which mentions that Sir Walter Scott had acknowledged himself (under oath) the Author of the *Waverly Novels*. It is already known, that the author of these Novels is a large creditor of the House of Constables & Co. of Edinburg, which failed some time since. In proving his claim, Sir Walter was obliged to acknowledge himself the author of these works. *N. Y. Gazette.*

From the New York Com. Advertiser.

Sale of Sheep.—The sale of Mr. Candler's Saxony sheep, which have been advertised for some days past, took place yesterday. The highest sale was that of a buck, which was purchased by Mr. Hurd of Dutchess County, for $350.—The lowest price brought by the bucks, was $160. The ewes generally brought from 30 to 80 or 85 dollars. Mr. Hulbert, of Winchester, (Conn.) purchased a very fine ewe for $60, for which he was offered $120 before night. Mr. H. has already some fine Saxonies at home, and such is the rage for possessing this description of sheep, that he has, within a few weeks, sold a pair of twin lambs before they were a fortnight old, for $420, and has been offered $200 for another.—We hope we shall not have another Merino bubble bursting upon us before long.

Some of the French Editors, says the Baltimore Gazette, speak of the Republic of Hayti as though the Government of France by the terms of the treaty, had really regained its former controul over the country.—One of the ministerial papers quaintly remarks that the treaty with Hayti was a good thing well done, and another asserts positively, that Port-au-Prince is destined as a naval station for the French fleet which recently sailed from Brest, and talks of the matter with as much *nonchalance* as if the Island were really reduced to its former colonial situation.—Under the avowed motive of protecting French Commerce carried on with the various republics of South America, the government has despatched this fleet to take its station at one of the Haytien ports, and it may be well for those whose duty it is to look into the matter to ascertain whether the motive assigned is the true one. The whole commercial transactions of France with the South American states, are believed not to be equal in value to that carried on with those countries from the port of New York alone, and it is scarcely possible that the very inconsiderable portion of French trade with the Republics from the neighborhood of the West India Islands, will require any maritime force for its protection.

MARRIED, on Tuesday last, at the Head of Chester, by the Rev. Mr. Woolley, Mr. SAMUEL SHERRARD, to Miss ANN MOFFITT, all of Kent county.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Chestertown, Md. April 1, 1826.

B.
William Burriss,
Mrs. Rebec. Barger,
James Browne,
H. Browne,
Mrs. Rebc. Bordley,
C.
Mrs. Elizabth. Crew,
Samuel M. Cloak,
D.
Mrs. Sarah Deford,
E.
Mrs. Tempe. Everitt,
Mrs. Emily Everitt,
Miss Rebecca Enos,
F.
Dr. John Frazier,
George B. Ford,
G.
Rev. Enoch George,
Rev. Matth. Green-tree, 2;
Miss Elizabeth Griffith,
Miss M. A. Graves,
Rasin M. Gale,
H.
Mary Holliday (of color)
Mrs. Elizabeth Hall,
Miss M. F. Handy,
Edward Hartley,
Mrs. Ann Hynson,
J.
Owen C. Jones,
K.
Samuel Kelly,
William Kennedy,
L.
Evan Lynch,
M.
Mrs. Lavinia M'Donough
Sarah Miller,
William F. Miller,
Casparus M'Ginnis,
O.
Mrs. M. A. Owens,
P.
Alex. Patterson.
R.
Mrs. Mary Robertson,
Matthew Reynolds,
S.
Mrs. Susan Strong.
Joseph Simmonds,
Mrs Ann M. Smyth,
T.
Arthur Thompson,
James Thomas,
John C. Thomas,
Wm. C. Tilghman,
W.
John Woodland,
John Wareham.

April 7. JOSEPH REDUE *P. M.*

Cheap Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a complete assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable to the Season;—Also,

GROCERIES,

and a variety of *Fancy Articles*, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, for *Cash or Country Produce.*

Their Friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

SPENCER & HACKETT.

Chestertown, April 7.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the court house in Chestertown, on Monday the 10th instant at 10 o'clock, A. M. As the Trustees for the education of poor children will be appointed on that day, a full meeting of the court is very desirable.

J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*

April 7.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Kent county will meet at the court house, in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday the fourteenth and fifteenth inst., and will continue to meet at said place every succeeding Friday and Saturday until the first Monday of June, for the purpose of altering and correcting the accounts of such persons as may have sold, alienated, or transfered any assessable property since the first Monday of June last.

GEO. W. THOMAS, *Clerk,*
to the Commissioners of the Tax
April 7. *for Kent county.*

MASONIC.

By virtue of a dispensation from Benjamin C. Howard, esq. M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Winder Longe No. 78, will be concecrated to masonic purposes, and the officers thereof installed, on Tuesday the 25th inst. On this interesting occasion a masonic procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. and move (accompanied by a band of music) from the Hall to the Church, where a sermon and oration will be delivered, after which the investment peculiar to the craft will take place.

The Lodges in the vicinity of this place, as well as all brethern of good standing, are respectfully invited to attend.

Chestertown, April 7.

Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Irish Linen,
Long Lawn,
Pennsylvania Tow Linen,
Bleached sheeting and shirtings,
Brown do. and do.
Domestics,
Bed ticking,
Fashionable Ginghams,
Second mourning calicoes,
Fancy prints and chintzes,
Book muslins figrd. and plain,
Imitation book do.
Swiss do.
Cambric do.
White robes,
Ginghams do.
White cotton hose,
Marble do.
Misses do.
Men's half do. white and coloured,
Cashmere shawls,
Beaver gloves,
Horse skin do.
Palm fans,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Gauze do.
Verona cravats,
Fashionable vestings
Straw Hats,
Flowers,
Ribbons, belts,
Parasols,
French drillings,
White do.
Fine cloths,
Fur Hats,

Liverpool Crockery,

And a complete assortment of other fashionable articles—All of which they are determined to sell very low. An assortment of the best GROCERIES are also kept by the subscribers.

LASSELL & GREENWOOD.

April 7. tf.

To the owners of

Fulling Mills.

A Person regularly brought up to the Fulling and Dying business in Europe, in the factory line of dressing every description of woollen goods, and is a complete *Fuller*, *Dyer* and *Finisher*, and can give the most satisfactory references, wishes to rent a good country mill on the shares, or a mill which may be adapted to the above line of business.

Apply to Mr. Charles Stanley, Chestertown, Kent county.

Letters post paid will be attended to.

April 7.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April 4, 1826.*

On application of Ann Cox, administratrix of Joseph Cox, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th of April, 1826.

ANN COX.
Adm'trix of Joseph Cox dec'd.

Chestertown, April 7.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this Office.



POETICAL

THE PORTRAIT.

Six years had pass'd and——ere the six,
When time began to play his usual tricks
CRABBE.

Oh yes! these lips are very fair,
Half lifted to the sky,
As if they breathed an Angel's prayer,
Mix'd with a mortal's sigh;
But theirs is not the song that flings
O'er evening's still imaginings
Its cherish'd witchery;
No, these are not the lips whose tone
Sad memory has made her known!

And these long curls of dazzling brown,
In many a fairy wreath,
Float brightly, beautifully down
Upon the brow beneath;
But these are not the locks of jet,
For which I sought the violet,
On that remember'd heath;
No these are not the locks that gleam
Around me in my twilight dream!

And these blue eyes—a very saint
Might envy their pure rays—
Are such as limners learn to paint,
And poets long to praise;
But theirs is not the speaking glance,
On which in all its young romance,
My spirit loves to gaze;
No, these are not the eyes that shine,
Like never setting stars, on mine!

By those sweet songs I hear to night
Those black locks on the brow,
And those dark eyes, whose living light
Is beaming o'er me now,
I worship nought but what thou art!—
Let all that was decay,—depart,—
I care not when, or how;
And fairer far these hues may be,—
Thy seem not half so fair to me!

SONG.

From Italian of "Il tramantar del Sole."

The last pale ray of evening light,
Is fading o'er the sea:
'Twill wake again with warning night—
'Twill wake again in beauty bright,
But when, sweet Hope, for me?

Hope! Ah 'tis but the silver spray
That dances on the wave:
The mountain mist that floats away;
A rainbow smile—a meteor ray—
Its only home—the grave!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Emporium.

FRANK VANDERHACKEN'S DREAM.

Frank Vanderhacken was one of those discontented mortals who are eternally endeavouring to wear out the patience of our good lady dame Fortune, with a catalogue of complaints long as the tail of the comet we saw just before the last British war. His crops never grew to his liking—the season was always too wet or too dry—too warm or too cold. The prices of grain were forever too low, and that of groceries too high, for the plain reason, that he *sold* the former and always had to *buy* the latter; because madam and the young ladies, like good christian women, loved to set off a smart tea table, and Frank himself was no decided enemy to good living. But things went wrong and he was not a happy man.

His neighbours used to call him a castle-building sort of genius, and said all his troubles arose from his dreaming himself into a very great man every night and waking up plain Farmer Frank in the morning: and certainly it can be no very pleasant thing to wear a crown at night, whether in fancy or reality& be tumbled down to the plough tail in the morning: it's worse than plunging from a warm bed into a cold bath. But however this might have been, his affairs became in time somewhat deranged, in consequence of the inattention to business, which grew out of his perpetual repining. A heavy heart never drives business on spiritedly, and misfortune sometimes comes in earnest to those who take so much pains to persuade themselves they are unfortunate.

Thus were affairs situated when Frank who from being discontented with his own situation, had become envious of that of every one else, after a long walk over his farm, at the time loaded with the promises of a rich harvest, returned home, and throwing himself on a sofa, fell into a profound sleep; and directly a tall, noble looking man wrapped up in a large cloak, stood by his side, and accosted him with "come Frank, my name is Fortune, go with me—I have long heard thy complaints, and purpose holding a fair to day, by attending which thou mayest probably better thy hard lot," He rose immediately, and putting on his hat accompanied his mysterious guide.

Presently he found himself in an extensive plain, crowded with a vast number of men, belonging to all the different professions in the world. "Here," said Fortune, pointing to the great assemblage, "are many thousands of good men, either of whom will change situations and property with you even handed at my command; you may therefore make your choice." Frank thanked his good friend his eyes sparkled with pleasure, as the crowd began to pass one after another before him, and he could hardly refrain from jumping with joy, as his eyes rested on the portly form of a rich neigbour of his, who was one of the first to approach him, and whose long purse he had often bitterly envied him.

"That is the man if you please," said Frank, and at the beck of his companion, old Mortgage stood by his side, and very complacently began to deliver up his deeds and bonds and obligations, and having done so, Frank was about to run home with the glad news, and get ready to put the old man in possession of the little Farm; but Mortgage lifted up his gouty leg, and Fortune called, "Here Frank, this goes with the rest, the bargain is situation for situation, and the gouty foot goes with neighbour Mortgage's estate." Frank was thunder struck; he stared a minute and then threw down the bundle of papers, as a man would drop a hot dumpling; "I would not have the gout (said he) for all the dale."

The next personage that arrested Frank's attention, was a wealthy shipping merchant, of the city. He was again in raptures—and bent on the exchange.—The merchant began to deliver inventories of his property; and among the rest, those of the cargoes of 5 vessels at sea. These last constituted a main part of the clear estate; and Frank never knew the anxiety that follows the possession of such property till now, he remembered the great storm but a few days before; and that he heard of the wreck of some vessels on the shore. He hesitated—he trembled—he turned to go, but he felt he should be forever unhappy; and he once more declared himself dissatisfied; and that as yet he had not found one whose situation was better than his own.

Then a dashing young fellow who owned the largest, richest and most elegant farm in all Annandale, presented himself and Frank was sure of being suited. He had often envied John's fine horse and curricle, and thought to be a farmer after that sort would be worth living for. But when the young buck came to deliver up the title deed, a bond and mortgage with interest unpaid, for half a dozen years, was enclosed in it; enough to swallow two thirds of the estate, and horses and curricle, in the bargain—Frank drew back.—"No, no, (said he) the Dairy is clear of debts, and don't slip through my fingers this way."

Thus it turned out with some hundreds more who were presented as candidates for a change of situation with Frank.—Though these were taken promiscuously from rich to poor—farmers, mechanics, professional men, &c. Some were incumbered with debts; others with diseases that belonged to their necessary mode of life; some had one trouble—some another difficulty, and Frank in the end was thoroughly convinced he would never be able to better his condition on the whole by an exchange, and expressed his perfect satisfaction with his own condition.

"Take then home with you, (said Fortune) this truth; none are perfectly happy in this world; few comparatively so.—In every situation there are difficulties to be encountered; things unpleasant to be endured; and he is the happiest man, who determines to be contented with what he has, instead of troubling his head about what he has not. You can see but the outside of others; you know nothing of the secret troubles which perplex every bosom. Try to be happy—and you will be as happy as your neighbours."

Frank waked from his sleep just as Fortune had finished this speech, and has ever since been a changed man. There is not at this day a more merry fellow in all Annandale.

WELL TOLD STORY.

A whimsical circumstance lately occured at the house of a fashionable dressmaker at the West end, in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Jame's:—A gentleman dressed in the first style of fashion rapped at the door about one o'clock in the day, and requested to be shown the apartments announced to be let by a bill in the window, and was ushered up stairs for that purpose by the niece of Madame, the arbitress of fashion. Satisfied with the suite of apartments, he began to be sweet upon the Lady Conductress, and on being shown by her the sleeping apartment of the servant maid, the last room into which he was ushered, he could not help sealing the bargain on her lips. He found to his cost that though the apartments were to be *let* in a lot, the lady was to be *let alone*, for, actuated by that which is so truly conspicuous among the young maidens of her cast, she screamed and fled, and awoke the whole garrison which in the person of her aunt, marched up at the rate of 9 knots an hour, so intent on taking steps against the "feller," that she tumbled over three of them at a time.—On finding the liquorish youth, she made no delay in turning him out with such rapidity that the front of the door coming in most decisive contact with his back, he would have been under the disagreeable necessity of marking out his dimensions on the handy work of Mr. M'Adam had not the door kindly saved him that trouble by seizing, one of the skirts of his coat so firmly that stirring further was out of the question.—Vain were his endeavours to get free—vain his knockings, kickings, cursings, swearings, prayers, or supplications. The aunt and niece were inexorable. They scolded and laughed—the mobility hooted and laughed outside. Never was a disconsolate in such a posture—and at last he was reduced to the sad necessity of cutting the connexion, and giving up the thing as a bone, which he affected by taking a pen-knife out of his pocket, and amputating the skirt of his coat in a manner which would have horrified Stulz, and set on edge the teeth of Nugee. Covering his retreat with the remaining skirt, he dived into a hackney coach and flew on the wings of a Jarvey. He left as a trophy to his virtuous fair, his amputated skirt—with all its contents, which as the gentleman was a dandy, amounted to the exact sum of nothing at all. *London paper.*

BUTCHERING.

Farmers take Notice.



The subscriber having located in Chesterteown,



intends carrying on the above business. He intends keeping a regular supply of fresh meat throughout the season of the best quality, and invites the citizens to favour him with their custom. Farmers who now have or may have stock fat, suitable to the season, are requested to call on him for a generous price. He resides in the house lately occupied by Benedict S. Brevitt. E. B. GIBBS.

Chestertown, March, 31. 3t.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by a Justice of the Peace for Kent county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the market house in Chestertown, on Saturday the 22d of April next at 11 o'clock in the morning, a Negro Girl called AVARELLA, seized and taken as the property of John T. Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned executions and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ED. NICHOLSON, *Constable.*

March 31.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED A VIEW OF

South America and Mexico;

Comprising the History, Political Condition, Geography, Commerce, &c. of these Countries.

BY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

I. A Sketch of the history of all Spanish America, from the first discovery, to the commencement of the Revolution.

II. A view of the governments which have been established, and the present political condition of the several independent States, or Republics of Colombia, the United Provinces of South America, Chile, Peru Mexico, and Guatemala.

III. A faithful history of the Revolution, in all the Spanish Colonies in South America, from its commencement, in 1809, to its successfull and glorious termination, in 1824.

IV. A compendious geographical and statistical account of the Spanish Republics in both continents, embracing the features of the country, its natural and artificial productions, climate, soil, population, civil divisions, and principal towns, revenue and commerce, manufactures and the arts, religious establishments, education, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The Work will comprise 450 large, closely printed duodecimo pages, on good paper, and will be bound and gilt, at two dollars to subscribers, payable on delivery.

It will be accompanied by a Portrait of Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR, the WASHINGTON of South America, together with two Maps, one of *South America*, on a full medium sheet, 19 by 24 inches.—the other a map of *Mexico*. These maps will be compiled from the latest and best authorities, and handsomely coloured.—The proposed route of the great Canal, intended to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the Isthmus of Darien will be correctly laid down.

The Work will be delivered with the utmost dispatch after it is completed, which will be in about three months from date.

No Subscriber will be bound by his subscription, unless the book equals the description given in the prospectus.

NEW-YORK, March, 1826.

☞ *Subscriptions to the above work received at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.*

A GOOD JOB

FOR 15 OR 20 HANDS.

I wish to have one hundred cords of tanner's bark got, and one hundred thousand hogshead staves, and the remnants of the trees, cut for the bark and staves, cut into cord wood. For getting the bark I would give one dollar per cord; three dollars per thousand for getting the staves, and fifty cents per cord for cutting the wood, and pay up the wages as fast as it amounts to five dollars a man. Hands from a distance could be accommodated with a house to live in, and situated convenient to the woods, and provision furnished at market price to those who may require it. The work to commence the first of April.

SIMON WICKES.

March 24. 3t

New Goods.

Keep up the Old Pilgrim!

I expect to be able to supply my customers while I am on the stage of action, with Goods on such *Cheap Terms* as will always please them.

I have just received a supply of

Fresh Goods:

(*Come and see your Old Brother Pilgrim!*)

They consist in part of the following Articles, viz: Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Italian Lustring, Bleached Shirting, Brown do. Plaid and Strip'd Domestics, Bed Ticking, Very handsome Ginghams, Striped Muslins, Beautiful 2d mourning Calicoes, 6-4 Imitation Book Muslin, 4-4 Seeded Swiss do. 6-4 Cambrick muslins. Also some beautiful Gauze Handkerchiefs—Five or six hundred yards of Pennsylvania Tow Linen.

I have a variety of other articles not mentioned. N. B.—An assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Wm. HARRIS

Chestertown, March 24.

Cheap Goods

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN H. KENNARD

Has just returned from the above Market with a Handsome Assortment of

Cheap Goods,

Selected from the latest arrivals, suitable to the season, and on *Ressonable Terms;*—His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Chestertown, March 24.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf; with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf.

Valuable Tanyard

FOR RENT,

IN Still Pond, Kent county, two and a half miles from tide water, and seven miles from Chestertown, which will be rented on accommodating terms to a good tenant, and possession given immediately. Attached to this Tanyard is a good bark house, shed, currying shop. &c. &c. and a well of water in the yard. Near at hand stands a good brick dwelling House, kitchen, meat house, granary, carriage house, stable, &c. and a well of good water at the door—Also, an excellent Garden, with a variety of the customy garden Fruits. On the premises are two first rate *Apple Orchards*, with a variety of other valuable Fruit: this is the bearing year with the Orchards. For terms and further particulars, apply to





☞ Attached to the above property there is a FARM, which yields 300 bushels of Wheat, and from 70 to 100 barrels of Corn per annum, which farm may be had the next year.

JOHN CRANE.

Chestertown, March 10. 6w.

FOR SALE,

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX

Acres of that fine tract of land called

"GRESHAM'S HALL,"

on the Bay side, in Kent county, and inferior to [illegible] land in the county. *One third and upwards* consists of *heavily timbered* woodland. Part of the purchase will be required in cash, and for the balance a credit will be given of one, two and three years. Apply to James E. Barroll, Esq. who will be authorised to deal for me. NEGRO Slaves at a liberal price will be received in payment.

THOMAS WILKINS.

Chestertown, March 17—6w.

FOR SALE.



The subscriber has a handsome young MARE, 4 years old, of good blood and action, and moves well under the saddle, which he will sell for cash, or on a credit, by having the money secured.

Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Barroll, Esq. The Mare can be seen by calling at the Fancy Farm of Wm Barroll, Esq. where the subscriber is prepared to show that she descended from horses of very superior blood.

A. S. SAPPINGTON.

March 10. 4w.

WRITING PAPER

OF an excellent quality, just received and for sale at this office.

Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,

400 bushels of Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail,)
200 do. of Orchard Grass Seed,
100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed,
400 do. early white seed Potatoes,
200 do. Spring Barley, for seed,
300 Ploughs of various kinds and sizes
Wheat Fans, Cultivators,
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers,
Spring steel hay and manure Forks,
Spades and socket shovels with handles,
Field and garden Hoes,
Trace Chaines and Hames.

ALSO,

A general assortment of *Garden Seeds.*

Baltimore, March 4—(10.) 8w.

DAVIS' IMPROVED



PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since the commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rodes of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough.—This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended; they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
Agent for Gideon Davis.

Feb. 17. 8w

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *March* 14, 1826.

On application of Sophia Beck, administratrix of John Beck, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of March eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th of March, 1826.

SOPHIA BECK,
Adm'trix of John Beck, dec'd.

Chestertown, March 17.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *March* 14, 1826.

On application of Frances Wickes, Administratrix of Samuel Wickes, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of March 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of March 1826.

FRANCES WICKES,
Adm'trix of Samuel Wickes.

Chestertown, March 17.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. .I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1826. NO. 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A WHISPER
TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

"Think not the husband gain'd that all is done,
The prize of happiness must yet be won."

Chapter I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

GENTLE lady, my whisper to your husband is ended. From *you* a moment's attention is claimed by a *widowed wife*, whose bridal morning rose as bright as yours; whose youthful heart loved "with all a woman's love;" and who anxiously wishes to secure for her interesting sisters, that first and most important of all a wife's pursuits—the confidence and affection of her husband.

You are now become a wife; and sacred and important are the duties you have to fulfil. Your husband has bestowed on you the most flattering distinction: he has selected you from the world; and the chain he has put on you can be broken only by death! Be it your care never to let him feel this chain, and by your kindness and gentleness make him even forget he wears it.

A bride, wherever she appears, is ever considered an object of importance and a subject for remark. "Have you seen the bride" is the eager and general question: and what she does, what she says, what she wears, and how she looks, swell the insignificant chat of every gossip's visit. Let the notice which you thus excite make you particularly observant of your manner and conduct; and give the busy whisperer no food for a new sarcasm in the next importation of tittle-tattle.

A bride is generally (indeed I think always,) proud of the new character she has entered on, and unless she is a woman of sense, fond of *exhibiting* the love she has inspired. Pursue a different course; let your manner to your husband be kind and good humoured: but sacred to the hours of retirement be those expressions and dispiay of endearment, which used in public, argue, in loud terms a want of *true* delicacy, and are ever particularly disagreeable to the spectator.

The first inquiry of a woman after marriage should be, "How shall I continue the love I have inspired? How shall I preserve the heart I have won?" Gentle lady, at the present moment your husband thinks you the loveliest, the gentlest of beings. Destroy not the illusion: be lovely still; be gentle still. The long and dreary road that lies through the wilderness of life is stretched before you; and by a chain, the links of which no human power can break, you are bound to a companion with whom, hand in hand, you must walk through this long, long road.—For the sake then of peace, for the sake of happiness, for the sake of *self*, (that most powerful feeling,) brighten the way by endeavouring to make yourself amiable and pleasing to him.

The great Dr. Johnson with his usual strength of expression, laments, in the following words, the contrasted manner which frequently occurs *before* and *after* marriage.—"One would think, the whole endeavour of both parties during the time of courtship is to hinder themselves from being known—to disguise their natural temper and real desires in hypocritical imitation, studied compliance, and continued affectation. From the time that their love is avowed, neither sees the other but in a mask; and the cheat is often managed on both sides with so much art, and discovered afterwards with so much abruptness, that each has reason to suspect that some transformation has happened on the wedding night, and that by a strange imposture, as in the case of Jacob, one has been courted and another married."

"However discreet your choice has been, time and circumstances alone can sufficiently develope your husband's character: by degrees the discovery will be made that you have married a mortal, and that the object of your affections is not entirely free from the infirmaties of human nature. Then it is, that by an impartial survey of your own character, your disappointment may be moderated; and your love, so far from declining, may acquire additional tenderness, from the conciousness that there is room for mutual forbearance"

Chap. II.

ON CONNUBIAL HAPPINESS.

After marriage, a man generally takes his wife to his home, perhaps to the seat of his ancestors, where every object is endeared to him by local attachment and interesting remembrances. With pride and pleasure does he walk out with his fair bride, to exhibit to her the beauties of his domain and the scenes of his youth. "Look," says he, "at that noble view down that river; see that boat, how softly it glides, and that little temple on the hill, where on a fine evening I used to sit with my excellent mother, and say my tasks by her side: she was, in truth, my Emily, an *excellent* mother; several years have elapsed since I lost her, and yet I cannot think of her but with the strongest feelings of affection and regret." Endeavour, gentle lady, to enter into his feelings, and to admire, and to feel pleased with every thing. In those bridal moments, your smiles and approbation are delightful to him: and although alterations and improvements may occur to you, let him see it is for the sake of those improvements, not for the sake of finding fault, you point out the defect.

Study your husband's temper and character, and be it your pride and pleasure to conform to his wishes Check *at once* the *first* advances to contradiction, even of the most *trivial* nature. I repeat the word *trivial*, for it is really inconceivable the power which the *veriest trifles* have, *at times*, over the mind, either in *irritating* or *pleasing*. And the woman, who after a few years are gone by can say, "My husband and I have never yet had a loud or angry debate," is in my opinion better entitled to a chaplet of laurels, than the hero who has fought on the plains of Waterloo.

"There is one simple direction, which if carefully regarded, might long preserve the tranquility of the married life and ensure no inconsiderable portion of connubial happiness to the observers of it; it is to *beware of the* FIRST *dispute.*"

An admired writer says, "Let it never be forgotten that, during the whole of life, beauty must suffer no diminution from inelegance, but every charm must contribute to keep the heart which it has won. Whatever would have been concealed as a defect from the lover, must with greater diligence be concealed from the husband. The most intimate and tender familiarity cannot surely be supposed to exclude decorum; and there is naturally a delicacy in every mind, which is disgusted at the breach of it, though every mind is not sufficiently attentive to avoid at all times that mode of conduct which it has often itself found offensive. That unwearied solicitude to please, which was once the effect of choice, is now become a duty, and should be considered as a pleasure.

"E'en in the happiest choice, where favouring Heaven
Has equal love and easy fortune given,
Think not, the husband gained that all is done,
The prize of happiness must still be won."

When once you enter the matrimonial state, gentle lady, prepare for the various trials of temper which each day will produce. Your husband perhaps does, or says, something provoking; your servants do, or say, something provoking;—or some valuable artilce is injured by their negligence;—a handsome piece of china or glass is broken; a tiresome visitor comes in at a most *mal-appropos* moment, and breaks in on some matter of consequence;—&c. &c. But remember the great Soloman's words:—*He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.*—(Prov. xvi. 32.) By the expression *ruleth his spirit*, the inspired writer's views on the subject are evidently wide and extensive. He alludes to those infirmities of temper and disposition which so often corrode our peace, and make us unamiable and uncomfortable to ourselves and those around us. When the risings of discontent, peevishness, envy, anger, resentment, or any evil passion, disturb or threaten to take possession of our hearts, *then* is the man *that ruleth his spirit* superior in the eyes of the eastern monarch to the hero returning from the battle or the seige, crowned with laurels and covered with glory! I cannot dismiss this subject without remarking, the very sweet and engaging point of view in which a person appears to me when I see them pliably yielding their own will to the will of another. A late writer makes the following excellent remark—"Great actions are so often performed from little motives of vanity, self-complacency and the like, that I am apt to think more highly of a person whom I observe checking a reply to a petulent speech, or even submitting to the judgment of another *in stirring the fire*, than of one who gives away thousands!"

Let your husband be dearer and of more consequence to you than any other human being; and have no hesitation in confessing those feelings to him. Leave father and mother, brother and sister and cleave only to him. It is expressly the will of God; for of course the command applies to woman in the same degree as toman. What is any one to you in comparison of your husband? Whom have you a *legal* claim on, gentle lady? Your husband only. Who has sworn by the laws of God and man to support and protect you? Your husband only. Whose *home* have you a *lawful* right to?—whose purse have you a *lawful* claim on? Your husband's only. In whose house do you feel the sweets of inpedendence? and in whose house can you proudly look round you, and say, "I reign as *mistress* here?" Your husband's, and your husband's only. Turn, then, gentle lady, to your husband: let his interest, his comforts, his wishes, all be yours; and without hesitation give up for his sake all the world besides.—There is an old Irish saying, and like the generality of Irish sayings, expressive and true, the translation of which is as follows: "He must be a very good-for-nothing, indifferent husband, whose bosom is not the best pillow a woman ever laid her head on."

Endeavour to make your husband's habitation alluring and delightful to him.—Let it be to him a sanctuary to which his heart may always turn from the ills and anxieties of life. Make it a repose from his cares, a shelter from the *world*—a *home* not for his person only but for his *heart*. He may meet with pleasure in other houses, but let him find *happiness* in his *own*. Should he be dejected, sooth him; should he be silent and thoughtful, or even peevish, make allowances for the defects of human nature, and, by your sweetness, gentleness and good humour, urge him continually to *think*, though he may not *say* it, "This woman is indeed a comfort to me. I cannot but love her, and requite such gentleness and affection as they deserve."

I know not two female attractions so captivating to men as delicacy and modesty. Let not the familiar intercourse which marriage produces banish such powerful charms. On the contrary, this very familiarity should be your strongest excitement in endeavouring to preserve them; and believe me the modesty so pleasing in the *bride*, may always in a great degree be supported by the *wife*.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FORUM.

The particulars of the intemperate discussion which took place in the House of Representatives on the 30th and 31st ult. although not stated in the Washington papers, have been communicated by letters to distant editors, who have not hesitated to publish them. We copy one of those letters from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, which gives a tolerably full statement, and one which we regret to say, is highly disreputable to the character of our National Legislature.

Balt. Gazette.

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1826.

A scene of much interest has been exhibited in the Hall of Representatives these last two days. You know that the resolutions introduced by Mr. M'Duffiie for an amendment of the Constitutton, have been under discussion for these many weeks past. The House has been a good deal weary of this discussion of late the speeches were very long, some of them very abstract and metaphysical, and all that enlivened them was the occasional allusions to the late Presidential election, and the state of party politics. Yesterday Mr. M'Duffiie made his general reply much expectation was excited, and every body looked to this speech as his great effort. He was himself much excited and vehement as his manner always is (and it is so to a fault) on this occasion it was more so than usual. Little argument at least little new ground was advanced: but the language was empassioned, the allusions personal and towards the close, an assault was made on the administration of the most violent kind. A supposed picture was presented in which the characters of the President and Secretary of State were drawn in a manner that could not be mistaken, and their coalition painted in the blackest colors. But he did not stop here. After finishing these pictures, he said he was a poor painter, and least the figures he had drawn might be mistaken, he would put the names under them. He then began to direct personal attack on both, especially on Mr. Clay—whose conduct he said was prompted by "ambition corrupting ambition."—He spoke of his influence over his friends—and said in terms that he had "made the President." This was followed by an avowed intention never to cease, if it were till death, his efforts to take the Presidential election from the House of Representatives, for which purpose, if his motion in the House should fail, he would go to the body of the people and call a convention,

When he closed, Mr. Everett, on whose consistency he had made an attack which he supported by quotations from the North American Review, made a few observations explanatory of his meaning in the article alluded to; then Mr, Trimble, of Kentucky, intreated that the debate should not be closed till he had an opportunity to reply—he pleaded his seven years service, and his forbearance as to speech making—the appeal was successful;—and though an earnest desire was felt to close the debate, and many gentlemen had entered the house with a stern determination to set it out till midnight or morning, they yielded and the committee rose. No very high expectations were entertained about the speech but he disappointed every body and came out with by far the best speech I ever heard him deliver. It was not a labored answer to every part of Mr. M'Duffie's; but was directed manely to the defence of Mr. Clay and his friends. After parrying the charge of political corruption, he turned the tables and attacked Mr. M'Duffie as a calumniator, who had advanced the blackest charges on mere suspicion. He said there were different kinds of perjury. A man who swore to what he knew was false, was guilty of it in one form; but a man who swore that a certain matter was true, without knowing whether it was true or false, was no less "a perjured felon" than the other. Adverting to the appeals which had been made on the other side to a future world and a coming judgment, he joined in that appeal; and in the course of his remarks, said that the calumniator he had described would be "delivered over to heaven's hangman, to scourge the rascal naked round the horizon of heaven's circumference:"—with some other expressions equally extravagant and unexceptionable. Mr. Trimble was followed by Mr. Vance, of Ohio. This gentleman is one of the instances (on which I love to think) of the state of society and of feeling in this free republican country, where no previous rank is requisite in all advancement, but where native talent, if allied to virtue alone, has a "connection," a "family interest," sufficient to entitle it to look up to puclic honor. Alluding in his speech to the present Constitution, he said he had reason, if any man could have, to prize the existing institutions of the country, for they had enabled him to rise to his present situation from what, as to poverty, might be denominated the very lowest grade of society. He then adverted with much feeling, and the tears flowed over his cheeks, to "his only patrimony at twenty two years a widowed mother and six orphan children." He considered himself attacked by Mr. M'Duffie, and dragged into debate to wipe off the calumny from the name of his children. He then went into a recrimination of the charge of inconsistency, political bargaining, &c.—He had begun under great excitement, and in too high a pitch of voice, and spoke with so much vehemence as to break himself down in about twenty minutes.

Mr. M'Duffie, during the delivery of these speeches, had occupied a seat a little in advance of the speakers—where he sat pale and restless, the features of his countenance like the face of the sky when it bodes a whirlwind. He rose to reply but stood more than a minute silent, his eye alone, (and he has a terrible one) uttering the conflict within him. During that moment the hall and the gallery were still as the grave. At length he said—"I rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of endeavouring to obviate misunderstanding as to the precise and specific meaning of language of debate used here in its application to gentlemen of this House—and first I turn to the gentleman from Kentucky. After stating in a manner calculated to induce the majority of any intelligent body to apply his remarks to me, that the man who swears (here he quoted with accuracy the expression of Mr. Trimble)—now, Sir, I wish the gentleman to say explicitly whether he did *not* intend to apply these terms to me." And then he took his seat. Mr. Trimble now rose, and his countenance exhibited a state of excitement scarcely less than that of Mr. M'Duffie. He waited much longer after he rose before he began to speak, and the interest excited increased in intensity. Many members left their seats in the more distant parts of the hall, and came near to the speakers;—the sofas were mostly occupied by members of the Senate, (that House not being in session to-day) At length with the look of one, who by a powerful effort had wrestled down his feelings, Mr. Trimble said in reply, "When I commenced the debate, I thought I put myself and the gentleman from S. C. on a perfect footing of equality—I said we were both lookers on in Venice.' I assumed to myself neither any purity nor any privilege here which I did not allow to him. The gentlemen made in this House yesterday, one of the most extraordinary speeches which I believe was ever heard in any deliberative body—and I have first to ask him, whether he meant in the remarks he then made, any personality to me? In what I said I meant to out measure for measure: before God I meant no less: and may heaven's lightning blast me if I meant any more. I told him we were both lookers on. I meant to make no charge of corruption unless he did; but if he did, I did. I shall give no explanation to the gentleman from S. C. until that gentleman gives an explanation to me. I thought I treated the thing fairly—I treated him precisely as he meant to be understood as treating us—I did not involve him further. If he says he meant no personality, I meant none, if he did, I did: but in doing so, as in the whole course of my remarks, I put myself entirely on the defensive. I felt, I now feel, no malice toward him, or toward any man; but whatever may follow this, I do not mean that either myself or my friends shall have imputations cast upon us. The gentleman's answer is with himself—when he answers, I do."

Mr. M'Duffie replied: "Every gentleman here knows what was my language yesterday, as to Mr. Clay and his friends—I ask the gentleman from Kentucky whether he heard it?"—"I did not (said Mr. T.) hear the whole of it—I heard a part—but I was told by a friend that it contained a qualification of a very offensive kind." Mr. M'Duffie now said, "It is useless to press for an explanation—perhaps it had been better I had not asked it—but (raising his voice, and flashing from every feature) I wish now the gentleman to understand that I perfectly understand the game that is going on—and perfectly understand the skulking manager who moves the wires. The honorable gentleman from Ohio, told the House that he came from the lowest orders of society;—(here Mr Vance said he had qualified his declaration as referring to poverty)—Sir, he need not have told us *that*—he has not disappointed his destiny. But, when the Secretary of State wishes to avoid responsibility & puts forth only *tools* and *understrappers*, I have only to say, that if he wishes me to move in this business, he must send me *gentlemen*, and I never will recognise as such every one who happens to hold a seat here."—Attempts were now made to have the Committee to rise, but they failed, and the debate was continued by Mr. Moore and Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, who are friends of General Jackson, and who spoke in vindication of him frome some charges alluded to by Mr. Trimble. The debate ended by a call of the previous question.—The first resolution of Mr. M'Duffie, which goes no farther than to declare that the Presidential election ought in no case to come into the House of Representatives, was agreed to by a vote of 138 to 52. The second resolution for districting the States, was rejected by 102 to 90. The first resolution was then sent to a select committee of 24, who are to report some substitute for a resost to the House of Representatives: and in that Committee, I suspect the old proverb will be verified, at least to a considerable extent—"So many men, so many minds."—No report need be expected in time for any thing to be done about the matter this session.

Much speculation is on foot as to the consequences of this scene; and the questions who ought to challenge?—Ought M'Duffie, because he first demanded explanation? Ought Trimble, because M'Duffie's attack was first made? Ought Vance because M'Duffie called him no gentleman? Ought both because they were called tools and understrappers? Ought Mr. Clay, because M'Duffie virtually said he would not fight his underlings, but would fight him? Did M'Duffie turn tail?—Will he fight if challenged?—are in every body's mouth Would it not be better to inquire, what says the Decalogue.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Evening Post.

GREECE.—The London Journals contain accounts from Greece down to so late a date as the 11th Jan. These are far more favorable than might have been expected. The Seraskier Redschid has been defeated before Missolonghi, with very consideruble loss. After two fruitless assaults upon Tripolizza, Colocotroni made himself master of that gorison, on the night of the 26th Dec. The combat is described as having been desperate.—The Greek soldiery irritated by the devastation of their country and full of the remembrance of the heads sent as presents to Constantinople, and of the women and children dragged into slavery, put 2,300 of the Egyptians to the sword. From this terrible lesson Ibrahim Pacha may learn that he has no quarter to expect if he falls into the hands of the Greeks. The foreign officers taken in Tripolizza have been spared "for the pre-

sent," in order that they might be carried from place to place, as a spectacle to the people of apostacy from the cross. There appears to be a disinclination to release them on any conditions, and it is probable they will perish in dungeons.

Colocotroni, who is sufficiently supported by numerous bands of Klephts, is said to be on the march to Patras. If the war be thus carried into Achaia, we shall be more rapidly informed of its events.—The retreat of Ibrahim Pacha, in case of any new defeat, will be rendered almost impossible. The road of Elis, and the passage of the Alphens, will be made impracticable by the season; and as his communications by sea, are very difficult, the territory of Patras may be fatal to the Pacha. "In every point of view," say the letters from Zante, "the winter campaign is lost to the Turks."

Letters from Spain state that commotions had taken place in various parts of that country. The death of the Emperor of Russia had revived the hopes of the *liberals* in Cadiz and other places.

The disturbances in Ireland still continue. A single paper (the *Dublin Evening Mail*) contains the particulars of no less than thirty outrages committed in various districts of Ireland.

A forgery has been committed (by a person very respectably connected,) in Glasgow to a large amount—nearly £30,000. The accused individual had escaped.

Extract of a letter from London.—There is little attention now paid to continental affairs—our own difficulties have a paramount consideration. It is apprehended, however, *that the Emperer Nicholas will hardly be able to repress the desire of his troops to take the field.*

The last sentence of this communication is pregnant with meaning. We think we shall soon see Turkey and Greece the theatre of great events.

Extract of a letter, dated

LONDON, Feb. 14.

"The Emperor of Austria will shortly abdicate in favour of his second son, his eldest being an idiot, and retire to Florence to pass the remainder of his days.—I do not think that the government here are easy about Russia. Its great army and the public opinion in favour of Greece, with the plunder of Constantinople as an incentive to these prætorian bands, may finally force Nicholas from the observance of his brother's policy."

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Duke of Wellington set out on his mission to Petersburgh on Wednesday night. When we lately announced that his Grace had been selected for this mission, we stated that he was understood to have a much more important object to accomplish than to be the medium of conveying a few Court compliments on the accession of the new Autocrat to the throne. We can now confirm our original announcement, and state on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance, that urgent political negociation, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of his Grace's journey. The settlement of the affairs of Greece has been long an embarrassing question between England and her continental allies; and it is well known, that in compliance with the wishes of Austria, the unfortunate Greeks were last year abandoned to the chances of another campaign, through which they may be said to have struggled successfully. The strong feeling of the Russian army in favour of their co-religeonists, which was restrained by the late Emperor, cannot be so easily repressed by his successor; and Nicholas, ascribing the late mutiny and bloodshed at Petersburgh to this feeling, has declared to his allies that the only means of escaping danger to his person and government is to interfere in favor of the Greeks. Unless he can act in concert with his allies, he must act single handed in this important enterprise, and in that ambition might not stop when humanity was satisfied. To prevent, therefore, the general war to which the march of Russian troops against Turkey might lead, the Duke of Wellington is empowered to offer our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece Nothing but so important an object could have induced his Grace to undertake so fatiguing a journey at the present inclement season of the year, and in his present delicate state of health. If Russia and England join cordially in this object, and France co-operate, as no doubt she will, they can encounter no opposition from Constantinople or Vienna.

Extract of a private letter from St. Petersburgh, Feb. 14.—"A Report of the Commission charged with the investigation of the conspiracy at St. Petersburgh, was on the 9th of that month laid before the Emperor alone, by Gen. Diebitsch.—To this report was annexed a list of the conspirators, pointing out also the greater or less degree of their guilt. The Emperor appeared extremely depressed on that day. The mildness of his character recoiled at the measures of extreme severity which the circumstances require. On the 18th, however, his Majesty called an extraoadinaty Council of his Ministers, and communicated to them the Report in question. The Council was unanimously of opinion that the safety of the State demanded prompt justice, and exemplary punishment of the conspirators, especially of those who were taken with arms in their hands.

One account mentions that it is expected 400 officers will be executed.

LATE FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the William Byrnes at New-York, the editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received his files of London papers to the 8th March, and Liverpool papers to the 9th.

Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 9th March, says:—

"Since our last a great improvement has taken place in the commercial world. The gradual revival of confidence, joined with a general impression that the prices of produce are or have been at the lowest are the best assurance that this improvement is not transitory.

We understand that the sum required for Liverpool, from the amount to be advanced by the Bank of England will be 300,000*l*. The deputation from Manchester, have named 500,000*l*. and that from Glasgow 300,000*l*.

During the past week symptoms of riot, and outrage have appeared amongst the silk weavers of Macclesfield. On Monday evening great numbers assembled in the streets, and evinced so threatening a disposition that it was deemed necessary to dispatch a messenger to Manchester for Military assistance. A detachment of cavalry was accordingly directed to march for Macclesfield immediately on the arrival of the messenger. Order was however so far restored on Thursday that it was deemed prudent to withdraw the Military force; they accordingly returned to Manchester on that day.

During the week four more silk houses have failed in this town, none of whom however, were doing business to any considerable extent. A number of Irish have been passed to their homes in consequence. [*Macclesfield Coureir.*

Rochdale.—The present situation of the woolen weavers, &c. in Rochdale and its neighbourhood is extremely trying; the distress, owing to the number of hands out of work, exceeding any thing which has ever been remembered. Hundreds of poor people are said to be literaly starving. A public meeting however has been held, at which the late high Sheriff, John Entwistle, Esq. of Foxholes, presided, and a subscription was entered into, by means of which supplies of oatmeal and potatoes have been purchased, which are distributed to the poor three days a week. The utmost exertions of the benevolent will, however, be necessary, in order to make the fund at all adequate to the demands upon it.

SPAIN.—It is said in letters from Madrid, that in spite of the efforts of the Spanish police, incendiary proclamations are circulated in that place headed "Long Live Charles V., the Inquisition, and the council of State." The King has been alarmed by a report that Mina is in Spain.

At Segovia, in Aaragon and Galicia, symptoms of a conspiracy have shewn themselves. At Cadiz, where a regiment was embarked for Havana, it was necessary to march the soldies aboard through the files formed by another regiment; the embarkation would otherwise have been impracticable.

We have received the following official Notice, given at Gibraltar on the 9th ult:

"SPANISH CONSULATE.—The Consul of his Most Catholic Majesty, in this garrison, informs the Spanish Captains, and the commercial interests in general, that under date of the 14th January, the Consul General of Spain at Paris, gives the disagreeable intelligence, that the Algerine corsairs attack all Spanish vessels.

BERLIN, Feb. 3—A Society has been formed here, with the support of government, with a capital of four millions of dolls. to assist the needy farmers, at the approaching clip, with advances, in order that they may not be compelled to sacrifice their wools at the present ruinous prices, which liberal plan is expected will be followed by other German governments.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Gazette, April 7.

LATEST FROM RIO AND MONTEVIEDO.

The fast sailing brig Harriet, Capt Wm. Spear, arrived below from Rio-Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 17th of February. Captain Spear came up in the steam boat Eagle, and left the vessel of Thomas' Point. He informs us that the Emperor and Empress of Brazil sailed on the 3d of February, in the line of battle ship Pedro Primerio, for Bahia, with the intention of endeavouring to conciliate the good will of the inhabitants of that place. It was supposed to be their intention to return to Rio on or about the 1st of April.

We understand that the brig Mohawk, Captain Pullen, of this port, passed through the blockading squadron, with Brazilian colors flying, and proceeded to Buenos Ayres.

We have received the following letter from an esteemed and intimate friend, which will be found to contain matters of much interest:—

MONTEVIEDO, 12th January.

"I arrived at this port on the night of the 4th inst.—I had no opportunity of speaking any vessel from the River, and consequently was entirely ignorant of the state of the country—Before coming to anchor we were boarded by an officer from the Guard Ship, and informed of the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, which had only taken place two weeks before—You will, ere this, be apprized by the papers from this country, of the causes which have precipitated this event, so unexpected to all of us:—The Blockade of the Brazilians, has been followed by a DECLARATION OF WAR *by the Government of Buenos Ayres*, on the 2d of this month, and there is every probability of its being protracted one or two years.—It will probably be carried on with considerable rancour and the consequences to the Emperor of Brazil, in the end, will be either to overthrow his power entirely or shake it to its foundation—If I had arrived twenty days earlier my voyage would have been one of the best ever made from the United States The crop of WHEAT has failed at Buenos-Ayres, and if I were there now I could readily obtain from $20 to $25 per barrel for my Flour free of duty, and all my cargo in proportion—Sugars, which cost in the Unitd States about $12 to $14, will bring from $35 to $40 per cwt—The latest accounts from the Pacific are favorable, and quote flour at $12 on board."

The importance of the early arrival of the United States' Squadron in the River La Plata, will be discovered on perusing the account of the treatment of the Captain and crew of the schr. Grace Ann, belonging to this place.

FROM COLOMBIA.

Surrender of Callao.—By the schooner Betsey, Capt. Hunter in twenty three days from Carthagena, we have received from our attentive correspondents Bogota and Carthagena papers, the latter to the 5th March inclusive, from which we translate the following official article respecting the surrender of Callao.

The garrison at the time of its surrender was reduced to about 500 men, and General Rodil was making arrangements to depart for Europe. As the war in Peru is now at an end, the whole of the Colombian army which was at the seige of Callao, amounting to nearly six thousand men, will be immediately transported to Carthagena, at which place vessels have been chartered to proceed to Chagres for this purpose.

The fleet fitting out at Carthagena was preparing for sea but slowly, in consequence of the scarcity of seamen. The new frigate, *South America*, built by Mr. Eckford of New York, was the admiration of every one, and elicited the warmest praise from all nautical men, who considered her as the greatest acquisition to the Colombian navy. *Balt. Gazette.*

TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

The General commanding the department, has received by the post from the Isthmus of Panama, which arrived in this port on the second instant, the following important notice.

"Republic of Colombia—Head Quarter,
PORTO BELLO, Feb. 26, 1826.

To the Commanding General at Carthagena.—The commander in chief of the army before Callao, the excellent Bartholomew Salon, in a letter dated the 23d of January, which I have just received, informs me to the following effect:—

"At nine o'clock on the morning of the 23d of January our troops took possession of the fortress of Callao, waving in testimony thereof upon its high towers the standards of liberty—the Spanish Governor having surrendered upon a capitulation which we will have the honor of transmitting to you, together with other documents as soon as they are printed.

I transmit the above to you in order that you may circulate it at the Magdalena, and to our friendly colonies.

I do this with the greatest pleasure because the surrender of Callao crowns the glory of Colombia in the field of battle.

God preserve you many years.

MANUEL ANTONIO PIZARO.

True Copy—Carthagena, March 2, 1826.

J. A. CEPEDA, Secretary.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The brig President Adams, Captain Durkee, arrived here yesterday afternoon in 70 days from the city of Buenos-Ayres, whence she sailed on the 29th January. By this arrival we are enabled to communicate to our readers the latest intlligence from the La Plata, which, from the peculiar state of affairs in that quarter, will be found to be highly interesting.

Balt. American.

Extract of a letter, dated

BUENOS AYRES, January 17, 1826.

On the 13th January, Mr. Wm. Brown (the same who had the command of the Buenos Ayrean squadron at the taking of Montevideo by the Patriots,) was appointed commander in chief of the Buenos-Ayrean naval force, which then consisted of two brigs of war and eleven gun boats. On the 14th he hoisted his flag on board the brig Bolcarce, on which occasion a salute was fired. In the afternoon of the same day the Admiral and his little squadron got under way and stood out for the outer roads, and at night fall anchored in the Three Fathom Hole, situated just outside of the inner roads of Buenos-Ayres. At 5 the following morning the squadron got under way, with the intention to proceed to the island of Martia Garcia, situated at the entrance of the river Uruguay, distant about 60 miles from Buenos Ayres, and which had been taken possession of by the Brazilians; but, before they could effect their object, the Brazilian squadron hove in sight. It consisted of thirteen sail, viz. three corvettes, three brigs, three schooners, three gun boats and a cutter, one of the corvettes, the Liberal, bearing Vice admiral Lobo's broad pendant. Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority in point of force, Admiral Brown, bore down for him as soon as he got in sight of the city. The beach was lined with an innumerable crowd of spectators, and many volunteers put off inboats to join the little Patriot squadron for whose fate grate solicitude was shown. At half past 12 an action seemed inevitable. The two Patriot brigs, the Balcarce and Belgrano, together with a gun boat, were closing with two of the Brazilians full rigged brigs and two hermaphrodites, while the remaining gun boats were closing with the Brazilian admiral's ship, the rest of the Brazilian force being near at hand. At the critical moment, when they had got within half gun shot, and the commencement of the action was looked for, admiral Lobo tacked ship and stood off, the remainder of the squadron following him in his retreat. The patriot squadron chased them for a short distance, and then returning took a new position.—The Brazilians continued their course down the river for some time, but having united their force; they again returned, having formed themselves in two divisions. At 2 o'clock the same day, the hostile squadrons were again within gun shot of each other, and no doubt was entertained but that in a few moments they, would be enveloped in fire and smoke, when to the great amazement of the multitude who were witnessing the scene, the Brazilian admiral again withdrew. The Brazilian force amounted to 140 guns, while the Buenos Ayrean only consisted of 42.

On the 29th of January, the Patriot squadron was all ready, with the exception of the ship, which was to be completed in a day or two. The Brazilian squadron remained at anchor just below the outer roads, in full sight of the city.

The Patriots in the Banda Oriental, or province of Montevideo, continued masters of the whole province with the exception of the city of Montevideo and the town of Colonia, whose walls have preserved them from the victorious arms of the Patriots. Daily and numerous desertions take place at Montevideo. On the 1st of January, a division of the Patriot army, under the command of Col. Olivera, attacked and carried a Brazilian post, Santa Taresa, situated on the frontier of the province of Rio Grande.

From the New York Evening Post.

The circular which we publish this day we received by the last British Packet.—A similar one has been transmitted to Mr. Noah, signed by Lt. Gov. A. Dalton, J Neeville, Arthur Brereton, Charles Mullay, Henry H Hart, Wm. Brereton, and A. Charters.

They appear to be a socity of Christian gentlemen, whose views are explained in the address and it is a singular circumstance that Christians generally have taken more interest in the projected Colony on the Niagara, than the Jews themselves; although considerable correspondence has been opened with Germany on the subject, and many will emigrate with the view of settling in the U. States

"To the Editor of the New York Evening Post, New York, U. States, America."

The Editors of the New York Evening Post, are requested to give insertion to the enclosed Address of the friends of Israel, and if they will inform them how they are to be paidfor putting it in, the money shall be given to any Banker they shall appoint in Dublin. Direct to Arthur Brenton, Esq. Veville, Clontoop, Dublin.

December 20, 1825.

ADDRESS

Of the Friends of Israel, united for the purpose of ameliorating the state of the Jews, to Mordecai Manuel Noah, Esq. High Sheriff of New York, Counsellor at Law, and by the grace of God, Governor and Judge of Israel. &c. &c.

Sir—Accept from strangers, the inhabitants of the isles, their salutation of peace and good will. The friends of Israel, hail with feelings of joyful congratulations, the proclamations to the Jews and return thanks to the Almighty God, for once more raising up a Judge in Israel, and erecting the standard of Judah.—They look with anxiety to the address to the nation and contemplate with wonder and astonishment, the signs of the times, previous to their national restoration—and in your high station, as their Judge, and extensive plans for building the new City of Refuge, they *think* view an accomplishment of these words of the Prophet Jeremiah—Chap. 30—10,19,20, 21,&c. &c. "Thus saith the Lord—Behold, I will bring again the captivity of Jacob's Tents, and have mercy on his dwelling places, and the city shall be builded on her own heap, and the palace shall remain after the manner thereof.—And out of them shall proceed thanksgiving, and the voice of them that make merry, and I will multiply them, and they shall not be few. I will also glorify them and they shall not be small. Their children also shall be as aforetime, and their congregation shall be established before me, and I will punish all that oppress them. And their Nobles shall be of themselves, and their governor shall proceed from the midst of them, and I will cause him to draw near, and he shall approach unto me for who is this that engaged his heart to approach unto me—saith the Lord." Isaiah, likewise saith, "I will restore thy Judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning." chap. 1st. v. 23.

May the blessing of the most High attend our undertaking, and hasten the speedy restoration of Israel.

The friends of Israel, were long aware of the North American Indians, being once a part of the Ten Tribes, and trust their "Star in the West" will shine forth again in the full meredian of its glory, when re-united to its parent stock; then "the staffs of beauty and of bands," will once more join together, under one fold and one shepherd. They are also aware from the prophecies, that many of the natives of Africa, are of the same origin from having preserved in their respective dialects, the unalterable name of God, Ye-ho-wah, who is One, and his name One. As a probable hypothesis, the friends of Israel would venture to suggest that they consider America, as that favored country mentioned by Esdras; to which the ten tribes, emigrated, when they journeyed a year and a half, and passed over the Great Waters. That the new Temple of Ezkl. would there be built, as the description of the 2 great seas, do not seem so well to agree with the Caspian, and Levant, as with the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.—In comparing the Prophecy of Ezekiel, with the book of Joshua, the attentive reader must observe a remarkable distinction in the *wording* of the enumeration of the division of land to the several tribes.

Joshua says, chap. 14, "These are the countries which the children of Israel inherited in the land of Canaan," &c. while the Prophet Ezekiel, calls the promised land for their future restoration "the land of Israel": "Ye shall know that I am the Lord, when I shall bring you into the land of Israel," chap. 20, v. 42—Observe, he does not say, the land of Canaan: but if the Red Indians, and others of the native Americans, are *indeed* the *remains* of the Ten Tribes, they more literally agree with the conclusion of the same verse, should they be the descendants of your ancestors: Then the friends of Israel *might venture* to look to America, as, "that country which I (the Lord) lifted up my hand to give it to your forefathers." And they cannot conclude their *conjectures* on this subject, without pointing out the awful coincidence between the prediction contained in the 45th, 46th and 47th verses of the 20th chapter of Ezekiel, and the late dreadful and calamitous conflagrations extending from the bounds of Canada, in a *southerly* direction for upwards of 800 miles; which to us blind mortals, who do not presume to comprehend the ways of the most High, would seem to them, to point out the eventful epocha, for Israel's restoration; to be to them a sign and a wonder as the burning bush on Horeb, for thus saith the Prophet Ezekiel: "Moreover the word of the Lord came unto me saying: Son of man, set thy face towards, the south, and drop thy word toward the south and prophecy against the forest of the south field, and say to the forest of the south hear the word of the Lord; thus saith the Lord God: Behold, I will kindle a fire in thee. and it shall devour every green tree in thee, and every dry tree. The flaming flame shall not be quenched, and all faces from the south to the north shall be burnt therein. And all flesh shall see that I, the Lord, have kindled it: it shall not be quenched."

Once more, the friends of Israel beg to offer their congratulations, and request permission to be allowed to open communications by letter with the elders of Israel, (free of expense to them) in order that they may obtain your sanction and approval of their plans for the education of the young, and promoting the study of the Holy Scriptures, encouraging literature, science, morality and virtue among the Jewish people.

The friends of Israel view with pleasure that education was not omitted in the proclamation to the Jews, nor the advantages to be derived from the lights of scientific knowledge and liberality of mind, the cultivation of which must tend to elevate the Jewish nation to its proper estimation among the kindoms of the earth.

In order to promote the object, the friends of Israel are preparing elementary works for Jewish schools of both sexes; to which they would be proud to attach the name and approval of the Judge of Israel. They will delay the publication till honoured with your reply, and permission to dedicate them to you—which they trust you will not refuse, there not being one quotation from the new Testament in the works nor *any thing* contrary to the old.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

Wednesday, April 5.—The passage of several bills, and the disposal of other routine business, occupied the House of Representatives yesterday until near one o'clock, when the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the subject of the Mission of Panama, when Messrs. McLane, of Delaware, and Powel, of Va. delivered their sentiments on the mission. Mr. Webster said a few words, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylva- offered a resolution declaratory of our policy, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mercer introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of certain depositions relative to slaves.—Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, offered a resolution on the subject of amending the Constitution which was reffered to the Select Committee of twenty-four. And on motion of Mr. Isacks, of Tennessee, the Committee on Roads and Canals had

the subject referred to them of a Canal round the Muscle shoals in the Tennessee river.

Thursday, April 6.—Among the bills passed was one to provide for the erection of a Penetentiary in this city.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution denying the power of the Executive to appoint public ministers, and the resolution proposing to exclude members of Congress from being oppointed to civil offices, were made the order of the day for Monday next. The bill making an appropriation of $60,000 for the purpose of removing obstructions in the river Savannah was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives had, yesterday, very little business before them, excepting the mission to Panama. On this question, Messrs. Wickliffe, of Ohio, and Carson, of North Carolina, spoke against the resolution as reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Wood, of New York, in its favor.—Mr. Rives moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. M'Lane, and with a view to have his amendment printed before he addressed the committee on the subject, moved that the Committee rise. The amendment was then ordered to be printed, and Mr. Rives is entitled to the floor to-day.

Friday, April 7.—After a few minutes spent in receiving reports of Committees the House of Representatives, yesterday, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when the subject of the Mission to Panama was again taken up for consideration. The Committee was then addressed by Messrs. Brent, of Louisana, and Buckner, of Kentucky, in favor of the mission; and by Messrs. Rives, of Virginia, and Hamilton, of South Carolina, against it. Some resolutions were offered by Mr. Markley, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the message of Mr. Monroe.

Saturday, April 8.—In the Senate the Judiciary Bill from the House of Representatives was yesterday the subject of consideration all day. The amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, changing the arangements of the Circuits, so as to place Ohio and Kentucky in the same Circuit, was agreed to by a large majority. The discussion was chiefly on the amendment. The bill for removing obstructions in the Harbor of Mobile was passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives were engaged yesterday, being one of the days on which private business has the preference, in the discussion of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of the State during the late war, but the Committee rose without coming to any decision.

Mr. Eastman, of New-Hampshire, offered a joint resolution providing, as an amendment to the constitution, that no person shall hold the office of Judge of any Court of the United States, after he shall have attained the age of 70 years.—Mr. Bradley, of Vt. offered a resolution to refer the subject of the Massachusett's claim to the President. The subject of a survey from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, with a view to the continuance of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was, on motion of Mr. Orr, of Penn., referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals: and on motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, the subject of surveying and making the boundary line between the territory of Michigan and the State of Indiana, was referred to the Committee on Public Land.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1826.

The Orphans' Court of Kent County will meet in Chestertown, on Monday the 24th instant.

We are requested to say that JOHN A. ROBERTSON, Esq. of this county, is a candidate for Congress, to respesent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

LEVIN GALE, Esq. of Cecil county, is announced in the last Elkton Press, as a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

EXHIBITION.

We understand there will be a public Exhibition, at "Washington College," on the evening of the 26th instant. To accommodate the public and prevent an unpleasant crowd, the performance will be repeated on the succeeding evening.—The Committee of Arrangement will provide the ladies with seats previous to the admission of the male part of the audience. Proper officers will be appointed to preserve order and prevent interruption from without.

"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," is a maxim, which, if more strictly adhered to, in public as well as in private life, would soften down the rising passions of persecution and assuage many heart burnings. If Mr. CALHOUN had been actuated by this divine command, and have acquitted himself in that manner which the dignity of his station demanded, and which his friends expected, the unpleasant meeting which took place between Mr. CLAY and Mr. RANDOLPH, would never have occurred. Mr. Randolph, it is said, had been permitted, more than once, on the floor of the Senate, to call Mr. Clay a *a Gambler* and *a Black Leg*—Mr. Clay applied to him to know whether he meant to attach this epithet to his private life, or to him as a political gambler—Mr. R. declined an explanation, whereupon Mr. C. gave the challenge.

The fire of contention has not only been kindled in the Senate chamber, but also in that of the Representatives, where, it seems, there has been a foreboding of "a coming judgment"—where even the "horizon of heaven's circumference" has been ransacked for argument, and from whence some of the ethereal fire has been invoked—to light up the immolation pile we suppose. We shall not be in the smallest degree astonished if we hear soon of more dueling at Washington.

The discussion in Congress on the amendment of the Constitution, is considered at an end. During the last two days, it became very animated, and, from frequent allusions to the late Presidential election, excited intense interest. It has terminated, says the National Journal, in a decisive rejection of the district system, and in the adoption, by a very large majority, of the abstract proposition, that the Constitution ought to be so amended, as that the choice of President should not devolve on the House of Representatives. The principle of this amendment may be supposed to be approved by all; and it is indeed the doctrine of the existing Constitution, which manifestly supposes an election by the House not the best mode of effecting a choice. The difficulty is, how otherwise to dispose of the case, which arises on the failure of the people to make choice of a President at the primary election.—Whether any provision for that contingency more free from objection than that which now exists, can be devised, is a question on which the House has yet taken no vote, and intimated no opinion. Individual sentiments are, we believe extremely various, and as far as our own observation extends, we deem it pretty certain that no one of the proposed projects will unite so great a number of friends and supporters, as the existing provision itself. We consider it, therefore, highly improbable that any amendment of the Constitution, in respect to the choice of President, will be proposed by Congress to the States.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr Mitchell.—It is a truism in politics that public morals constitute the only safe and durable basis of public liberty. This being admitted, it is equally true that it is a primary duty of every branch of the government to co-operate in promoting this grand object. It is not our intention to write a laboured essay on morality or on government. We have neither time nor qualifications for this task. The first we shall leave for the pulpit; and the latter for the Bar or the Bench. "Be mine the task" to solicit the serious attention of the public to an alarming and a rapidly increasing evil, which if not checked by the strong arm of judicial or legislative interference, *must* terminate in loss of liberty—in anarchy and blood!—Some of our readers will readily perceive that we allude to the numerous shops scattered through the country, which are licensed to retail spirituous liquors. Compare their present number with what it was 20 years ago. With no greater population it will be found to be tenfold greater; and it is on all hands admitted that the consequential evil is augmented in at least a ten-fold ratio. Let an attentive observer ride through the country on any day in the week, but particularly on Saturdays and Holydays, and he will return convinced that we have not told the half.—He will find all the idlers in neighborhood (and many are now numbered among them who were once industrious, sober, moral men) of all colours, engaged promiscuously in cards, quoits, foot-races and cock-fights; practices alike degrading and brutalizing. The loser *treats* to so many pints. When the forfeit of one game is consumed, another game commences—other *pints* are brought out, and thus goes on the perpetual round of gambling and drinking.

And yet—stop a moment and enter into conversation with some of them. The only topics of complaint will be *dry seasons—short crops—low prices—hard times*. We verily believe that among the causes of *hard times*, *Whiskey* stands foremost. If the money and time spent in buying and drinking whiskey, and getting sober again, together with the money which must one day be paid to the physician and the apothecary for sickness contracted by visiting those shops, were imployed in improving their lands, *droughts, short crops, low prices* and *hard times* would scarcely be felt. One dollar and twenty five cents is acknowledged to be a saving price for a bushel of wheat. Now will not industry combined with skill soon make two bushels of wheat grow on the same ground which now produces only one? Nothing can be plainer. *Low prices* then, as a subject of complaint, can be easily removed; and of course *hard times* as a consequence will cease.—Nothing now remains but *dry seasons*.—Every one knows that rich land, well cultivated, will produce good crops in any season. Nothing then, remains as a cause of the distress that prevails among us but whiskey—Quod erat demonstrandum.

How is an evil of such magnitude to be remedied? We answer—by legislative or judicial interference. As far as we have seen or heard, the *preservation of public morals* has not, during the late session, been the subject of deliberation.—The Spring session of our Court is over—license is granted to all who applied, and would have been granted to a hundred more. "To refuse, say they, is to abridge public liberty." Precious liberty say we, to license some individuals to prey upon the body politic—to fatten upon the public distress—to riot in the ruin of the purses, the reputation and the morals of their neighbours! We shall have to bear it, then, another year. But at the next session of our legislature let a petition be presented by a deputation of 500 respectable men (we will venture to say that there are more than 500 in the county who would gladly incur the trouble and expense of a journey to Annapolis) at the bar of the house. Or rather let them not carry a petition—let them *demand* a law which will strike at the root of this crying evil. This would succeed, and this, we believe to be the only remedy. Let some public spirited and qualified individual draw up a petition or remonstrance.—There are many who would exert themselves to obtain subscribers. Success to the plan.

CENSOR MORUM

THE DUEL.—Public opinion tends very strongly and generally to censure the Vice-President, Mr. Calhoun, for his tame and undignified conduct as President of the Senate, where he permits uninterupted the most vulgar and indecent personal abuse of the officers of government including even members of the Senate.—His remisness in the performance of his duty is stated to have caused a duel on Saturday last, between a Senator and the Secretary of State, in which, although they contrived not to do any personal injury to each other, they did their utmost to prove their total disregard of the command of their Creator and laws of their country.—*Balt. Gazette.*

On Saturday the 8th of April, at half past four o'clock, P. M. a meeting took place between Mr. CLAY and Mr. RANDOLPH, upon a call of the former, in consequence of certain expressions used by the latter in a recent debate in the Senate, which Mr. Clay considered offensive, and applied personally to him.

Mr. Randolph was attended by Col. Tattnall, of Georgia, and Major Hamilton, of South Carolina; Mr. Clay by Gen Jesup of the Army, and Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana.

The parties met on the ground—exchanged salutations, and took their stations. The pistol of Mr. Randolph, while suspended by his side went off. It was perceived to be an accident, and so pronounced by Mr. Clay. Immediately, however, upon the report of the pistol, Mr. Randolph turned to Col. Tattnall, and said, "I told you so."—Col. Tattnall, then turning to Gen. Jesup, observed: "Sir, the fault is mine; Mr. Randolph protested against the use of the hair trigger—it was at my express instance the hair was sprung."

Another pistol was immediately handed to Mr. Randolph—the parties resumed their stations, and exchanged shots without effect.

Immediately after the report of the pistols, while Col. Tattnall and Gen. Jesup were re-loading, Col. Benton, of Missouri, road up, and united with Mr. Johnston and Major Hamilton in an effort to stop the affair; which proved ineffectual

The parties again took their stations—and the word being given, Mr. Clay raised his pistol and fired, and the ball passed through Mr. Randolph's clothes. Mr. Randolph reserved his fire, holding his pistol perpendicularly up—said, "I do not fire at you Mr. Clay," and discharged his pistol in the air. He added, "It was not my intention to have fired at you at all.—The unfortunate circumstance of my pistol going off accidently, changed my determination." At this instant Col. Benton come up and said, "Yes, Mr. Randolph told me so expressly 8 days ago." The parties simultaneously approached each other with extended hands, Mr. Randolph remarking, "Sir I give you my hand;" which was cordially received by Mr. Clay, and the affair thus honourably and happily closed.

The friends of the parties, without consulting their respective principals, in the hope of terminating the difference in a manner alike honorable to both, were induced to delay the period of meeting for a few days.

CEREMONY

OF CONSTITUTING AND CONSECRATING

WINDER LODGE, NO. 78,

By virtue of authoritory granted by Benjamin C. Howard, Esq. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

The Lodge will be opened (at their hall in Chestertown, at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th of April), by the officers named in the charter, in the presence of the members of the new Lodge. While this ceremony is performing, the Grand officers who may be present, the deputation from Baltimore, appointed by the Grand Master to perform the ceremony of institution, and those invited to witness it, will assemble in the banqueting room, under the direction of the Grand Marshal. So soon as the Lodge is congregated, the Grand officers, deputation and visitors will repair to the hall, the new Lodge rising on their entrance, and the several officers thereof resigning their seats to the Grand officers, agreeable to grade. The whole being seated, a solemn piece of music will be performed by the band, after which a blessing will be asked by the Grand Chaplain, and then the several officers named in the charter, will be severally presented to the deputation, and regularly installed; the Lodge will be then adjourned, to re-assemble at 10 o'clock, from whence the procession will move in the following order.

Tyler, with a drawn sword
Two Stewards, with white rods.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons.
Secretaries.
Treasurers.
Junior Wardens.
Senior Wardens.
Masters.

Marshal. { The Ladies of Chestertown, (if agreeable to them), will be assigned this post, attired in white, with blue sashes over the left shoulder, and preceded by the banner of Charity. (Band of Music) } Marshal.

New Lodge, as follows:
Tyler, with a drawn sword.
Two Stewards, with white rods.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons.
The Lodge.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Senior and Junior Wardens.
Banner of Hope.
The Holy Bible, Squre and Compass carried by the oldest member of the Lodge, not in office, accompanied by the Chaplain.
Deacon. | Master. | Deacon.
Grand Tyler, with a drawn sword.
Grand Stewards, with white rods.
A Brother carrying a golden vessel containing corn.
Two Brethren carrying silver urns, one containing wine, the other oil.
Grand Secretary and Treasurer.
Banner of Faith.

Marshal. { Bible, Square and Compass, carried by a Master, supported by Grand Chaplain. Three lights, borne by Masters of Lodges forming a triangle. } Marshal.

Senior and Junior Grand Wardens.
Deputation from Baltimore.
Two Stewards, with white rods
Gentlemen invited to join the procession.

The front of the procession having arrived at the door of the church, will halt open to the right and left and face inward, while the Grand officers and others in succession pass through and enter; the whole being seated, the ceremony will commence with the usual ceremonies of the church, after this is concluded the solemn ceremony of Investiture, peculiar to the craft, will commence; the officers appointed for that purpose, will take their seats on an elevated platform in front of the pulpit, the new Lodge arranged before them, in such manner as the convenience of the church will admit, when the following piece of music will be performed.

Hail mystic art, descended, from above,
Sweet source of peace, of harmony and love,
Hail! Hail! all Hail!

The grand Marshal will then proclaim, in the usual manner, the object of the meeting, &c.

The Secretary of the new lodge then delivers the dispensation and other records to the Master elect, who presents to the deputation &c. The Jewels and Badges are then given by the several officers of the new Lodge, to their Master, who presents them as before, to the deputation, &c.

The Grand Marshal then introduces the new Master to the deputation, &c. the music will then commence and the Lodge be uncovered, on ceasing, the Fraternity will kneel, and the consecration prayer be delivered, after which the whole will rise, and the deputation will constitute the Lodge. The Grand Honors will be then given, and the ceremony of Investiture succeed, by singing the following ode, to the tune of Pleyel's German Hymn

Unto thee great God belong, &c.

This being over, the Investment is made, the charges read, after which the following ode will be sung, and the ceremony conclude with a prayer; whilst the music is performing, the Lodge will be covered.

Great source of light and love, &c.

The line of march will be then taken up and proceed to the hall, where the Lodge will be closed.

On this occasion the brethern will be permited to wear such fancy aprons and jewels as their advancement in the order will permit, and they are respectfully requested, as far as practicable, to appear in black, with white gloves.

PRICES CURRENT

IN BALTIMORE.

FLOUR, Superfine, Howard-st.	4 50
city mills, standard quality,	4 00
Susquehanna,	4 00
GRAIN, Indian Corn, per bushel,	68 a 70
Wheat,	81 a 85

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 13th inst. by the Rev. Purnell F. Smith, Mr. FRANCIS L. WALLIS to Miss EMILY THOMAS, both of Kent county.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, after a protracted illness, which he bore with truly christian fortitude and most pious resignation to the will of his Creator, Mr. WILLIAM MCCLEAN, an old and respectable citizen of this place.

At his residence in this county, on Wednesday last, Mr. JOSIAH GEARS.

Mantuamaking.

Mrs. MARY HAMAN,

Just from Baltimore, desires the patronage of the ladies of this town and the adjacent county, in the above business.—She is prepared to execute work in the most fasionable style, and on reasonable terms.—Ladies will do well to give her a call. She may be found in the house occupied by the Misses Skirvens.

Chestertown, April 14.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the court house in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday the 21st and 22d instant at 10 o'clock, A. M., on which days the appointment of Trustees for the education of poor children, for the several election districts, and the several sub-divisions therein, will be made. All persons having business with the Levy Court are also requested to attend.

By order,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*

April 14.

New Store.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has ready for sale, at the store house lately occupied by Ringgold and Nicols, an entire

NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF VERY

CHEAP GOODS.

As he is determined to sell for cash only, he is also determined to sell cheap. All persons are invited to call and view his goods.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.

April 14.

CALASH BONNETS.

THE Ladies of Chestertown and its vicinity, are respectfully informed through this medium, that the subscriber is prepared to make CALASH BONNETS in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. She may be found at the house lately occupied by Mrs. Mary Burns.

ALPHONZA MERRIKEN.

April 14.

BUTCHERING.

Farmers take Notice.



The subscriber having located in Chestertown,



intends carrying on the above business. He intends keeping a regular supply of fresh meat throughout the season of the best quality, and invites the citizens to favour him with their custom. Farmers who now have or may have stock fat, suitable to the season, are requested to call on him for a generous price. He resides in the house lately occupied by Benedict S. Brevitt. E. B. GIBBS.

Chestertown, March, 31. 3t.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the PRINTER.

April 14. 3t.



POETICAL.

THE LUNATIC MAIDEN.

They say that the light of her eyes is gone,
That her voice is low and her cheek is wan;
That her looks are sad and strange and wild,
Yet weak as the looks of a sinless child.

For the melting glance of her soft blue eye
Is chilled by cold insanity;
And the beauty that once her bright form wore,
Is the shrine of a living soul no more.

And her words discourse not music sent
From reason's govern'd instrument;
But borne by her troubled fancies stray,
Like notes of the harp which the wild winds play.

I would not look on her alter'd brow,
Nor her eye so dim and soulless now;
I would not view her pale, pale cheek,
Nor hear her in her madness speak;

Nor see her smile, she knows not why,
While her tears flow down unceasingly;
Nor her vacant gaze, the piteous token
Of a brain o'erwrought and a young heart broken.

No—on these things I would not look,
For the brightest gift in fortune's book;
For she was joined with fairest things
That rose in my youth's imaginings.

And, oh! how oft have I turned away
From a bright eye and a cheek more gay,
That my soul might drink to sweet excess,
The light of her pensive loveliness.

But her languid eye shall charm no more;
Her smiles and her tears—they are nearly o'er,
For fond hopes lost, and a heart o'erladen,
Have crushed in her bloom the guiltless maiden

They poured the Red Libation forth.

They poured the Red Libation forth,
And fill'd the golden bowl;
I dashed it on the famish'd earth,
And spurn'd its base control;
And said—no more my peace shall be
A victim to thy treachery!

They wove of Fame the blooming wreath,
My brow the chaplet twined;
My foot had trod the flowers beneath,
And gave them to the wind;
And said—my heart no more shall trust
To that which is itself but dust!

They brought me beauty's child, and gave
To me her fairy form:
Death came! She fill'd the silent grave;
Fed on her cheek the worm:
I lov'd, yet said—no more will I
O'er flower so frail, in sorrow sigh!

They brought me then a spirit sweet—
Religion, ever fair;
My tears bedew'd her holy feet,
My soul arose in prayer;
And said—Fame, Pleasure—all farewell!
Blest spirit thou hast broke their spell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTIFIED CAVERN ON MOUNT PARNASSUS.

The most interesting description of the *Cave of Ulysses* which we have yet seen, is the following from the London Examiner. The grotto is said at present to be guarded, by order of the Greek Government, and the mother and wife of Ulysses to be confined there. The caverns appear to be among the greatest natural curiosities known, and as a place of military strength to be a counterpart to Gibraltar.

We ascended up the side of the mountain by a precipitous and rugged path till, in the space of about twenty minutes, we came to a fine grove of old oaks, which Ulysses had converted into a camp for his troops —Leaving this, we continued to toil up a path whose steepness continually augmented. It was sprinkled with fragments of rock, overgrown with flowers and mountain plants, and bordered with stunted oaks and a variety of evergreen shrubs. A labor of half an hour brought us to the base of a stupendous precipice, whose barren and rocky side projected out like the bastion of a giant built fortress. At the height of eighty feet, there is an extensive shelf of rock running into a deep and hollow cave — Above this precipice rises to the height of six or seven hundred feet, in the form of a rainbow-shaped arch, whose projection protects the cavern beneath. We ascended by ladders placed one over the other, to the first ledge, and entered by an iron door this part of the cavern which serves for a guard-room. It is about 300 feet in length and 30 deep, faced by an artillery proof wall furnished with port-holes and cannon. This forms a fine platform, and several houses with forges, workshops, &c. have been erected on it. We then ascended fifty feet, by another ladder, to the principal cave, which is also fortified. It is impossible for more than one man to ascend at a time, and that by the ladders; so that this cavern might be defended by a woman against thousands, even if the lower works were taken by treachery or storm. The cave is wide and huge; its mouth is 70 feet wide, and shaded by trees and shrubs. Far back, there is a house for the women, a large cistern and store house. The cistern is supplied by a waterfall from above, and there is besides a spring not a gun shot off. From this we again ascended, by the same means, to a higher cavern of great extent, which is occupied by a regular street of ware houses and magazines, filled with ammunition and provisions sufficient to supply the inhabitants during the protracted siege. Ulysses had deposited his family and treasures here.—From this height we enjoyed an extensive view probably unequalled for beauty and variety. Around us were the many foldings of Parnassus, and in our immediate neighbourhood was the chain of mountains connected with this principal one, covered with oak, fir, larch, and cypress, until snow arrested the progres of vegetation towards the frozen summits.—Livadia is at our feet, and the sea and island of Negropont stretch far away to the east.

Such is the faithful description of this extraordinary fortrsss, which is undoubtedly the most important strong hold in possession of the Greeks. The Turks have left no means untried to get possession of it. Two years back they brought 25,000 men before it, and kept up a heavy cannonade for 25 days. Ulysses had then 3,000 soldiers in the cavern. The Turks could not cross the ravine with their cannon, but under the protection of the artillery, 3,000 of their soldiers traversed this impediment, and came close up under the walls: to scale them was impossible, and they were soon dislodged. In the summer of 1823, the Turkish army again encamped before it; but it is said that some foreign engineers attending on them declaring it impregnable, they again decamped. In fact, it has been regularly fortified by English engineers."—*Examiner.*

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION.

That man is happy, who is taught from the cradle, nothing which he must unlearn when he comes to riper years. The baby nonsense of the nursery often enters into the character of the man; but when so good and wise a being as a well educated mother, presides over the incipient stages of infant thought, the child is far on, in the high road of knowledge and wisdom, It may be true, that there may be men who have overcome a bad infant education, but they have been few; this was the historic meaning of the fable of Hercules stranling the Python in the cradle. The tales of the nursery, prated by affectionate ignorance, are the worst of serpents; they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison forever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apotheosis. The minstrels of every age have sung the powers, the charms, and the character of woman;

"Firm on the scaffold, she has stood,
Besprinkled with a marty's blood;
Her voice the patriot's heart has steel'd;
Her spirit glow'd on battle-field:
Her courage freed from dungeon's gloom
The captive, brooding o'er his doom;
Her faith the fallen monarch sav'd;
Her love the tyrant's fury braved."

But it is only the moral and christian philosopher, who places her a divinity in the nursery.

One day during the winter the Duchess of Mazarine conceived the idea of giving a *fete champetre* at her splendid mansion in Paris. She assembled an immense crowd in her *saloon*, then just *decore*, and dazzling with mirrors, which covered the walls of the apartment from the ceiling to the floor. At the extremity of the *saloon* was a cabinet full of foliage and flowers, and on opening a gate a transparency was to appear, showing a real flock of sheep, very white and well washed, defiling in the woodland, and led by a shepherdess, a dancer from the opera. While this ingeneous scene was preparing, and the company were dancing in the saloon, the imprisoned sheep escaped, it is not known how, and without dog or shepherdess, suddenly burst into the saloon, dispersed the dancers and began butting their heads against the mirrors. The leaps and bleatings of the afrighted flock, the noise they made in breaking the mirrors to pieces, the cries and flights of the women, the roars of laughter from the dancers, formed a much more amusing scene than that of the pastoral, which the company lost by this accident.—*Madame de Genlis' Memoirs.*

Authentic anecdote of a monkey.—A highly gifted nobleman was struck at Freemark Fair with a peculiar waggishness in the expression of a common monkey, and immediately purchased him.—Pug was carried on board his yacht, and made fast in the cabbin. The day was very hot. The marquis, having exerted himself with rowing, and in working his vessel, had thrown aside his neckcloth, and unbuttoned his shirt collar—being an absent man he sat down in this unfashionable trim to eat some hot chops and potatoes. Pug had dexteriously managed to divide the cord which fastened him; and having cast a longing eye on the viands spread before his lordship, made a spring to the centre of the table, seizing, as he passed, a smoking-hot potato, which, with great quickness and address, he popped down the back of his lordship's neck with one paw, while he seized the chops on his plate with the other, and skipped off with his prize up the companion ladder and was soon safe in the rigging; while the marquis was wallowing with a hot potato down his back.

A hard case.—Mr. John C. Singleterry of Portage county, (Ohio,) has recently been *mulcted* in $600 damages, for a slander uttered by his loving spouse.—Poor Fellow! He had much better have remained Mr. *Single* Terry all his life, than to take a help mate who will *talk* away his hard earnings thus. But the tongue is an unruly member which no man can tame.

MASONIC.

By virtue of a dispensation from Benjamin C. Howard, esq. M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Winder Longe No. 78, will be concecrated to masonic purposes, and the officers thereof installed, on Tuesday the 25th inst. On this interesting occasion a masonic procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. and move (accompanied by a band of music) from the Hall to the Church, where a sermon and oration will be delivered, after which the investment peculiar to the craft will take place.

The Lodges in the vicinity of this place, as well as all brethern of good standing, are respectfully invited to attend.

Chestertown, April 7.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Kent County will meet at the court house, in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday the fourteenth and fifteenth inst., and will continue to meet at said place every succeeding Friday and Saturday until the first Monday of June, for the purpose of altering and correcting the accounts of such persons as may have sold, alienated, or transfered any assessable property since the first Monday of June last.

GEO. W. THOMAS, *Clerk,*
to the Commissioners of the Tax
April 7. *for Kent county.*

Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Irish Linen,	White cotton hose,
Long Lawn,	Marble do.
Pennsylvania Tow Linen,	Misses do.
Bleached sheeting and shirtings,	Men's half do. white and coloured,
Brown do. and do.	Cashmere shawls,
Domestics,	Beaver gloves,
Bed ticking,	Hoss skin do.
Fashionable Ginghams,	Palm fans,
Second mourning calicoes,	Silk handkerchiefs,
Fancy prints and chintzes,	Gauze do.
Book muslins figrd. and plain,	Verona cravats,
Imitation book do.	Fashionable vestings
Swiss do.	Straw Hats,
Cambric do.	Flowers,
White robes,	Ribbons, belts,
Ginghams do.	Parasols,
	French drillings,
	White do.
	Fine cloths,
	Fur Hats,

Liverpool Crockery,

And a complete assortment of other fashionable articles—All of which they are determined to sell very low. An assortment of the best GROCERIES are also kept by them.

LASSELL & GREENWOOD.
April 7. tf.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 4, 1826.

On application of Ann Cox, administratrix of Joseph Cox, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th of April, 1826.

ANN COX.
Adm'trix of Joseph Cox dec'd.
Chestertown, April 7.

Cheap Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a complete assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable to the Season;—Also,

GROCERIES,

and a variety of *Fancy Articles*, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, for *Cash or Country Produce.*

Their Friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

SPENCER & HACKETT.
Chestertown, April 7.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Chestertown, Md. April 1, 1826.

B.	J.
William Burriss,	Owen C. Jones,
Mrs. Rebec. Barger,	K.
James Browne,	Samuel Kelly,
H. Browne,	William Kennedy,
Mrs. Rebc. Bordley,	L.
C.	Evan Lynch,
Mrs. Elizabth. Crew,	M.
Samuel M. Cloak,	Mrs. Lavinia M'Donough
D.	Sarah Miller,
Mrs. Sarah Deford,	William F. Miller,
E.	Casparus M'Ginnis,
Mrs. Tempe. Everitt,	O.
Mrs. Emily Everitt,	Mrs. M. A. Owens,
Miss Rebecca Enos,	P.
F.	Alex. Patterson.
Dr. John Frazier,	R.
George B. Ford,	Mrs. Mary Robertson,
G.	Matthew Reynolds,
Rev. Enoch George,	S.
Rev. Matth. Greentree, 2;	Mrs. Susan Strong,
Miss Elizabeth Griffith,	Joseph Simmonds,
Miss M. A. Graves,	Mrs. Ann M. Smyth,
Rasin M. Gale,	T.
H.	Arthur Thompson,
Mary Holliday (of color)	James Thomas,
	John C. Thomas,
Mrs. Elizabeth Hall,	Wm. C. Tilghman,
Miss M. F. Handy,	W.
Edward Hartley,	John Woodland,
Mrs. Ann Hynson,	John Wareham.

April 7. JOSEPH REDUE, *P. M.*

To the owners of *Fulling Mills.*

A Person regularly brought up to the Fulling and Dying business in Europe, in the factory line of dressing every description of woollen goods, and is a complete *Fuller*, *Dyer* and *Finisher*, and can give the most satisfactory references, wishes to rent a good country mill on the shares, or a mill which may be adapted to the above line of business.

Apply to Mr. Charles Stanley, Chestertown, Kent county.

Letters post paid will be attended to.
April 7.

Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,

400 bushels of Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail,)
200 do. of Orchard Grass Seed,
100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed,
400 do. early white seed Potatoes,
200 do. Spring Barley, for seed,
300 Ploughs of various kinds and sizes
Wheat Fans, Cultivators,
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers,
Spring steel hay and manure Forks,
Spades and socket shovels with handles,
Field and garden Hoes,
Trace Chaines and Hames.

ALSO,

A general assortment of *Garden Seeds.*
Baltimore, March 4—(10.) 8w.

DAVIS' IMPROVED



PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rodes of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough.—This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended; they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners for opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order at his Manufactory, No. 36, Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
Agent for Gideon Davis.
Feb. 17. 8w

Cheap Goods

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN H. KENNARD

Has just returned from the above Market with a Handsome Assortment of

Cheap Goods,

Selected from the latest arrivals, suitable to the season, and on *Reasonable Terms;*—His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Chestertown, March 24.

New Goods.

Keep up the Old Pilgrim!

I expect to be able to supply my customers while I am on the stage of action, with Goods on such *Cheap Terms* as will always please them.

I have just received a supply of

Fresh Goods:

(*Come and see your Old Brother Pilgrim!*)

They consist in part of the following Articles, viz: Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Italian Lustring, Bleached Shirting, Brown do. Plaid and Strip'd Domestics, Bed Ticking, Very handsome Ginghams, Striped Muslins, Beautiful 2d mourning Calicoes, 6-4 Imitation Book Muslin, 4-4 Seeded Swiss do. 6-4 Cambrick muslins. Also some beautiful Gauze Handkerchiefs—Five or six hundred yards of Pennsylvania Tow Linen.

I have a variety of other articles not mentioned. N. B.—An assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Wm. HARRIS
Chestertown, March 24.

Valuable Tanyard

FOR RENT,

IN Still Pond, Kent county, two and a half miles from tide water, and seven miles from Chestertown, which will be rented on accommodating terms to a good tenant, and possession given immediately. Attached to this Tanyard is a good bark house, shed, currying shop, &c. &c. and a well of water in the yard. Near at hand stands a good brick dwelling House, kitchen, meat house, granary, carriage house, stable, &c. and a well of good water at the door—Also, an excellent Garden, with a variety of the customy garden Fruits. On the premises are two first rate *Apple Orchards*, with a variety of other valuable Fruit: this is the bearing year with the Orchards. For terms and further particulars, apply to

☞Attached to the above property there is a FARM, which yields 300 bushels of Wheat, and from 70 to 100 barrels of Corn per annum, which farm may be had the next year.

JOHN CRANE.
Chestertown, March 10. 6w.

FOR SALE,

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX

Acres of that fine tract of land called

"GRESHAM'S HALL,"

on the Bay side, in Kent county, and inferior to no land in the county. *One third and upwards* consists of *heavily timbered* woodland. Part of the purchase will be required in cash, and for the balance a credit will be given of one, two and three years. Apply to James E. Barroll, Esq. who will be authorised to deal for me. NEGRO Slaves at a liberal price will be received in payment.

THOMAS WILKINS.
Chestertown, March 17—6w.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.

The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf, with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by a Justice of the Peace for Kent county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the market house in Chestertown, on Saturday the 22d of April next at 11 o'clock in the morning, a Negro Girl called AVARELLA, seized and taken as the property of John T. Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned executions and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ED. NICHOLSON, *Constable.*
March 31.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1826. NO. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER
TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

"If possible, let your husband suppose you think him a *good* husband, and it will be a strong stimulus to his being so.—As long as he thinks he possesses the character, he will take some pains to deserve it: but when he has once lost the name, he will be very apt to abandon the reality altogether." I remember at one time being acquainted with a lady who was married to a very worthy man. Attentive to all her comforts and wishes, he was just what the world calls a very good husband; and yet his manner to his wife was cold and comfortless, and he was constantly giving her *heart*, though never her *reason* cause to complain of him. On the contrary, he had every cause for supposing she thought him the best husband in the world; and the consequence was, that instead of the jarring and discord which would have been inevitably produced had she been in the habit of finding fault with him, their lives passed on in uninterupted peace.

I know not any attraction which renders a woman at all times so agreeable to her husband, as cheerfulness or good humor. It possesses the powers ascribed to magic: it gives charms where charms are not; and imparts beauty to the plainest face. Men are naturally more thoughtful and more difficult to amuse and please than women. Full of cares and business, what a relaxation to a man is the cheerful countenance and pleasant voice of the gentle mistress of his home! On the contrary, a gloomy, dissatisfied manner is an antidote to affection; and though a man may not seem to notice it, it is chilling and repulsive to his feelings, and he will be very apt to seek elsewhere for those smiles and that cheerfulness which he finds not in his own house.

In the article of dress, study your husband's taste, and endeavour to wear what he thinks becomes you best. The opinion of others on this subject is of very little consequence, if he approves.

Make yourself as useful to him as you can, and let him see you employed as much of your time as possible in *economical* avocations.

At dinner endeavour to have his favorite dish dressed and served up in the manner he likes best. In observing such trifles as these, believe me, gentle lady, you study your own comfort just as much as his.

Perhaps your husband may bring home an unexpected guest to dinner. This is not at all times convenient. But beware, gentle lady, beware of frowns. Your fare at dinner may be scanty, but make up the deficiency by smiles and good humor. It is an old remark, "cheerfulness in the *host* is always the surest and most agreeable mode of welcome to the guest." Perhaps, too, unseasonable visitors may intrude, or some one not particularly welcome may come to spend a few days with you. Trifling as these circumstances may be, they require a command of feeling and temper: but remember, as you journey on, inclination must be continually sacrificed, and recollect also, that the *true* spirit of hospitality lies, (as an old writer remarks,) not in giving great dinners and sumptuous entertainments, but in receiving with kindness and cheerfulness those who *come* to you, and those who *want* your assistance.

Endeavour to feel pleased with your husband's bachelor friends. It always vexes and disappoints a man when his wife finds fault with his favorites—the favorites and companions of his youth, and probably those to whom he is bound not only by the ties of friendship, but by the cords of gratitude.

Encourage in your husband a desire for reading out at night. When the window curtains are drawn, the candles lighted, and you are all seated after tea, round the fire, how can his time be better employed? *You* have your work to employ you: *he* has nothing to do but to sit and to think; and perhaps to think too that this family scene is extremely stupid. Give interest to this monotoneous hour, by placing in his hand some entertaining but useful work. The pleasure which you derive from it will encourage him to proceed; while remarks on the pages will afford improving and animating topics for conversation.

Is he fond of music? When an appropriate moment occurs, sit down with cheerfulness to your piano or harp; recollect the airs that are wont to please him most, and indulge him by playing those favorite tunes. Tell me, gentle lady, when was your time at this accomplishment so well devoted? While he was your *lover*, with what readiness, and in your very best manner, would you touch the chords; and on every occasion what pains did you take to captivate! And now that he is become your *husband*, (methinks at this moment I see a blush mantling in your cheek,) now that he is your husband, has pleasing him become a matter of indifference to you?

Particularly shun what the world calls in ridicule, "Curtain lectures." When you both enter your room at night, and shut to your door, endeavour to shut out all discord and contention, and look on your chamber as a retreat from the vexations of the world, a shelter sacred to peace and affection.

I cannot say I much approve of man and wife at all times opening each other's letters. There is more, I think, of vulgar familiarity in this than of delacacy or confidence. Besides a sealed letter is sacred; and every one likes to have the first reading of their own letters.

Perhaps your husband may be fond of absenting himself from home, and giving to others that society which you have a right to expect: clubs, taverns, &c. may be his favorite resort. In this case, it may perhaps be necessary to have recourse to mild reasoning;—but never—I again repeat—never to clamorous dispute. And the fonder he seems of quitting his home, the greater should be your effort to make yourself and your fireside agreeable to him. This appears a difficult task, but I recommend nothing that I have not myself seen successfully practised. I once knew a lady who particularly studied her husband's character and disposition; and I have seen her, when he appeared sullen, fretful, and inclined to go out, invite a friend, or perhaps a few friends, to spend the evening, prepare for him at dinner the dish she knew he liked best, and thus, by her kind, cheerful manner, make him forget the peevishness which had taken possession of him. Believe it from me, and let it take deep root, gentle lady, in your mind, that a good-humoured deportment, a comfortable fireside, and a smiling countenance, will do more towards keeping your husband at home than a week's logic on the subject.

Is he fond of fishing, fowling, &c.?—When those amusements do not interfere with business or matters of consequence, what harm can result from them? Strive then to enter into his feelings with regard to the pleasure which they seem to afford him, and endeavour to feel interested in his harmless accounts and chat respecting them. Let *his* favorite dog be your favourite also; and do not with a surly look as I have seen some wives put on, say in his hearing, "That Cato, or Rover, or Ranger, is the most troublesome dog and the greatest pest in the world."

If the day he goes out on these rural expeditions, be cold or wet, do not omit having his shirt and stockings aired for him at the fireside. Such little attentions never fail to please; and it is well worth your while to obtain good-humour by such easy efforts.

Should he be obliged to go to some distant place or foreign land, at once and without indecision, if circumstances render it at all practicable, let your determination be made in the beautiful and expressive language of Scripture: "Entreat me not to leave thee, nor to return from following after thee: for wither thuo goest I will go; and whither thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." (*Ruth* i. 16, 17.) If this lot be comfortless, why not lessen these discomforts by your society? and if pleasure and gaiety await him, why leave him exposed to the temptations which pleasure and gaiety produce? A woman never appears in so respectable a light, never to so much advantage, as when under the protection of her husband.

Even occasional seperations between man and wife I am no friend to, when they can be avoided. It is not to your advantage, believe me, gentle lady, to let him see how well he can do without you. You may probably say, "Absence is at all times unavoidable." Granted; I only contend such intervals of abscence should be short, and occur as seldom as possible.

Perhaps it may be your luckless lot to be united to an unkind husband—a man who cares not whether he pleases or displeases, whether you are happy or unhappy. If this be the case, hard is your fate, gentle lady, very hard! But the die is cast; and you must carefully remember that no neglect of duty on *his* part can give a legitimate sanction to a failure of duty on *yours*. The sacredness of those ties which bind you as a wife remain equally strong and heavy whatever be the conduct of your husband; and galling as the chain may be, you must only endeavour for resignation to bear it, till the Almighty, by lightening it, pleases to crown your gentleness and efforts with success.

When at the Throne of Grace, (I addrass you as a religious woman,) be fervent and persevering in your prayers for your husband; and by your example endeavor to allure him to that heaven towards which you are yourself aspiring: that, if your husband *obey not the word*, as the sacred writer says, *he may, without the word*, be won by the conversation (or conduct) of the wife.

Your husband perhaps may be addicted to gambling, horseracing, drinking, &c. These are serious circumstances: and mild remonstrance must be occasionally used to oppose them; but do not let your argument arise to loud or clamorous disputing. Manage your opponent like a skilful general, and constantly watching the appropriate moment for retreat. To *convince* without *irritating*, is one of the most difficult as well as most desirable points of argument. Perhaps this may not be in your power: at all events make the attempt; first praying to God for direction, and then leaving to him the result.

Or, gentle lady, you may perhaps be united to a man of a most uncongenial mind, who, though a very good sort of husband, differs from you in every sentiment. What of this? You must only make the best of it. Look around.—Numbers have the same, and infinitely worse complaints to make; and, trully, when we consider what real misery there is in the world it seems the height of folly fastididously and foolishly to refine away our happiness, by allowing such worthless trifles to interfere with our comfort.

There are few husbands so bad as to be destitute of good qualities, and probably very decided ones. Let the wife search out and accustom herself to dwell on those good qualities, and let her treat *her own* errors, not *her husband's*, with severity. I have seldom known a dispute between man and wife in which faults *on both sides* were not conspicuous: and really it is no wonder: for we are so quicksighted to the imperfections of others, so blind and lenient to our own, that in cases of discord and contention, we throw all the blame on the opposite party, and never think of accusing ourselves. In general, at least this is the case.

I was lately acquainted with a lady, whose manner to her husband often attracted my admiration. Without appearing to do so, she would contrive to lead to those subjects in which he appeared to most advantage. Whenever he spoke, she seemed to listen as if what he was saying was worth attending to. And if at any time she differed from him in opinion, it was done so gently as scarcely to be perceived even by himself. She was quite as well informed (perhaps more so) and as sensible as himself, and yet she always appeared to think him superior in every point. On all occasions she would refer to him, asking his opinion, and appearing to receive information at the very moment perhaps she was herself imparting it. The consequence was, there never was a happier couple, and I am certain he thought her the most superior woman in the world.

I repeat, it is amazing how trifles—the most insignificant trifles—even a word, even a look—yes, truly, a look, a glance completely possess the power, at times, of either pleasing or displeasing. Let this sink deep in your mind: remember, that to endeavour to keep your husband in constant good-humour is one of the first duties of a wife.

(*To be continued.*)

BOILING MILK.

Mr. SKINNER, *March* 21, 1826.

Sir,—Perhaps it is not so generally known as it ought to be, that the boiling of milk before it is set away, for the cream to rise, will completely divest it, and of course the butter made therefrom, of the very unpleasant flavour arising from the cows having fed upon garlicky pastures—the boiling ought to be continued for at least half an hour—this dairy secret, if it be one, I have learnt from a female friend, who has been in the habit of availing herself of it for some years past.

Yours, truly,
EDWARD TILGHMAN.

Method of procuring Good Yeast.—Put four or five handfuls of hops in a linen bag, place it in a large pot, and pour on it boiling water, or make it boil for some time. Divide the decoction into equal parts. The first half is poured while hot into a kneading trough in which is a little sour paste or dough. Add to it a little sugar, a few whites of eggs well beaten, and a sufficient quantity of wheat flour to form a paste of ordinary consistency.—Knead it well and cover it over. When the mass is well risen, it may be used for the purpose of fermenting the finest wheat paste or dough, without any fear that the bread, after baking, will retain the least sourness, because the acetic acid of the leaven has been completely decomposed in the course of the fermentation. It is probable that this would not have been the case, without the sugar and the eggs. To obtain a leaven, which will answer for future batches, reserve a portion of the dough, pour it on the second half of the decoction of hops previously heated, and add the same quantity of sugar, white of eggs and flour as before, knead the whole with a bit of the former leaven, and let it raise in the trough. Nothing but flour need afterwards be added.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

Monday, April 10.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, calling for information on the subject of a survey just concluded, with a view to ascertain the practicability of uniting the Pennsylvania with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Massachusetts Claim, when a somewhat desultory debate took place, but the Committee rose without coming to any decision.

In the course of the discussion of these claims, on Friday, Mr. Weems, of Maryland having made an attack on Federalists and Federalism of Massachusetts, and contrasted it with the Federalism of Maryland. Mr. Baylies of Mass. turned to certain resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, approving of the course adopted by the authorities of the State of Massachusetts, during the late war. Mr Dorsey acknowledged himself to be the author of these resolutions; and on Saturday he acknowledged the impolicy of them, and attributed them to the high tone of party excitement which prevailed at that period. Mr. Barney with a view to vindicate the character of the Legislature, stated that the resolutions referred to were unanimously rejected in one branch of the Legislature.

Tuesday, April 11.—In the Senate yesterday the consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed, and was the subject of discussion the whole day. The motion pending was the motion of Mr. Rowan, to amend the bill, by requiring a concurrence of seven of the Justices of the Supreme Court in any decision whatever affecting the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of any State, the law of any State, or any law of Congress; and providing further, that such kind of process only shall be issued, and in such order only, upon the judgments of the United States Courts, as are authorised and permitted by the laws of the State. Mr. Rowan supported his amendment in a speech of great ability. Mr Tazewell moved to amend the amendment by striking out seven and inserting six, so as to require the concurrence of six Judges. This motion was lost, and the question on the first part of the original amendment was determined in the negative, Ayes 20—Nays 21. On the second branch of the amendment, the vote was, Ayes 7—Nays 34.

Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, offered a resolution yesterday in the House of Representatives, calling on the President for information whether any other Government has been invited to send Ministers to the Congress at Panama; and Mr. Bartlett, of New-Hampshire, laid a resolution on the table, on the subject of discharging the Committee of the whole from the consideration of the Massachusetts Claims, with a view to refer the same to the Secretary of War, for him to report what part of the claims comes within the principles on which other claims of a similar character have been settled. The House then took up a bill making appropriation for the Florida Indians; which passed through the Committee, called for the same discussion there, and was subsequently laid on the table for the present. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hamilton, of South-Carolina, finished his remarks in opposition to the mission, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor for to-day.

Wednesday, April 12.—The Judiciary bill yesterday occupied the attention of the Senate the whole day. A motion was made by Mr. Woodbury to recommit the bill, with instructions to report such amendments as will remove any existing grievance, without an increase of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but no vote was taken upon it.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Polk of Tennessee, offered resolutions declaring it to be the right and duty of this House, to pronounce on the expediency or inexpediency of foreign missions, when called on for appropriations; that sending Ministers to Panama would be a departure from our uniform course of policy; and that therefore the proposed mission is inexpedient.—The resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.—The bill making apropriation for the relief of the Florida Indians, was ordered to be engrossed a third time to day, as was also a bill making appropriation for the repair of a post road from Jackson to Columbus, in Mississippi. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Buchanan spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr. M'Lane to the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the subject of Panama, and Mr. Wurtz, of Pennsylvania, spoke against it, and in favor of the mission.

Thursday, April 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Randolph gave notice, that to-morrow he would move to reinstate the Senate in the possession of its ancient and accustomed privileges—viz. the appointment of the standing committees, and the supervision of the Journal. Mr. R. remarked that this body exhibited a memorable instance of the proclivity of human affairs to servitude and abuse, and considering it the duty of the officers of the Senate to make out and correct the Journal, if they were not capable of doing this, he would put persons in their places who were.

The engrossed bill to equalize the duties on the vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The Judiciary bill was then taken up, when Mr. Robins of Rode Island concluded his remarks against the bill, and in favour of the motion to recommit it, so as not to increase the present number of Judges. The speech of Mr. R. was profound, logical, and classical. He was succeeded by Judge White of Tennessee, who contended that the state of things in the Western Country, imperiously demands the passage of the bill, and that the existing grievances loudly call for a remedy.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Newton from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill from the Senate, "for removing the existing obstruction in the River Savannah" without amendment; and the bill was referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Ingham from the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill, amenditory to the act, regulating the Post Office Department, which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, from the committee on Military Pensions, asked and obtained leave to be discharged from the consideration of the expediency and justice of placing within the provisions of the acts of the 18th March, 1818, and 1st May, 1820, all such persons as, in the war of the revolution, served against the common enemy, during the term of nine months or upwards.

Friday, April 14.—In the Senate yesterday a motion was submitted and supported by Mr. Randolph, to rescind the rule giving the appointment of the Committees and the revision of the Journal to the President of the Senate. The Committee appointed to consider and determine the business necessary to be done, and when Congress shall adjourn, were discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and Mr. Holmes submitted a resolution authorising the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, to adjourn the two Houses of Congress on Monday, the —— day of May next. The Judiciary Bill was again the subject of discussion, when Mr. Berrien, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Findlay, and Mr. Randolph, spoke on the subject, but no vote was taken upon it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, introduced a preamble and resolutions, hostile to the mission to Panama, and declaratory of the rights of the House, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to make an inquiry in relation to the settlement of the Florida Indians. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, spoke against, and Mr. F. Johnson of Kentucky, in favor of the mission to Panama.

Mr. Webster obtained the floor for today, stating that as it was the general desire of the House to get through the discussion of this subject during the present week, his colleague, (Mr. Crowninshield,) would to-day move to postpone the private business, which according to the rule, has preference, in order to continue the debate on the Panama Mission.

Saturday, April 15.—In the Senate, the resolution proposing to fix the day of adjournment on Monday the —— day of May next, yesterday underwent some discussion, but was finally laid on the table, by a vote of 20 to 19. The consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed, and after considerable debate, in which Mr. Harper and Mr. Randolph spoke in favor of the motion to recommit, and Mr Tazewell, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Van Buren, against it, the motion of Mr. Woodbury, to recommit with instructions to report such amendments as will remove any existing grievances without an increace of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was determined in the negative, by a vote of 34 Nays to 8 Yeas Mr. Mills moved to reduce the proposed number of Associate Judges of the Supreme Court from 9 to 8. This motion was negatived—Ayes 7 —Noes 30. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, introduced a joint resolution, fixing the day of adjournment for the 15th May. Some discussion, which was cut short by the expiration of the hour alotted to resolutions took place, in the course of which, Mr. Webster stated that the situation of the Bankrupt Bill, which is pending in the Senate, formed the principal objection, in his opinion, to the determination on the subject of a specific day of adjournment. He thought the important bill in question would be destroyed by such a measure.—The discussion will, as a matter of course, be resumed to-day, when Mr. Wright, of Ohio, has stated it as his intention to move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday, and then to move a call of the House. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Webster made a most able and eloquent speech in favor of the mission to Panama. His observations throughout, were characterised by that vigor of thought, and that nervous felicity of expression, which are so peculiar to this distinguished individual; but it was towards the close when, warmed with his subject, the orator quickened into a more stirring and lofty style of eloquence, that he seemed to exercise a power over the physical and moral faculties of the House, which, has perhaps, been seldom exceeded in any legislative assembly. If there be any thruth in physiognomy, even those gentlemen who are opposed to the measure, felt themselves exalted in having such a noble adversary to encounter.

Monday April 17.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the motion submitted by Mr. Randolph, to change the rule which give to the President of the Senate the appointment of all committees, was agreed to, by a vote of 40 yeas to 2 nays. The motion in relation to the Journal of the Senate, was adopted by a vote of 34 to 7. The Judiciary bill was passed, and returned to the House of Representatives, for their occurrence in the amendment changing the arrangement of the several circuits. The vote on a final passage stood yeas 31, nays 8.

In the House of Representatives, an interesting message was received from the President, in answer to a resolution of the House communicating a report from the Secretary of State, and copies of correspondence, showing what Ministers from other foreign courts are expected to attend at the Congress at Panama.

In committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Carter and Mr. Weems, spoke in favor of the amendment to the original resolutions.—Mr. McLane, of Delaware obtained the floor for to day in order to reply to the arguments against his proposition. After he shall have concluded, Mr. Cook has given notice of his intention to move to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject; and then, in the House in order to ascertain the opinion of the majority as to the propriety of continuing the present discussion to move to lay the resolution on the table.

The hour of meeting was fixed at ten o'clock, during the remainder of the session.

Tuesday, April 18.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was occupied about five hours, in the discussion of the Panama Mission. Mr. M'Lane and Mr. Forsyth occupying the floor during all that time, except for a few minutes while Mr. Cook made his promised motion for the Committee to rise, with a view to terminate the discussion. On this question the Ayes were 63 —noes 82. It is probable that the House may now be occupied for two or three days longer before any decision will be made.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From N. Y. Nat. Advocate, April 12.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *William Thompson*, Captain Bowne, we have received our London dates to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th inclusive, also Lloyd's List to the 14th.

Trouble in Spain.—The Globe furnishes the following accounts from Madrid, which are up to the first of March.

"The landing of the Constitutional force near Alicant, appears to have produced the deepest feelings. One letter says, "Terror and confusion reign here.—The King and Royal Family reside at the palace El Padro, and their guards now consist entirely of Swiss. The ministers have demanded of the English Ambassadors in a formal note, explanation respecting the movements of General Mina, who has left England as reports state to revolutionize Spain. The answer of Mr. Lamb was, that he understood he had left England, but in his movements or intentions he knew nothing of. We await further details with the greatest anxiety."

The Curate Merino has declared himself hostile to the present Government, and has put himself at the head of a considerable force, which is said to be enthusiastic to the Constitutional cause.—Though we have no doubt of the Curates insurrection, we are rather sceptical as the account given of his principles, and those of his troops.

It is asserted the Constitutional parties are already in possession of the forts of Carthagena, and expect further reinforcements from the Algerine coast.

The Deys of Algiers having declared war against Spain will, it is supposed, afford facilities to the Patriots. The commencement of hostilities by Algiers, we announced on the 16th, on the authority of the Spanish Consul General at Tunis.

Several strong parties of Constitutionalists have appeared in the north, and have committed great excess near Corunna.

BAYONNE, March 4.

"The Telegraph has been actively at work this morning, and two estafetters have in the course of the day, been dispatched for Paris. A Russian, Swedish, and two French Couriers have passed (since my last letter), going to Madrid; and one Spanish courier for Paris, and one Portuguese for Russia"

The accounts from Greece detail the failure of an attempt to furnish Missolonghi with provisions in which the Greek vessels were driven back. That fortress had only twenty days provision and it is said that Ibrahim Pacha had sent a flag of truce for the surrender of the garrison, the result of which was not known.

Nothing is said of the commission employed in the investigation of the late conspiracy in Russia, and except a discovery that it existed as far back as before the peace of Tilsit, we have no account of the affair.

The commercial distress in England still continues, without scarcely a hope of relief. Numerous failures are named.—The British Traveller in commenting on a discussion in the House of Commons and the general distress, says "we sincerely lament that we cannot anticipate any reduction of Taxation, except, perhaps, in some articles where it can be shown the higher the duty advanced, the less revenue is received. The Giant Debt whose power is crushing us, forbids a *hope* of relief in that way. Our Revenue, ordinary and extraordinary is 57 1-4 millions, and our Expenditure, is 51 1-2 millions, 30 millions of which go to paying the interest of this, debt and to that amount *must* the people be taxed, and for that specific object alone. Out of the overplus of income, part goes to the Sinking Fund, which is to Ministers what little boxes are to children, in which they drop, for a few weeks, their hoarded pence, through the slit, and then upon the first craving for a new toy, break the Bank and spend the Sinking Fund."

The commercial distress in Germany has began to subside. In Frankfort the merchants have made up a purse of six hundred thousand florins, to assist those who may be embarrassed at the present crisis.

The following letter, which appeared in the *Paris Etoile*, may at this moment be interesting to many of our readers. Some of the facts related are new to us, and develope designs respecting the recent conspiracy in Russia, that were not thought of by many politicians in this country: *Balt. Gaz.*

LYONS, BEB. 28.

"The *Lyons Universal Gazette*, publishes the following extract from a letter on the subject of the Russian conspiracy:—

"The unforeseen death of the Emperor Alexander, says this letter, has caused that to be rashly undertaken which was not to have taken place for some months to come; and this *fault* has saved Europe, by furnishing a proof and a clue to the whole conspiracy.

"Lieut. General *Michael Orloff*, who had spoken to me of all his projects for the last ten years, dared to say to the *Emperor* in his closet, that he himself had undertaken to poinard him, and that in that he had done right, and was far from repenting of it. He had confessed all, and justified all. While crossing the halls of the Pallace he cursed the General, who for the miserable title of Count, had betrayed the cause of the country.

"The Princess Troubetzkoi has written to the Emperor, that if her husband loses his head on the scaffold, he will die a most holy martyr in the most legitimate of all causes.

"Prince Troubetzkoi, shut up for four hours together in the Emperor's Cabinet, sometimes for fear, sometimes repentance, has writen all the details of the conspiracy.

"During five years all the leaders have been bound to each other by the most horrid oaths. Twelve among them, at the head of whom was Mouravieff, were to assassinate Alexander, six of them, at the head of whom was Michael Orloff, undertook the murder of Nicholas—six that of Michael—six that of Constantine. In one single day all the Imperial family was to perish, and a Republic was to have been proclaimed. The Imperial palaces of the Grand Dukes, were to have been given up to pillage. Michael Orloff under the title of the First Consul, and the Prince ——, second Consul, were to take upon themselves the direction of public affairs.

"In 1816 and 1818, when I was acquainted with and opposed to their projects, no act of assassination was contemplated. They only wished to extort from Alexander some constitutional concessions. The Generals —— and ——, and Orloff, were then the chiefs of the party, Now it should seem that the two former have more or less withdrawn themselves from the plot, for they are not arrested, but all the rest of the conspirators of 1818, are now in custody.—It was in Paris that the last plot was organised, at the House of Madame De ——; and it was in the House of the Princess Troubetzkoi, St. Petersburgh, that all the correspondence was discovered. The latter had procured 200,000 roubles, to cover the expense of the rising. She is arrested. She is a Russian lady, very rich, and married a Frenchman, whom Louis XVIII, raised, in 1822, to the dignity of a Count, and whose eldest daughter is wife of M. de Lehzeltorn.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

THE BRAZILS.

Extract of a letter, datcd

PERNAMBUCO, Feb. 19.

"By news received yesterday from Rio it appears that the emperor had left that place on the 2d instant, having embarked according to one report, with the empress, leaving his infant lately born, under the title of prince regent, and having established a regency of nobility to govern during his abscence. Another report says, he left the empress with the infant prince and had a council for government. This journey of the imperialists is said to be undertaken from the strong desire the emperor has to visit the different provinces, under the *certainty of confirming them in their loyalty*, by his presence.

We, however, do not hesitate in saying, that we think there is another cause, and a more powerful motive for the visit: and notwithstanding all the follies committed by the emperor, or the imperial government, we cannot imagine, for a moment, that he would quit his capital, while a powerful and daily increasing army of patriots are carrying every thing before them, in the southern provinces.—We do not hesitate in saying, that Don Pedro, in once quitting his capital, never returns to it. By letters in town, it appears, that Rio Grande and St. Catherines are occupied by the patriots. The province of St. Paul's and the mines, if not occupied by them, have cut of all communication with Rio Janeiro; and here we have a solution of the problems as to the visit to the northern provinces. The Emperor, not yet desirous of visiting "*that bourne, from whence no traveller returns*," has no security in his capital. It is even said that he will not visit Bahia, and it is well known here, that that city is not in a very composed state.

We will venture to predict, that his stay will not be long in Pernambuco, but that when he leaves it, it will be in a very impoverished state. In this province the patriot army are *rapidly increasing*, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the fate of Pernambuco will decide the fate of all the provinces to the northward.

A serious misunderstanding already exists between the governor at arms in this place and his troops. The German batallion of about 400 men are all that he can rely on, should any disturbance take place, and that it is confidently expected, will very soon happen."

From an Upper Canada paper.

OSSIAN'S POEMS.

The elegant letter of the "*Exile of Erin*," published in our last paper, from Snowden's National Advocate, caused us to turn our thoughts to this subject, and on looking over the London New Monthly Magazine, for 1820, page 326, we find an account of the following discovery of the original Poems of Ossian, which seem to put the question as to the birth place, &c. of their author, completely to rest.—We know well the respectability of Dr. M'Donnell, of Belfast, who is named in this article; he is a gentleman of the first character and rank in the North of Ireland, and of the highest literary acquirements and professional skill. Both he and his brother Surgeon Alexander M'Donnell, of Belfast, are also remarkable for their profound knowledge of the Gaelic language.

Discovery of the original Ossian's Poems.

The following is an extract of a letter from Belfast, dated August 4.

"On opening a vault where stood the cloisters of the old Catholic Abbey, at Conner, founded by St. Patrick, the workmen discovered an oaken chest, of curious and ancient workmanship, whose contents, on being opened, proved to be a translation of the Bible into the Irish character, and several other manuscripts in that language. The box was immediately taken to the minister of Conner, the Rev. Dr. Henry, who unfortunately did not understand the aboriginal language, and he sent it to Mr. M'Donnell, of Belfast, who soon discovered the MSS. to be the original poems of Ossian, written at Conner, by an Irish Friar, named Terrence O'Neal, a branch of the noble family of the Earl of O'Neal, of Shane's Castle, in the year 1463. The translation by Macpherson, the Scotchman, appears to be very imperfect; this is accounted for by the Scotch Gælic poets having no character in which to preserve their poems; they had, therefore, borrowed from the sister country. The Irish translation of the poems, however, by Baron Harold, who dedicated the work to Edmond Burke, is nearer the original; for the wily Scot, Macpherson, to give them a greater air of antiquity, omitted all allusions to the religious subjects which the originals possess.

"The fixing of the scenes of the poems at and round Conner, by the antiquarian Campbell, who travelled here a few years ago, gave rise to the digging and searching about the old abbey and castle, which has thus happily terminated in making, against his will, "the Land of the Harp," the birth place of the author of the elegant Poems of Ossian. I conclude in the words of Smollet—

"Mourn, hapless Caledonia, mourn!"

SCENES IN NEW YORK.

From the National Advocate.

The Rival Editors.—These are horrible times. Nothing is now heard of from any quarter but wars and rumours of wars. The world is coming to an end, that's certain. The Russians are preparing to fight the Turks, the Greeks are thrashing the Egyptians, and the Brazilians are brandishing the cudgel in the faces of the Buenos Ayreans. Such is the world without doors; but what is it in our own land? Verily as like as Jack Robinson is to Jack Robinson. John Randolph gets a hole bored in his winter flannel at the Potomac; M'Duffie, Vance and Trimble, are all knocked up in an apple heap also, the lawyers fight the windy fight of words, for a couple of old seventy fours, who would and who would not be married, and a pair of quandam friends, and editors, a young lawyer and a twenty thousand dollar prize man, quarrel in the very midst of Chatham Square. The cause of this last quarrel between the editors is nothing to the public: the fun is found in the fight. Oh! Tom and Jerry! Tom and Jerry! why should ye fall out? why should ye double up your fist—put them in each others eyes, and all to, before the wide world? Honor is the cause, honor pricked them on, as Jack Falstaff says, and sore chops pricked them off.

Now it happened that one of our characters on the day before yesterday, was quietly travelling down from the Bowery, in company with a friend, towards his home when the ex-editor approached him with an air of defiance. It appears that but a few months before the riotous editor had been thrust out in the Bowery, where he had sought admittance to procure satisfaction, but now he determined to bring up his lee way, and accordingly trod upon the other, or at least showed some act of hostility that was understood by him. To it they went yard arm and yard arm. The one planted a blow on the day light of the other, who returned it, principal and interest, by tapping the cheek of his antagonist, for a glass of claret by way of specimen. The fists flew fast and furious. The editor's backer was trying to pull off his man, while the backer of the rejected editor cheered their man—"to him my boy"—"give it to him in the eye" "take him in the flank—now again." The war waged fierce for some time, so much so, that Jupiter and the Gods heard the uproar, and popped their heads out of an attic story to see what was the matter.—Jupiter wipes the ambrosia (which looked like mush and milk) from his chops, puts on his spectacles, and swore he would stand neuter. *Rex Jupiter idem omnibus.* So the combatants fought, the backers of the ex-editor cheered their champion, and the people collected from all the corners to witness the fun. The grocers left their pound of sugar dangling in the scales, and their half pound of tea half rolled up; the dry goods men flung the piece of muslin behind the counter, and came hoppping over the gutter with the yard stick: the milliners poked their heads out of the doors and simpered up to the eyelids: the hatters, the bakers, the walkers all stood and gazed at the great battle.

Away went their hats, smack went the thumps, till Jupiter at last hung out his scales to determine the fight. A cloud of dust, an uproar, a hurly burly however prevented the result from being known but like Johnny Bull and Monsieur during the last war, each claimed the victory. In the evening the editor, between the acts of the *Wonder*, crowed over his opponet, and intimated that he had given him such and such by way of remembrance, while the ex-editor made the like boasts over a hit or a pocket to the ball.

Now is it not certain that the world is coming to an end? Such fights—such quarrels—such heart-burnings—such bunging up eyes and rouging noses, cry out that wars are not done, but rather beginning. What a wicked world this is?—How full of sin and sorrow, of steam-boats and steam doctors, brawlers and sprawlers, boxers and *borers*, editors and people wanting to be editors, sky-highers and constitution menders! Verily it is full time to reform and become good again, Did'nt hear of any *peace warrants*.

From Albany Daily Advertiser, April 8.

When Root meets Young, "then comes the tug of war!" Yesterday there was a most glorious blow up in the house of assembly between the late candidates for governor and lieutenant, when in committee of the Whole on the State Road question. Neither of the gentlemen kept an eye upon the main question, but they abused each other roundly, and like gladiators, appeared to wrestle for the amusement of the by standers. The late shots between M'Duffie and Trimble and Vance at Washington, were mere pop guns to what passed between Mr. Speaker Young and General Root. However, we do not anticipate any bloodshed to follow the thundering in the capitol

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THE FUR TRADE.

Gen. Ashley, with a party of twenty-five men, left St. Louis on the 8th ult intending to fall in with the different companies beyond the Rocky Mountains.—This enterprise merits, and we hope will meet with ample success. A late Missouri Advocate contains a notice of a new route to the Pacific Ocean, discovered by General Ashley. By this route it appears that a journey across can be accomplished with comparative ease, and without encountering any serious obstacle, by the way of the Platte, and another river, believed by Gen. Ashley to be the Buenaventura.

A Family starved to death. On the morning of the 10th January, as Charles Wyndham Downes, Esq. and two other gentlemen, were out on a shooting excursion, between Derby and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, they were attracted to a triangular formed hovel by the unusual barking of their dogs. During the night, a deep snow had fallen which the current had drifted into the hovel to a considerable depth. On pushing away an old hurdle, which was placed against one of the entrances, they found the remains of a miserable family consisting of a man, his wife and four children, who had ineffectually sought this retreat to shield them from the pitiless pelting of the storm. The gentlemen were not apprehensive of the extent of the calamity, until they found that the body of the father was frozen, close to his breast lay the remains of his son and daughter, the former about five years of age, and the latter about seven years of age.—Between his knees was the body of a fine boy, abont three years of age, and close to his side were extended the remains of his wife, with the only survivor, an infant, a few months old, vainly endeavouring to draw the current of life from the chilly breast of its departed mother. The bodies were removed to a farm house at a little distance, but every effort to restore animation proved ineffectual, all being dead except the infant. It appears by a marriage certificate, found in the pocket of the deceased female, that their names were John and Elizabeth Horsefall, and that they were married at Sheffield Old Church, August 8, 1816. In the pocket of the man were found threepence half penny, a few religious tracts, and a crust of bread. They were seen begging in the neighbourhood of Derby, on the previous Sunday evening.

English paper.

A hearty Cock.—A curious circumstance is related of the Colossus at the battle of Trafalgar, in which she suffered so severely. In the heat of the action one of the hen coops being shot away on the poop, a cock flew on the shoulder of Captain Morris, then severely wounded, and as his pugnacious spirit had been roused by the furious conflict he witnessed, flapped his wings and crowd lustily in that situation, to the no small encouragement of the seamen, who determined not to be outdone by the gallant little biped, swore he was true game, and giving him three cheers, continued the engagement with redoubled alacrity.—*Naval sketch Book.*

THE WEEVIL.—A late writer over the signature of "A Farmer" in the Baptist Recorder, (a paper printed in Bloomfield, Ky.) states that he has been completely successful this year—in which the Weevil has been so remarkably destructive—in saving his wheat from its ravages.—The plan which he adopted and recommends is, as he terms it, "*the old plan of putting it up in the chaff.*"—The course pursued, is to get the wheat out as soon as possible after harvest—taking care to have it dry—for in this the whole secret of salvation lies. There should be as much of the horse litter thrown out as possible—if put up in pens, they should be floored with rails or plank, ten or twelve inches from the ground, then a good floor of straw—line the sides as you go up—the whole should be well covered from the weather, and therefore a good barn would be preferable to pens."

PLANTING POTATOES.

Gentlemen.—As the season for planting potatoes is approaching, and as there is a variety of opinions on that subject, the following remarks, which are the result of practical observation, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. Potatoes should never be planted whole, whatever may be their size, as they all produce the same number of shoots, almost invariably five, which is too great a num-

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ber to be together in order to make a good crop. As the whole potatoe however large, or however many eyes, (or buds) it may have, never, produces more than five shoots, which are all from the end adverse to the stem, care should be taken that they are cut longitudinally, which whether halved, or quartered is likely to divide the productive buds among the several parts. One third of the stem end should first be cut off which is without a bud; that will not produce a shoot but is valuable for table or stock and of no service to the planted part. It is therefore a saving that ought never to be omitted. Thus prepared, the potatoes should, if planted in rows, be from eight to ten inches apart; if in hills, three or four pieces in each. Great care should be observed not to have the furrows, or trenches for planting deep. Hills, in which they are seldom planted below the surface of the earth, generally produce the finest potatoes.—*National Intelligencer.*

VOLCANIC LAKE.—The 51st number of the North American Review, contains an interesting review of a book recently published in Boston, entitled "Journal of a tour around Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands," from which the following extraordinary description is extracted.

Among the most extraordinary phenomena on the Island of Hawaii, is the great crater of Kirauea, situate about 20 miles from the seashore in the interior. It is thus described in the Journal.

'Immediately before us yauned an immense gulph in the form of a cresent, upwards of two miles in length, and about a mile across, and apparently eight hundred feet deep. The bottom was filled with lava, and the south west and nothern parts of it were one vast flood of liquid fire, in a state of terrific ebulition, rolling to and fro its "fiery surge" and flaming billows. Fifty-one craters, of varied form and size, rose like so many conical islands, from the surface of the burning lake. Twenty-two constantly emitted columns of grey smoke, or pyramids of brilliant flame, and many of them, at the same time, vomited from their ignited mouths streams of florid lava, which rolled in blazing torrents, down their black indented sides, into the boiling mass below.

'The sides of the gulph before us, were perpendicular, for about four hundred feet, when there was a wide, horizontal ledge of solid black lava, of irregular breadth, but extending completely round. Beneath this black ledge, the sides sloped towards the centre, which was, as nearly as we could judge, three hundred or four hundred feet lower. It was evident, that the crater had been recently filled with liquid lava up to this black ledge, and had, by some subterranean canal, emptied itself into the sea, or inundated the low land on the shore. The grey, and, in some places apparently calcined, sides of the great crater before us; the fissures, which intersected the surface of the plain, on which we were standing; the long banks of sulphur, on the opposite side; the numerous columns of vapor and smoke, that rose at the north and south end of the plain, together with the ridge of steep rocks, by which it was surrounded, rising probably, in some places, four hundred feet in perpendicular height, presented an immense volcanic panorama, the effect of which was greatly augmented by the constant roaring of the vast furnaces below.'

'Between nine and ten, the dark clouds and heavy fog, that since the setting of the sun, had hung over the volcano, gradually cleared away, and the fires of Kirauea, darting their fierce light athwart the midnight gloom unfolded a sight terible and sublime beyond all we had yet seen.

'The agitated mass of liquid lava, like a flood of melted metal, raged with tumultuous whirl. The lively flame that danced over its undulating surface, tinged with sulphureous blue, or glowing with mineral red, cast a broad glare of dazzling light on the indented sides of the insulated craters, whose bellowing mouths, amidst rising flames, and edifying streams of fire, shot up, at frequent intervals, with loud detonations, spherical masses of fusing lava, or bright ignited stones.

'The dark bold outline of the perpendicular and jutting rocks around, formed a striking contrast with the luminous lake below, whose vivid rays, thrown on the rugged promontories, and reflected by the overhanging clouds, combined to complete the awful grandier of the imposing scene.'

It is a striking feature of this volcano, that it does not spring out of a mountain, or hill, as is the case we believe in all other parts of the world, but is seated in a comparatively plain country, or rather at the base of a stupendous mountain, Mouna Roa. It never overflows its margin, like other volcanoes, but the lava seeks a subterraneous passage, bursting out occasionally at a distance from the crater, and finding its way to the lower country, and even to the sea. The dimensions of this enormous gulph have been more accurately ascertained by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Chamberlain, who have made a recent visit to it. By actual measurement they found the upper edge of the crater to be seven and a half miles in circumference; and at the depth of five hundred feet, they satisfied themselves that its circumference was at least five and a half miles. They judged the depth to be one thousand feet.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1826.

The Orphans' Court of Kent County will meet in Chestertown, on Monday the 24th instant

Both Houses of Congress, have agreed to adjourn on Monday the 22d of May next.

We learn by a letter addressed to the editor of the Carlisle Gazette from Washington, that "Gen. Jackson, *will not* stand a candidate at the next election." The fact, says the writer, is from a source which may be relied on. The reason assigned for his withdrawal is the innovations of old age, "in the shape of a shattered constitution," which dispose him to court "retirement, quiet, and tranquility of mind."

During the discussion in the Senate last Saturday on the motion of Mr. Randolph to rescind the two rules of the Senate which placed the power of appointing Committees, and the supervision of the Journal with the presiding officer, Mr. Calhoun, finding his conduct, touching late transactions in the Senate, much censured, rose and stated to that body, what he conceived to be his official duties as chairman. And strange as it may appear, his honor does not consider the privilege of calling a member to order or of keeping order, (because that power is not guaranteed to him by an express rule of the Senate) as coming within his jurisdiction.

We had always supposed, says the Baltimore Gazette, that it was the official duty of the presiding officers in all deliberate assemblies, to preserve order. What would be thought of a judge who would refuse to keep order in Court, because there was no express statute or rule of court authorising him to do so? It would have been an act of supererogation for the Senate to have made an express rule authorising the President to call to order, or, in other words, to preserve order, because he possesses the power *ex-officio* — This is the very object for which he is appointed. The idea that the President only possesses an appellate power, is perfectly ridiculous. So the politicians of the Virginia school tell us that Congress can do nothing except what is expressly set down in the Constitution, so that but for the 8th section of the first article Congress could neither have declared war, nor made peace, nor laid taxes, nor coined money, nor paid debts, nor borrowed money, nor exercised any of the other essential and inherent powers of government. On the contrary we apprehend if the Constitution had been silent upon these subjects, Congress would have possessed the same power that it does now. They are the essential attributes of sovereignty possessed by every independent government, unless expressly taken from it by the Constitution. So we hold it to be one of the essential attributes of a presiding officer in a deliberative assembly as well as in Courts of justice, to preserve order, and, therefore, it was unnecessary to make a rule giving the Vice President this power.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,

Through the medium of your paper I venture, though an obscure individual, holding no office and not likely to hold any, to call the attention of the citizens of Chestertown to the approaching Election. Sometime in the month of May our Mayor and Aldermen, or Commissioners or Corporation officers, by whatever name they be designated, must be chosen. On several occasions since party feeling has ceased to influence our choice, this Election has been so little thought of, that on the day fixed upon by the Charter, some difficulty has been experienced in getting up a Ticket. For one or two years, to my certain knowedge, the ticket was determined on by the Bailiffs, which office, by the way, is a very expensive and unnecessary appendage. Until the last year, one hundred dollars were yearly paid to two bailiffs for whipping one or two disorderly negroes and shooting *one* unlicensed dog. They are now paid $60 for not going to bed before nine o'clock at night. But I beg pardon for this digression—More of this another time.

On one occasion the Election had nearly been forgotten by the whole town.—Most fortunately, the magistrate who holds the ballot box, happened to recollect, and thus prevented all those dreadful evils which an interregnum would have produced, among which I cannot help mentioning two as more prominent than all others, viz: the *im*migration of a few uncourtly country dogs, and the loss of their salary to the bailiffs. On another occasion, a gentleman residing in Quaker Neck, but whom business or pleasure frequently brought to town, was elected Commissioner by a handsome majority.—I mention these facts to shew that the most serious concerns of a town, possessing chartered rights and privileges, have been turned to ridicule.

Of whom the present court of commissioners is composed I do not know—I will however take the liberty of mentioning some names which would make an excellent board. Major Bowers, Doctor Thomas, John B. Eccleston, Esq, Joseph Redue, Esq., Richard Ringgold, Esq., Mr. James Mansfield, and MYSELF.

MR. MITCHELL,

Sir—Believing that the columns of your truly valuable paper, are ever open to any communication which has in its aim, the suppression of vice, induces me to offer the following reflections. I have been surprised, indeed astonished, that the commissioners of Chestertown (if they have the power, and I presume they have) should suffer throngs of negroes, and white boys, to be playing ball and marbles in the public streets on the Sabbath day. Such a scene of dissipation is unwarrantable, and should be immediately stopped, if not, God only knows what will be the issue. It is not to be wondered "that the wicked do not live out half their days," when the Sabbath, which was set apart by God himself as a day of rest, is thus abused, and thus violated. I would simply ask, what would a stranger think of Chestertown under such circumstances as are presented to our view every Sunday? Methinks his feelings would be excited to pity the government of our village. An Ordinance should immediately be passed to suppress such scens of iniquity. A CITIZEN.

The documents communicated to the House of Representatives, by the President of the United States, on Saturday last, disclose the fact, that the Government of Brazil is to be represented at the Assembly of American Nations at Panama: and that a minister has been actually appointed for that purpose. This information puts an end at once to all probability of the Government of Colombia engaging on the side of the Government of Buenos Ayres, in its war with that of of Brazil. If there is any one consequence, indeed, which may be considered as likely to flow from the consultations at Panama, it will be the putting a stop to the disastrous war, into which these two young American Nations have rushed with such impetuosity.—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Poinsett to Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, dated
MEXICO, Jan. 18, 1826.

"The Charge des Affairs of the United Mexican States at Bogota, has very lately sent an official communication to this government from that of Colombia, setting forth that the Emperor of Brazil had been invited to send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress at Panama, and H. M. the King of Great Britain, to send an Agent there. Nothing is said as to the precise character of the latter,"

We extract the following remarks from the New York National Advocate of the 11th inst.

For six or seven years past we have heard of Captain Symmes and his theory, but till we heard him last evening, we had no conception that he could support it with so much plausibility. We particularly advise all the *blues* of the town to brush themselves up for a lecture, for we predict that in spite of the opera, the captain will be the *Lion* for the next month. Every one present last evening seemed highly gratified with the manner in which the gentleman acquitted himself, and it was visible that they departed happier en and deeper philosophers than they entered the Hall of the Mechanics Institution.

From the N. York Com. Advertiser.

Shocking.—There seems to have been more mischief going on at Washington the present season, than we hereabouts are aware of. In the Missouri Advocate of the 18th of February, it was stated that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Hon. D. P. Cook, member of Congress from Illinois, by a Senator of the United States, who, as it is said, discharged a horse-pistol at the head of Mr. C. while he was in bed at his boarding house. Fortunately the ball lodged in his pillow. It is intimated that the Senator (we forbear to name him) was intoxicated at the time. The affair is said to have taken place on the night of the 13th of January. When this shocking and disgraceful story first appeared, we could not believe it. But the Advocate, of March 4, in reply to a correspondent, reaffirms the fact, declaring that "ample confirmation of the truth of the report has been received, accompanied with the particulars of the occurence, exceedingly mortifiing to their pride as citizens of Missouri." We refrain from comment at present, further than to say, that a gentleman of high respectability from Washington of whom we made inquiry upon the subject, informs us that there was a whisper at the capital about that time, that something of the kind had taken pla ce.

In Delaware, the law which secured to the creditors of deceased persons, *residing in the State*, a preference against creditors residing *out of the State*, has been repealed. This law has long been a reproach among the citizens of neighbouring States.

George W. P. Custis, Esq. author of the Conversations of LAFAYETTE, has in press a work entitled, "Recollections of WASHINGTON." This work will be looked for with impatience by the American public.

Letters from Bucharest, say the Prophecies of Argothangelos, the first publication of which was three centuries ago, which were reprinted at Bucharest in 1812, by order of Russia, announced that Constantinople will be taken in 1827.—The death of all the Emperors, down to Alexander, is exactly predicted in the most positive manner by this prophet, as well as the expedition of the French to Moscow.

THE GOVERNOR of this state is at present in Baltimore, principally with a view to unith with the Council in selecting a situation for the erection of state warehouses, or purchasing them for the inspection and storage of tobacco.—He is also *ex-officio* president of the Board of Public Works, which met yesterday in this city for the first time by his appointment. A number of respectable citizens waited on his Excellency yesterday at Mr. Barnum's Hotel, and in the afternoon the "First Light Brigade of Maryland Volunteers" paraded in honor of his visit to our city, and was reviewed by him in Belvidere street.—*Balt. Gaz. of 18th.*

PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

The United States' sloop of war *Boston*, the first of the new sloops prepared for sea, has received sailing orders for the coast of Brazil, and will sail in a few days, under the command of Captain B. V. Hoffman. The *Cyane* is already on that coast; and a frigate will be sent as soon as a sufficient number of men can be recruited to make up her compliment. The squadron, we understand, will be commanded by Captain Jas. Biddle.

AN ACT to authorise the recovery of certain Costs in suits instituted on administration and guardian bonds,

Whereas, doubts exist with regard to the liabilitiy of securities on administration, or guardian bonds for the cost of witnesses summoned in suits instituted on such bonds as aforesaid, and whereas it is just and reasonable that suitors should be entitled to recover costs expended for witnesses necessarily introduced in such cases, therefore,

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful in all suits instituted on administration, or guardian bonds, in the courts of this state, to enter up in any judgment against each security, jointly and severally, with the principal and costs, as in other cases, and that the judgment so entered up shall have the same lien and bearing on the securities as it can have on the principal, and be subject to recovery by execution as in other cases, any law, usuage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The first Coffee House in London.—Coffee is a native of Arabia, supposed by some to have been the chief ingredient of the old Lacedomonian broth. The use of this berry was not known in England till the year 1657, at which time Mr. D. Edwards, a Turkey merchant, on his return from Smyrna to London, brought with him one Pasqua Rosee, a Greek of Ragusa, who used to prepare this liquor for his master every morning, who by the way never wanted company. The merchant, therefore, in order to get rid of a crowd of visitants, ordered his Greek to open a coffee house, which he did in St. Michael's alley, in Cornhill. This was the first coffee house opened in London.

PRICES CURRENT
IN BALTIMORE.

FLOUR, Superfine, Howard-st.	4 50
city mills, standard quality,	4 00
Susquehanna,	4 00
GRAIN, Indian Corn, per bushel,	68 a 70
Wheat,	81 a 85

New Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia a large quantity of

NEW GOODS,

suited to the season, consisting of

Pennsylvania tow linen,
Bleached & brown shirtings and sheetings,
Plaids and stripes,
Ginghams and Robes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy and other Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Black and white HATS, &c.

And every other description of goods in his line that may be wanting, very cheap—persons who stand in need will please favour him with a call and judge for themselves. Flaxseed, corn, wheat, rye, feathers and rags, received in exchange.

J. W. WALKER.

Chestertown, April 21.

CITIZENS OF KENT!

THE Subscribet having resigned his place as deputy Sheriff, takes this opportunity to present to you his highest respects, and in grateful remembrance feels justly bound to acknowledge your polite attention and gratuitous hospitality to him while in his official station, espe-

[redacted]

the year, the house now occupied by him. There is a large and excellent garden, two carriage houses, and stabling for six horses, attached to the above property.—Possession will be given on the first of July next, or earlier if immediate application be made.

BENEDICT S. BREVITT.

Chestertown, April 21. 3t

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anns' county, will be exposed at public sale, on Thursday the 11th May next, at Cover-Fields, the late residence of of William Hemsley, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, farming utensils, corn, household furniture and sundry other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a number of servants having a term of years to serve.

For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and terms more particularly then stated.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A. of William Hemsley.

April 21.

TAKE NOTICE,

AND ATTEND THE SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public Sale, in Chestertown, on Wednesday the 10th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following Real Estate, the property of Gustavus A. T. Wright, (a minor,) viz:

All those Water Lots, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, as designated on the plat of the town aforesaid, in the County aforesaid. That well built Two Story Brick House, 44 by 50 feet, at the corner of Front and Cannon-streets, formerly the residence of Richard Tilghman, 4th, Esq. stands on the first mentioned lot; in said House there are four large rooms and a passage on the first floor, the same on the second, and five rooms in the garret, which have been lathed and plastered; under the whole building is an excellent dry cellar, and also on the premises are a stable and carriage house, &c.

The above property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, and terms more fully made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE W. THOMAS, Trustee

Chestertown, April 21

POETICAL.

From the Munniton Herald.

TO IRENE.

List love, list, o'er Adria's sea
  Soft plays a moonlight smile,
And with the water's revelry
  Joins many a laughing isle,
The gondolier has sunk to sleep
  Upon the weary oar,
And giant shadows ghost like creep
O'er silent plain, and reach the deep,
  Beyond the bending shore.

They tell me that in oceans far
  Floats many a spicy land,
Where'e pennon never waved for war
  Nor trumpet gave command;
Where one eternal summer's light
  Shews ever blooming flowers,
And where the stars that gem the night
Are woman's eyes, which make a bright,
  Fond heaven of earthly bowers.

And say they true, when thus they tell
  Of climes so wondrous fair?
Oh then we'll breast the heaving swell
  And pass existence there.
We'll cull those flowers, we'll see those
    oyes
  With starry lustre blest:
And life beneath those sunny skies
Be one ne'er ending Paradise,
  One dream on beauty's breast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACES.

BY A VILLAGE BEAU.

Miss Simper appeared at Saratoga in an elegant of suit of sable. She was said to be in mourning for her father, an opulent broker in Baltimore, recently deceased. Grief had wasted her health, and weeping had washed away her roses, and she was come to recover her appetite and reanimate her blushes. Miss Simper, of course, was an heires, and attracted great attention. About this time Major Fitzconnell appeared upon the busy scene. He was a tall, handsome man. of easy address, and polished manners, who seemed to regard all around him, with an air of very polite unconcern. He was announced an officer in his Britannic Majesty's service, and brother to Earl Somebody in England. It was reported that he had large land possessions in the west.

Major Fitzconnell and Miss Simper met by accident at the fountain The officer, who had just filled his glass at her approach, presented it to the lady, who, sipping the trasparent element, dropped her handkerchief. The gentleman very gallantly picked up the cambric, and restored it to the owner; but the blushing damsel, abashed by the easy attention of an elegant stranger, in her confuson lost her reticule, which the soldier gracefully replaced upon her wrist, with a most respectful bow.

A courtesy on one side and another bow on the other terminated the civilities of this meeting. The gentleman pursued his walk, and the lady returned to her chamber.

Miss Simper's health required her attendance at the fountain on the following morning at an unusually early hour; and the Major, while others were sleeping, had sallied forth to enjoy the invigorating freshness of the early breeze. They met again by accident at the propitious well, and as the attendant, who is usually posted there to fill the glasses of the invalids, had not taken his station, the Major had not only the happiness of performing that office, but of replenishing the exhausted vessel, until the lady had quaffed the full measure prescribed by the medical dictator of this little community. I am not able to say how often they pledged each other in the salubrious beverage; but when the reader is informed that the *quantum* prescribed to a delicate female varies from four to eight glasses, according to the nature of her complaint, and that a lady cannot decorously sip more than one mouthful without drawing breath, it will be seen that ample time was afforded on this occasion for a *tete-a-tete*. The ice being thus broken, and the water duly quaffed, the gentleman proposed a promenade, to which the lady, after some little hesitation acceded: and when the great bell summoned them to breakfast, they repaired to the table with excellent appetites, and cheeks glowing with healthful hues, produced by the exercise of the morning.

At ten o'clock the lady issued forth from her chamber, adorned with new charms, by the recent labours of the toilet, and strolling pensively, book in hand, to the farthest corner of the great piazza, commenced her studies. It happened, at the same moment, that the Major, fresh from his valet's hands, hied to the same cool retreat, to breath forth the melancholy musings of his soul, upon his flute. Seeing the lady he hesitated, begged pardon for his intrusion, and was about to retire—but the lady assured him it was "no intrusion at all," and laid aside her book. The gentleman was soon seated beside her. He begged to know the subject of her researches, and was delighted with the taste displayed in the choice of her author; she earnestly solicited a display of his musical talents and was enraptured with every note: and when the same impertinent bell which had curtailed their morning walk, again sounded in their ears, they were surprised to find how swiftly time had flown, and chagrined that the common place operation of eating was often allowed to interrupt the feast of reason and the flow of wit.

At four o'clock the military stranger handed Miss Simper into an elegant gig, drove to the neighbouring village; where rumour soon proclaimed that this interesting pair were united in the holy bands of matrimony. For once, the many tongues of fame spoke truly—and when the happy Major returned with his blushing bride, all could see that the embarrassment of the lover was exchanged for the triumphant smile of the delighted bridegroom. It is hardly necessary to add that such was the salutary effect of this pleasing event, that the "young couple" found themselves restored instantaneously to perfect health: and on the following morning they bade adieu to Saratoga springs.

"This is a very ungenteel affair!" said Mrs. Highflyer. "I never heard the beat of it in my born days!" said a fat shopkeeper's lady." "How funny!" cried one young lady, "how shocking!" exclaimed another, "Egad, that's a keen smart girl," said one gentleman. "She's a tickler, I warrant her!" said a second. "She's a pirate, by thunder!" roared Captain Halliard.

In the meanwhile the new married pair were persuing their journey by easy stages, towards the city of New York. We all know "how the blest charms of nature improve, when we see them reflected," and so on, and we can readily imagine how happily the days of Thalaba past by on this occasion.

As they were drawing near the end of their journey, the Major thought it advisable to broach a delicate matter to his bride. It was on a fine summer evening, as they sat by a window, at an inn, enjoying the beauties of an extensive landscape, that this memorable conversation occurred. They had been amusing themselves with that kind of small talk which new married folks find so vastly pleasant; as how much they love one another, and how happy they intend to be, and what a fine thing it is for two fond hearts to be dissolved and melted down into one, &c. Many examples of love and murder were related; the lady told of several distressed swains who had incontinently hanged themselves for their Mistresses, and the gentleman as often asseverated that not one of those martyred lovers adored the object of his passion, with half the fervour which he felt for his *own dear, sweet darling, precious, little Ann!* At last, throwing his arm over his wife's chair, he said carelessly, "Who has the management of your property, my dear?" "You have, my darling," replied she; "I shall have, when I get it," said the husband "I meant to inquire, in whose possession it was at present?" "It is all in your possession," said the lady. "Do not trifle with me," said the gentleman, patting her cheek—you have made me the happy master of your person, and it is time to give me the disposal of your fortune." "My face is my fortune, kind sir," said she, laying her head on his shoulder. "To be plain with you, madam," said the empassioned bridegroom, "I have need of money immediately: the hired gig in which we came to this place, is returned, and I have not the means to procure another conveyance." "To be equally candid with you sir," replied the happy bride, "I have nothing in the world but what you see." "Have you no real estate!" said the Major starting on his feet. "Not an acre." "No bank stock!" "None." "No securities, no jewels, no money!" "Nothing of the kind." "Are you not the daughter and heiress of a rich broker!" "Not I indeed." "Who the devil are you then!" "I am your wife; sir, and the daughter of a very honest blacksmith."

"Bless me!" exclaimed the Major, starting back with astonishment; then covering his face with both his hands he remained for a moment absorbed in thought. Resuming his serenity, he said in a sneering tone "I congratulate you, madam, on being the wife of a beggar like yourself. I am a ruined man, and know not whence to supply my immediate wants." "Can you not draw upon the Earl your brother," said the lady. "I have not the honour of being allied to the nobility." Perhaps you can have recourse to the paymaster of your regiment." "I do not happen to belong to any regiment" "And have you no lands in Arkansas?" "Not an acre." "Pray then sir, may I take the liberty of asking who you are?" "I am your husband, madam, at your service, and only son to a famous gambler, who left me heir to his principles and profession?" My father gave me a good, education said the lady. "So did mine," said the gentleman, "but it has not prevented me from tramping the wrong track this time."

So saying Major Fitzconnell bounced out of the chamber, hastened to the bar and called the landlord. His interesting bride followed on tiptoe, and listened unobserved. The Major inquired "at what hour the mail stage would pass for New-York." "About midnight," was the reply. "Please to secure me a seat," said the Major, "and let me be waked at the proper hour," "Only one seat?" inquired the host.—"One seat only," was the reply.—The landlord remarked that it was customary for gentlemen, who set off in the night to pay their fare in advance, upon which the Major paid for the seat.

The Major and his bride retired to separate chambers; the former was soon locked in the arms of sleep but the latter repelled the drowsy god from her eyelids. When she heard the stage drive up to the door of the inn, she hastily rose and having previously made up her bundle, without which a lady never steals a march, hastened down stairs. Upon the way she met the landlord, who inquired if her husband was awake. "He is not," said the lady, "and need not be disturbed." "The seat was taken for you, then?" inquired the innkeeper. "Certainly." "Oh very well: we'll not disturb the gentleman, the stage is ready, madam, jump in."—Mrs. Fitzconnell jumped in accordingly, and was soon on her way to New York, leaving the gallant and ingenious Major to provide another conveyance, and a new wife, at his leisure.

SINGULARITY.

The subjoined preamble and resolutions, copied from the Tuskaloosa papers, breathe a spirit, which though perhaps sincere has no connexion with methodists in general, but belongs to those barbarous days when kissing was a crime, and women in the evening of life were apt to be piously burnt as witches:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belonging to Tuscaloosa station, being informed that several of the Preachers of the Methodist Church have, within the last year, united themselves to the Masonic Fraternity, and associated with them, which is contrary to the custom and usuage of the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Church, as far as our knowledge extends; and being satisfied that the cause of God, and the salvation of souls will not be advanced by an union of that Fraternity with our Society; nor can they be united without excluding a majority of the most pious and devout Members of our Church viz. The Females; and our opinion is that it is a bad precedent to be set or established in our Church.

"We do therefore *Resolve*—1st. That we, as a Society, and as individuals, will not receive or acknowledge any man as our Preacher, Pastor or Presidiag Elder, who has joined that Fraternity since he has been a preacher, and continues to associate with them either directly or indirectly.

"*Resolve* 2d. That if the Preacher appointed to this station for the year 1826 will not conform with what is required by the 1st resolution, that we will not consider him as our stationed preacher: nor shall we feel ourselves bound to defray any of his expenses; nor pay him any quarterage nor abide by any of his acts which he may call official."

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the court house in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday the 21st and 22d instant at 10 o'clock, A. M., on which days the appointment of Trustees for the education of poor children, for the several election districts, and the several sub-divisions therein, will be made. All persons having business with the Levy Court are also requested to attend.

By order,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*
April 14.

CALASH BONNETS.

THE Ladies of Chestertown and its vicinity, are respectfully informed through this medium, that the subscriber is prepared to make CALASH BONNETS in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. She may be found at the house lately occupied by Mrs. Mary Burns.

ALPHONZA MERRIKEN.
April 14.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this Office.

Mantuamaking.

Mrs. MARY HAMAN,

Just from Baltimore, desires the patronage of the ladies of this town and the adjacent country, in the above business.—She is prepared to execute work in the most fasionable style, and on reasonable terms.—Ladies will do well to give her a call. She may be found in the house occupied by the Misses Skirvens.

Chestertown, April 14.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the PRINTER.

April 14. 3t.

New Store.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has ready for sale, at the store house lately occupied by Ringgold and Nicols, an entire

NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF VERY

CHEAP GOODS.

As he is determined to sell for cash only, he is also determined to sell cheap. All persons are invited to call and view his goods.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.
April 14.

Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Irish Linen,	White cotton hose,
Long Lawn,	Marble do.
Pennsylvania Tow Linen,	Misses do.
Bleached sheeting and shirtings,	Men's half do. white and coloured,
Brown do. and do.	Cashmere shawls,
Domestics,	Beaver gloves,
Bed ticking,	Hoss skin do.
Fashionable Ginghams,	Palm fans,
Second mourning calicoes,	Silk handkerchiefs,
Fancy prints and chintzes,	Gauze do.
Book muslins figrd. and plain,	Verona cravats,
Imitation book do.	Fashionable vestings
Swiss do.	Straw Hats,
Cambric do.	Flowers,
White robes,	Ribbons, belts,
Ginghams do.	Parasols,
	French drillings,
	White do.
	Fine cloths,
	Fur Hats,

Liverpool Crockery,

And a complete assortment of other fashionable articles—All of which they are determined to sell very low. An assortment of the best GROCERIES are also kept by them.

LASSELL & GREENWOOD.
April 7. tf.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 4, 1826.

On application of Ann Cox, administratrix of Joseph Cox, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th of April, 1826.

ANN COX.
Adm'trix of Joseph Cox dec'd.
Chestertown, April 7.

BUTCHERING.

Farmers take Notice.



The subscriber having located in Chesterteown,



intends carrying on the above business. He intends keeping a regular supply of fresh meat throughout the season of the best quality, and invites the citizens to favour him with their custom. Farmers who now have or may have stock fat, suitable to the season, are requested to call on him for a generous price. He resides in the house lately occupied by Benedict S. Brevitt. E. B. GIBBS.

Chestertown, March 31. 3t.

Cheap Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a complete assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable to the Season,—Also,

GROCERIES,

and a variety of *Fancy Articles*, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, for *Cash or Country Produce.*

Their Friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

SPENCER & HACKETT.
Chestertown, April 7.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Chestertown, Md. April 1, 1826.

B.	J.
William Burriss,	Owen C. Jones,
Mrs. Rebec. Barger,	K.
James Browne,	Samuel Kelly,
H. Browne,	William Kennedy,
Mrs. Rebc. Bordley,	L.
C.	Evan Lynch,
Mrs. Elizabt. Crew,	M.
Samuel M. hloak,	Mrs. Lavinia M'Donough
D.	Sarah Miller,
Mrs. Sarah Deford,	William F. Miller,
E.	Casparus M'Ginnis,
Mrs. Tempe. Everitt,	O.
Mrs. Emily Everitt,	Mrs. M. A. Owens,
Miss Rebecca Enos,	P.
F.	Alex. Patterson.
Dr. John Frazier,	R.
George B. Ford,	Mrs. Mary Robertson,
G.	Matthew Reynolds,
Rev. Enoch George,	S.
Rev. Matth. Greentree, 2;	Mrs. Susan Strong,
Miss Elizabeth Grifith,	Joseph Simmonds,
Miss M. A. Graves,	Mrs. Ann M. Smyth,
Rasin M. Gale,	T.
H.	Arthur Thompson,
Mary Holliday (of color)	James Thomas,
	John C. Thomas,
Mrs. Elizabeth Hall,	Wm. C. Tilghman,
Miss M. F. Handy,	W.
Edward Hartley,	John Woodland,
Mrs. Ann Hynson,	John Wareham.

April 7. JOSEPH REDUE, *P. M.*

To the owners of *Fulling Mills.*

A Person regularly brought up to the Fulling and Dying business in Europe, in the factory line of dressing every description of woollen goods, and is a complete *Fuller*, *Dyer* and *Finisher*, and can give the most satisfactory references, wishes to rent a good country mill on the shares, or a mill which may be adapted to the above line of business.

Apply to Mr. Charles Stanley, Chestertown, Kent county.

Letters post paid will be attended to.
April 7.

Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,

400 bushels of Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail,)
200 do. of Orchard Grass Seed,
100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed,
400 do. early white seed Potatoes,
200 do. Spring Barley, for seed,
300 Ploughs of various kinds and sizes,
Wheat Fans, Cultivators,
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers,
Spring steel hay and manure Forks,
Spades and socket shovels with handles,
Field and garden Hoes,
Trace Chaines and Hames.

ALSO,

A general assortment of *Garden Seeds.*

Baltimore, March 4—(10.) 8w.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf; with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Kent County will meet at the court house, in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday the fourteenth and fifteenth inst., and will continue to meet at said place every succeeding Friday and Saturday until the first Monday of June, for the purpose of altering and correcting the accounts of such persons as may have sold, alienated, or transfered any assessable property since the first Monday of June last.

GEO. W. THOMAS, *Clerk,*
to the Commissioners of the Tax
April 7 *for Kent county.*

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1826. NO. 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO.

DEAR SIR, *Highlands, March* 31, 1826.

I have received your letter of the 28th inst. asking of me a sketch of the culture and management of bright tobacco, to accompany my communication made to you on an improvement in prizing tobacco by lever. You have taxed me with a matter that could with great propriety be transferred to abler hands in my neighborhood; whom, if we may judge by the fine specimens often exhibited by them in the market, would fairly entitle them to the credit of possessing superior knowledge in the culture and management of this article. There is, besides, such diversity of opinion as to its *proper management*, that it makes the task the more difficult. I will, however, cheerfully give you the method most approved of by me, which a few years experience has taught me to give the preference to over the old and more general practice. To make *fine* yellow tobacco it has always been found necessary to crop in new land; and to succeed then, depends entirely upon the character of the soil, which should not be too fat nor too poor. There is a medium between the two which is the best adapted to its culture, and this is to be found more in quantity on Elk Ridge and its vicinity, than in any other part of the state, and I believe I may add of the United States. I have seen some very fine tobacco from the state of Ohio, but on comparison, it will be found not to possess that soft, silky character for which our tobacco is so much admired.

Land intended for tobacco should be cleared as early in the fall and winter as possible, to give full time for clearing and preparing it well The first consideration of the planter, then, is to prepare his tobacco beds and be *careful* in the selection of the proper kind of seed. Many kinds are used; but to make very fine tobacco, it is necessary to use seed of the light kinds; and of all these, I have found none better than the low pear tree.*

If plants are to be raised in the old fashioned way, the ground should be very well burnt, and to accomplish this in the best manner, it is desirable to burn in the fall before the ground becomes too much frozen. Let it then remain until the time arrives for sowing, when dig it up lightly; dress it fine and mix the seed with riddled leached ashes, which distributes it more regularly. There is a variety of speculation as to the proper time for sowing. Some begin as early as December; but I have drawn from a bed sowed in April before one sowed in February. I believe a sure plan as any is to germinate the seed by placing it in a vessel with moist virgin earth, or leached ashes, tied in a loose bag, and kept in a warm cellar until it is to be sowed. But to insure having plants early, common hot beds are decidedly superior. To succeed well with a crop of fine tobacco, it is *all important* to plant early, which gives an opportunity for the plant to grow off vigorously, and to ripen in warm weather; which affords great advantage in the curing, as the temperature of the firing house can be so much easier regulated; besides much labour, as well as tobacco is saved by getting clear of what is termed "the second or late glut of worms."—Plant as soon after corn planting as possible. Have the ground well stirred by two light plowings, and well harrowed.—Experience has taught me to cultivate on a flat or even surface, in preference to planting in hills, by which I economize very much in labour. When the ground is prepared as above, I mark off the rows (one way) with a marker, or leg of a light shovel plough, having taken off the shovel. This is drawn and directed by a couple of boys, who will prepare more ground for planting in one day, than twenty men with hoes. The droppers follow the lines thus marked off. The most experienced hand takes the first row, and drops the plants in the line at the distance of 20 to 24 inches; the others follow, and are regulated in their dropping by the first row. I apprehended much irregularity in the dropping; but as it would save cross marking, I persevered, and soon found this work to progress as actively as in the old way. Like all other drill crops, the more you stir the ground the greater will be the crop. Be careful as soon as the worms make their appearance, to destroy not only all that can be found, but the eggs, which are deposited on the leaf. By this precaution much labour is saved. When the plants incline to run to seed, which is indicated by the formation of what is termed the "button," it is time to top it; which work ought to be done in the morning, as it is then much easier broken off. There are a variety of opinions as to the proper height for topping; but I generally top of all such leaves with the button, as I know will not make crop tobacco. But there is a great deal of practical skill requisite to test this accurately; for the upper leaves of the plant grow more or less, according to the season. If late, I top low; if early and the upper leaves vigorous, I top higher. After topping, the suckers shoot out rapidly, which must be broken off, the sooner the better. When the plant is sufficiently ripe, the leaves assume a pale yellowish cast; the lower generally more so than the upper. This is an important matter for the planter to be well acquainted with; for if he cuts before the plant is fairly ripe, he will not make yellow tobacco; and if he suffers it to stand too long, he loses both in weight and quality. Many delay cutting after two-thirds and the best of the plant is ripe, for the upper leaves to change; but I have found by experience, that we often pay very dearly for it. In dry seasons, the top leaves are generally in a green state when the rest of the plant is fully ripe. When ready to house, muster all the force at command, that the house may be filled and the fires made before the plant falls; and it should be conveyed to the house and hung up, if possible, as fast as it is cut, so that the heat therein employed to cure it, may act upon it before it begins to droop. This may appear unimportant to many, but I do consider it one of the most important secrets in the whole process. It is well known that if the heat is applied irregularly in the firing, that the plant will not cure bright. If then the plant is cut and thrown into heaps, where it will very soon begin to heat before it is conveyed to the house—which is a very common practice, it is evident it has been exposed to that irregular heat which we endeavour so much to avoid after getting it hung up. It is this that causes the mischief so unaccountable to many. My rule is to have the splitting,* cutting, conveying to the house, sticking and hanging up so arranged, as to have the plant hung up soon after it is cut, and while it is in what is termed, *a strut*, and placed upon sticks so as one plant will not touch another after it falls. As soon as the house is filled, the fires are made and the doors closed up, and the heat brought to about 90 of Fahrenheit, or what may be more generally understood, to that of a hot summer day. This heat is to be kept up unchanged until the tobacco generally assumes a pale yellowish cast, and the extreme points of the leaves begin to shrink, which generally takes place in about 36 to 48 hours; when the fires must be raised, and the heat gradually increased up to as high a degree as the safety of the house will admit, and so continued, without permitting the slightest diminution until the tobacco is completely killed; which will be about the fourth or fifth day, if the season be favorable and the tobacco ripe. But it is all-important that not the leaf, *but the stem to its junction with the stock* should be perfectly cured *throughout* the house; and the best way to test it is, for the owner not to trust to the opinion of his fireman, but personally to inspect the outer tiers, which he can at once prove by trying the stem which, if it should not break on bending together, is proof positive that it is not sufficiently killed; for, unless this is effected, the brightest leaf will become more or less stained by the sap exuding from the stem.

A firing house should not be too large. The best size is 24 by 28 feet, with three tiers of scaffolding to the plate. The usual mode is, to make open wood fires and covering the lower tier of scaffolding with tobacco sticks, to check the ascent of sparks. The fires are made in slight sloping trenches, parallel to each other, and running lengthwise with the house within four or five feet of the walls.—When they are first kindled up they are made into six seperate divisions; three on each side and of small compass; when the heat is to be raised these fires are gradually extended, until they form one line of fire of two divisions. Charcoal is now much used and is greatly to be preferred, both on the score of safety and interest; the tobacco by this mode being totally divested of smoke. I have myself adopted a still safer plan, which although somewhat expensive in the outset, it becomes less so in the end, by saving of fuel, risk, &c. I have had two old iron steam boilers, about 7 feet long and 2 1-2 feet diameter, converted into stoves, with pipe fixtures, which independent of their giving security, economize vastly in the consumption of fuel. These stoves, after firing one house, may be carried off to another, which may be in readiness by the time the first is finished, by passing a long pole through the door front and pipe cap. Thatched roofs are preferred, as they permit the graduel escape of the damp atmosphere arising from the tobacco when firing. If the roof is of shingles, it would be an advantage to have an opening of an inch on the comb which should be capped by two planks elevated an inch or two above the comb.

As soon as the tobacco is cured, it should be excluded from damp air, giving it only as much as to condition it from stripping, which should be done as soon as possible after it is cured; as the longer it is exposed to the air it loses its fair complexion. As it is stripped it must be tied in seperate bundles, not too large, according to quality, and immediately put down into light bulk on a platform raised a few feet from the ground, on which first put a layer of long straw, then place the tobacco with the butts out and ends of the leaves just touching, without spreading open or compressing it, only observing to keep the leaves straight; lay it lightly, covering it with long straw and a few tobacco sticks, and leave it in bulk until you are prepared to qualify it, which may be done towards the close of winter, as follows: the tobacco is taken out of bulk, placed in sticks and hung up in the house until it becomes very dry, particularly the head of the bundle; care must then be taken to seize the first opportunity when the tobacco has just become damp enough to press in the hand without crumbling, to take it down before it gets too high, and bulk it down again in double row, to qualify it for packing; and when a bulk is considered sufficiently large, cover it with long straw, placing boards or sticks thereon, and weight it down well; for in doing this, much is gained in packing; as this tobacco will not bear heavy prizing. The tobacco soon after may be packed; taking care to lay it on the hogshead as it comes from the bulk and placing the butts of one half of a layer, but more within the hogshead, the head of the butts of the second layer being placed at the foot of the buts of the first layer. This is called a *double course*. The next double course, the butts are placed at right angles to the first.

I believe I have now gone through the particulars, but have enlarged much more than I had in contemplation; I find it, however, impossible to abbreviate on a subject which is intended for instruction to the novice. I have only to ask to be excused for any imperfections in drafting this essay, and for sending you this rough original; for its length and my engagements absolutely preclude my either copying or correcting it at this time.

I am yours, very respectfully,
J. S. WILLIAMS.

*I have a small parcel at the service of any of your friends. [Too late now—we have distributed freely through the members of Congress from Ohio.]

*I greatly prefer splitting to pegging light tobacco.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES. SURRENDER OF CHILOE.

To the politè attention of Mr. Thomas G. Reyburn, who arrived at this port last evening in the brig Corporal Trim, from Buenos Ayres, whence he sailed on the 16th of February, we are indebted for a regular file of the *Argentine Messenger* to the 12th and other advices to the 15th of February. The most important article these papers afford is that giving the official account of the surrender of the extensive and fertile province denominated Chiloe, which is situated on the coast of Chili, long. 72. 45. W. lat. 43.S. The principal Island is 140 miles long and sixty wide, and in the Archipelago which seperates the large island from Chili there are 47 small islands, nearly the whole of which are inhabited.—Political considerations at home have hitherto prevented the government of Chili turning its attention towards the subjugation of the Islands, and the necessary aid furnished to the army of the Liberator, in his expedition to Peru by the corporation of the Chilian fleet, delayed the conquest of the country until the present time.

The last foothold of Royalty in the immensely extensive countries of South America, has at length yielded to the republican arms, and the complete independence of the entire southern hemisphere, by the gallantry of its sons, must prove to Spain the utter hopelessness of any future attempt to fix her standard on the soil of Freedom.

The despatch of Don *Ramon Freire* to the President of the council of the Chilian government, dated at San Carlos de Chiloe, the 16th of January, gives a very minute and elaborate detail of all the movements of the army in its operations against the Royalists. The extreme length of the document prevents our giving a translation of it entire, and as a condensed view may perhaps be equally satisfactory we shall here introduce it.

On the 9th of January seeing that the weather would not permit them to enter the port of San Carlos, the squadron cast anchor in the English Roads, and immediately detached a small part of marines and soldiers under the command of Captain Frijole to take possession of the battery of Ca Corona, which was instantly effected. On the 10th at four o'clock in the afternoon a part of the army began to debark on the shore of Yuste and a small detachment under Colonel Santiago Aldunate took the road to Balcacura for the purpose of capturing the fort of the same name which defended the anchorage of the port of San Carlos, and the fleet was directed to cast anchor at Balcacura in order that the remainder of the army might debark at Lechagua. The embarkation was successfully effected by Admiral Blanco, under the fire of all the enemies batteries and six gun boats. On the 12th the soldiers joined the squadron and the best troops were selected to make the general descent next morning, and on the 13th the whole army marched to encounter the enemy, without having taken refreshments. On the 14th at two o'clock in the morning fourteen barges belonging to the squadron, under the command of Captain Bell, attacked the gun boats of the enemy and captured three of them, and on the same day at six o'clock in the afternoon the battle of Bellavista commenced which resulted in the total overthrow of the royal General Quintilla and the dispersion of all the forces under his command.

To prevent the further effusion of blood the following certainly very favorable articles of capitulation for the royal party, were agreed to, and which reflect great credit upon the humanity of General Freire, who had so completely humbled his adversary.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

FIRST. The province of Chiloe, with the territory it embraces, which is now in the power of the royal army, will be incorporated with the republic of Chili as an integral part thereof, and its inhabitants will enjoy the rights of Chilian citizens.

ARTICLE 2d. All the armaments, ammunition, standards, batteries, &c. which are now in the store houses of the Archipelago, as property belonging to the royal army, will be delivered to the General-in-chief of the army of the expedition from Chili.

ARTICLE 3d. To carry into effect the delivery of the articles expressed in the foregoing article, the General-in-chief of the royal army will order them to be conducted by the same individuals to the store house of Castro, and have them placed under the custody of two Commissioners, who will effect the delivery with due form to those whom the General-in-chief of the expedition may have appointed

ARTICLE 4th. The staff and troops which constitute the royal army, will have it in their power to go or to fix their establishments wherever they may think proper, subjecting themselves to the laws of the Republic, should they choose to reside in it.

ARTICLE 5th. Those chiefs and officers who should wish to depart from the Archipelago in virtue of the preceding article, must carry it into effect in the space of two months, counting from the date of the ratification of this treaty, having it in their power to preserve their uniforms, servants, swords, &c. for this period only.

ARTICLE 6th. The equipage, property and other estate, whether real or moveable, belonging to the royal army will be sacredly respected.

ARTICLE 7th. The same will take place with regard to the inhabitants who reside in the province.

ARTICLE 8th. The transportation of any individual, belonging to the royal army, desirous to be removed to any port, with his family and equipage, will be effected on account of the government of Chili, according to the rank of the individual.

ARTICLE 9th. All the prisoners of both armies will be immediately set at liberty, and will moreover enjoy the benefit of this capitulation.

ARTICLE 10. All the political opinions which may have been uttered, or preserved by each and every member, comprehended in this treaty, will be buried in oblivion, and will not in any manner affect their character in future.

ARTICLE 11. The authorities, persons holding any rank in the political or ecclesiastical career—the chiefs and officers as well as the bodies of militia of the province will remain in possession of the respective ranks which they now occupy, should they be willing to continue, and if they possess the necessary qualities to discharge their trust.

ARTICLE 12 The garrison or troops in service which may exist hereafter in this province, will be maintained at the expense of the republic of Chili.

ARTICLE 13. All the doubts which may arise with regard to the perfect understanding of the present treaty will be interpreted in favor of the royal army.

These articles were signed by the commissioners in the Fort of St. Antonio on the 18th of January 1826.

JOSE FRANCISCO GANA,
PEDRO P. ASTURUAGA.

I approve this treaty in all the thirteen articles which it contains.

TAMTAUCO, January 15, 1826.
ANTONIO DE QUINTANILLA.

Approved,
RAMON FREIRE.

FROM COLOMBIA.—To the politeness of Captain McGuire, of the fast sailing schooner John and Joseph, just arrived in thirteen days from Laguayra, we are indebted for a file of El Colombiano to the 30th March.

A dispatch from the Secretary of State dated in Bogota the first of March addressed to the intendant of the department of Venezuela, mentions that information had been received from various sources that the Spanish squadron at Havana was preparing with great activity for the purpose of making a military descent on some part of the coast of Colombia—it is thought that their intention is to disembark at some weak point and obtain such articles as would most annoy the Colombians. The communication is given to excite the vigilence of the intendant on the coast, to protect the assailable points, and secure the merchandize coming from sea.

The following is the most interesting article which we find in these papers:—

"By a Danish man of war lately arrived at La Guayra, we learn that a considerable French and Spanish squadron was lately seen off Martinique. Rumour is as usual busy in imputing their presence to the most ominous causes. It seems probable however, that the Spanish vessels, consisting of a line of battle ship, and two frigates, with some smaller vessels, is the squadron under the command of Admiral La Borde, which left Havana some time back to reconnoitre our ports, and more especially that of Carthagena, in consequence of the rumoured expedition preparing there against that island. The French ships, we imagine, must be the annual squadron which the French Government is in the habit of dispatching to the West Indies, with a view we conceive, of exercising and improving its navy.

A private letter from Saint Thomas however states, that the Governor of that island had received a letter from the Governor of Martinique, announcing that the former might shortly expect a visit from his friend, Admiral Duperre, on his voyage from Puerto Rico with a view of garrisoning that Island with French troops.—This arrangement we fear would bode us no good. It would essentially infringe on that neutrality to which France has bound herself, by placing the Spanish troops now in that Island, at the disposal of the Spanish Government; and the principal if once admitted, would doubtless extend itself to the Havana with still worse consequences to us.

From the Baltimore American.

BUENOS AYRES.

Official letter from William Brown, commander in chief of the Buenos Ayrean squadron, to the commandant general of the Navy.

Sir—I communicate to your excellency, with the most profound grief the events of this day. At 6, A. M. I sailed in pursuit of the enemy, and at half past 2 P. M. came up with them, in sight of Colonia, without however being accompanied by the *Balcarce* and the gun boats. I waited for them, but the weather did not permit them to come up. I then opened a fire upon the enemy, and compelled him to bear away. I also bore away, and then the action commenced. This corvette, "*The twenty-fifth of May*," was compelled to sustain singly, a very heavy fire from the three corvetts of the enemy for about one hour—the *National Congress*, *Argentine Republic*, *Belgrano*, and schr. *Sarandi* being to leeward, and could not therefore take part in the engagement.

"Seeing that the united fire of the enemy was directed against this vessel, I ordered her to join the rest of our squadron for the purpose of repairing the damages we had already sustained. In this I succeeded, but the slow progress of the gun boats and my anxiety to preserve them, brought on another engagement, which commenced at 5, P. M. On this occasion I was aided by the *National Congress*, because, as I passed her, I complained of her recent conduct.

"Our loss consists of one man killed, four wounded, and some injury done to vessel and rigging. But the circumstance I most regret is, my not being able to

take some of the enemy's vessels, which was prevented through a want of co-operation on the part of my squadron.

I highly commend the commander and officers of this vessel, the officers of marines, the surgeons, and also the entire crew. May God preserve your excellency, &c. On board the flag ship "*Twenfifth of May*," February 9, 1826, at 1-2 past 8, P. M.

W. BROWN."

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—By the British ship Marmion, Capt. Petrie, arrived at this port, London dates to the 20th of March, and Liverpool to the 22d have been received.

The King of Portugal died on the 9th of March.

The King of England has been ill.—The reports of his illness had an effect on the funds, and on the 16th of March his Physicians began to publish daily bulletins. The first was as follows:

Kings Lodge, Windsor Park, March 16, 1826.

The King has been for the last three weeks under the influence of gout, but on Monday last had also fever with symptoms of inflammation. The King was bled on Monday, and again on Tuesday with much relief.

His Majesty had less fever yesterday, and has still less to-day.

(Signed) *Henry Halford,*
Matthew John Tirney,
Henry Herbert Southey.

After this he grew worse, but the bulletin of the 20th March (the last received,) says, "His Majesty is convalescent."

The York Gazette reports that a lady just recovered from an illness of a few weeks has presented her physician with a check on her banker for £5000.

LONDON, March 22.

Death of the King of Portugal.—The Etoile dated yesterday, which we have received this morning by express, announces the above event, intelligence of which reached Paris by telegraphic despatch. The following are extracts.

"On the 4th inst. his Majesty was attacked with an appoplectic fit, together with epilepsy. On the 5th and 6th his malady increased to such a degree as to create the greatest alarm for his life.

"After the crisis of the 6th, His Majesty experienced no new attack till the 9th, when his malady returned with augmented violence, to which the king yielded, and laid down his life on the 10th, at six in the evening.

"At the departure of the courier, the Princess Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of the king acted as Regent.

"Lisbon was quite tranquil.

"We are enabled to state, that the legation of his Majesty the king of Portugal has not dispatched a courier to the Infant Don Miguel, who is at Vienna, to announce the illness of the king, his father, as a journal of this day asserts.

"It was not by the telegraph, as the journal Des Debats says, but by a courier sent to the Portuguese embassy, that the news of the late king's illness was received.

"John VI. King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil, was born May 13th, 1767. From 1792 he governed in the character of Regent, in the name of the queen his mother, who was afflicted with mental alienation. He succeeded her in 1817, and was crowned at Rio de Janeiro, to which place he had retired on the invasion of Portugal by Boneparte, who, in the hope of seizing his person, lost no time in proclaiming, that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign. John VI. while still but Prince of Brazil, married in 1790, the Infanta Charlotte Joachima, daughter of King Charles IV. of Spain.

"The Infanta Isabella Maria, who now acts as Regent, is the fourth daughter of John IV. She was born July 4, 1801.

"One of the papers asserts, that by the treaty of commerce between France and Brazils, the duties on French merchandize are reduced to 15 per cent. We think this journal is ill informed on this subject, and that the commerce of France will be placed on the footing of that of the most favoured nation, with probably, the single exception of Portugal.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

LETTERS FROM GREECE.

OFFICIAL.—*Camp of Saint Anne's near Lepanto, Jan.* 17, 1826.—I take the first opportunity of writing you the account of the late victory. On the 12th there was slight skirmish, in which the turks lost a number of their best men and officers, and fell back to the village. About 7 o'clock next morning the contest began with the outpost, which fell back into line. A large body of Mamelukes were charged by our cavalry, headed by Col. Berton, and totally routed. Our riflemen in front picked out the officers as they advanced to their post. Our artillery was served by French and English volunteers, who had orders not to fire till the Turks were within 200 yards. The enemy now endeavoured to turn our left wing, but were received at the point of the bayonet by Gen. La Fayette, our second in command. The battle now raged along the whole line with the most dreadful fury. The village of St. John was three times taken and retaken, with great slaughter; their second in command fell in the last attack when they gave up the contest, leaving 800 dead on the spot, besides prisoners and wounded. Gen. Geuras, at the head of the Corinthian brigade, carried the village of St. Anne's, and ordered a general attack, with the whole force, fled in every direction, leaving 3000 dead, 900 prisoners, 400 wounded, 2 Generals killed, 14 officers wounded, 25 taken, with 9 cannon, the Pacha's tent, 14 baggage and ammunition waggons, &c. Our loss was 800 killed and 700 wounded. A young man of the name of Herbert, took two standards, for which he was made Captain on the field: three other standards, were also taken. The Turkish force was ten thousand men, ours was seven thousand. Make all the haste you can to join us.—I hope the next will inform you that the Cross floats on the walls of Lepanto."

LETTER FROM COL. BERTON.—*Camp at Lepanto, Jan.* 25. 1826—Dear——, After the affair of the 12th, we had a fatiguing march in pursuit of the runaway Ibrahim Pacha, who was collecting his troops at Lepanto and Patras, and talking very largely of putting us all to the sword, but we saved his Highness the trouble by a signal defeat. We arrived under the walls of the above place, on the 20th, driving his picquets before us, and next morning blockaded the town.—Generals La Fayette and Delacrous having surveyed the ground, we began our trenches, in spite of a heavy fire from the town and castle. On the 22d, we were joined by 1500 French and Italian volunteers from Leghorn, consisting of lancers, hussars, &c. and a small battering train of eight 36 pounders and four mortars On the same night, two German officers deserted to us, and informed us of the Pacha's intent of attacking us in the morning with 15,000 horse and and foot. Our force was only 9,000.—At day break, the Turks advanced, covered by a heavy fire from the fortification with loud shouts of Alla and Mahomet. Our artillery and musquetry opened on them with tremendous effect, and in fifteen minutes the whole line was furiously engaged; our cavalry charged the enemy in grand style, cutting numbers of them into pieces. The battle had now raged 7 hours with the greatest obstinacy, when the fine convent of St. Mary's was blown up and 700 Turks with it; their line was now broken and routed, they flying in every direction to the town pursued by our cavalry to the gates; a part entered pell mell with them, but not being supported, cut their way out, only losing six men in that daring exploit. A party of our cavalry had nearly taken the Pacha prisoner, who was carried off the field wounded by a carbine ball in the breast. The enemy lost 4000 killed, 800 wounded, 2000 prisoners, 8 standards, 10 cannon, 6 ammunition waggons. Our loss was 2000 killed 400 wounded. General Gouras was slightly wounded in the head by a musket ball. The Turks had orders to give no quarter. They lost 125 officers. I forgot to inform you in my last, that the Pacha (Ibrahim's) son, and seraglio of ladies were taken.

B. BERTON."

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

Wednesday, April 19.—In the Senate yesterday the Bill altering the time of holding the session of the supreme Court of the United States was passed to a third reading. The resolution submitted by Mr. Branch, in relation to the power of the Executive to appoint certain public ministers, was taken up, when Mr. Mills spoke against it, and Mr. Randolph in favor.

In the House of Representatives, Messrs. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Garnsey, of New-York and Ingham of Pennsylvania, severally addressed the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the Panama Mission, the two former gentlemen being in favor of the Mission, and the last gentleman against it, Mr. Buchanan then offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. McLane, as a modification to his amendment. Some brief discussion took place on a motion that the Committee rise; and after that had succeeded, on another motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the resolutions. This last question, on which the ayes and noes were taken, was negatived by a vote of 79 to 108. A very general disposition to put an end to the discussion prevailed, and there is no doubt, the amendment of Mr. Buchanan had not been offered, that the debate would have been brought to a termination last night. It is understood, however that the question will be taken to day.

An interesting communication was received from the War Department on the subject of the Florida I-

Thursday, April 20.—In the Senate yesterday a good deal of discussion took place on the bill to authorise the claimants of certain lands in Florida, known as "Forbe's Purchase," to institute suits against the United States, which resulted in laying it on the table.

The Senate resumed at one o'clock, the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Branch in relation to the power of the President to appoint Public Ministers.—Mr. Randolph addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution until half past seven o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

PANAMA MISSION.

After the disposal of some preliminary business, on motion of Mr. Crowninshield, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Tomlinson, of Connecticut, in the chair.

The question being on the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, as amended by Mr. M'Lane, as modified by Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, then addressed the Committee at some length, against the amendment, and was succeeded by Messrs. Dorsey, of Maryland, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Sawyer of North Carolina, Worthington, of Maryland, and J. Johnson, of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, the Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, April 21.—In the Senate yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. Barton was adopted, Mr B. accompanying it with some appropriate explanatory remarks. A number of bills were passed to a third reading—for the relief of William P. Gould; for the relief of Otway Burns, for the erection of a Custom-House at Newport, R. I. for the ex-emption of the Students of the Colombian College from military; duty and for the appropriation of $6000 for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahouchie to Line Creek, in the State of Alabama.—The adoption of the new rule proposed by Mr. Benton, it thus appears, has a very salutary operation, by enabling the Senate to proceed in the consideration of private bills untill 1 o'clock, reserving the subsequent part of the day for the discussion of important subjects. The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed, and Mr. Harper. Mr. Tazewell, and Mr. Chandler, spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Lloyd against it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the question on the Panama Mission was decided, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. McLane's amendment was negatived. In the House, however, the question was again taken, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 99 to 94. On motion of Mr. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky. the House then adjourned. The motion pending when the House adjourned, was to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

Saturday, April 22.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.—The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the motion made by Mr. Powel of Virginia, on the preceding day, to lay the resolution and amendments on the subject of the mission to Panama on the table, was negatived, The question was then taken on the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as amended by Mr. McLane, and the resolution was negatived by a vote of 143 to 54.

The House then, on motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriation for the Mission. A proposition was made to amend the bill, by Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, by reducing the sum allowed for the outfit of Mr. Anderson, from $9000 to 4500, but it was not sustained. Mr. McDuffie then moved to strike out the enacting words, and spoke to some length on the subject, but after some explanations and rejoinders, the motion was negatived, (the ayes and noes being called,) by a vote of 133 to 61.—The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

Monday, April 24.—In the Senate on Saturday, the bill authorising a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was read a third time and passed. The bill making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due for public lands, and two private bills were also passed. The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Panama mission was received, and on motion of Mr. Noble, read a second time, and referred. A bill was reported by Mr. Harrison, for the erection of an Arsenal at St. Louis A resolution was submitted by Mr. Berrien, relative to the expediency of making further provision for the friends and followers of General William M'Intosh. The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution, and after some conversation, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, spoke against the resolution until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, offered a resolutions expressive of the opinion of the House, that in rejecting the resolution as to the expediency of the mission to Panama, as amended by Mr. M'Lane, it did not surrender the principle of that amendment; but on the motion of Mr M'Duffie, he withdrew the resolution before any discussion or decision could take place.

During the brief discussion which took place on Friday, when the Panama appropriation Bill was under consideration, it was stated that when Commissioners were appointed to go to Ghent, the President transmitted to our Minister at St. Petersburg, the money usually given for a full outfit. This was transmitted from the contingent fund at the disposal of the President, and when this sum was subsequently cut down by the decision of the House to $4,500, (instead of $9,000,) the Attorney General decided that the Minister was not bound to refund the surplus.

On Saturday in reference to this matter, Mr. Floyd, of Va. introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any opinion of the Attorney General respecting the right of a foreign minister to retain money which had been advanced to him by the President as an outfit, beyond the sum appropriated by law.

The bill making appropriation for the mission to Panama was finally passed by a vote of 134 to 60, after some very brief remarks against it by Messrs. Lecompt, M'Duffie and Houston.

Tuesday, 25.—The amendments of the Senate to the Judiciary Bill came up yesterday in the House of Representatives, and were the subject of a discussion which seems to indicate that the debate on that subject will be revived, and may possibly be so far extended as to preclude any final disposition of the bill during the present session. The amendments of the Senate, it will be recollected by our readers, alter the bill in two material features: The first is a new arrangement of the Circuits, by which Ohio and Kentucky are thrown into the same instead of into two different circuits, as was proposed in the bill from the House: and the second is a provision which makes it obligatory on each Judge in the Western Circuits to reside within his own circuit. The Judiciary Committee of the House are unanimous in their opposition to these amendments—and there is little probability, we think, that the House will concur in them; and should the Senate finally adhere, as from the strong vote in that body for the amendments would seem probable, the bill must be lost. The debate of yesterday was arrested by a motion of Mr. Bartlett, of N. H. to lay the amendments on the table, and print them for consideration.

VARIETY.

THE CREEK TREATY.—The new Treaty of cession and purchase, made in this city with the deputies of the Creek nation of Indians, in January last, and submitted to the Senate by the President on the 31st of that month, was ratified and confirmed by the Senate on Friday last, together with the supplemental article subsequently agreed on, by which, it is understood, the wishes of the Senate of Georgia have been so fully met, as to induce the hope that all dissatisfaction felt in that state, at the abrogation of the former treaty, will be dissipated. We have reason to believe that the efforts of the Executive, and especially of that officer of it, (the Secretary of War,) to whose province the management of the affair particularly belonged, were never directed with more zeal and assiduity to any object, than to the satisfactory adjustment of the embarrassing difficulties which grew out of the former treaty. These efforts produced the treaty of January, by which about nine tenths of the territory in question, was obtained for Georgia. To the further concession obtained by the supplemental article, the friends of peace and harmony—the country at large—are indebted, it is said, to the exertions and influence over the Indian delegates, of Mr. Benton of the Senate. *Nat. Intl.*

ROBBERY—Between ten o'clock on Saturday night and five o'clock on Sunday morning, the store of Mr. Hansell, watchmaker on the south side of Market street near Seventh, was stripped of the whole of its contents, watches, Jewelry and silver spoons, to the value of between four and five thousand dollars. To get into the store the robbers had to break through five locks; and though one of the watchmen in going his round heard them at work he did not interrupt their labors, supposing the noise to be made by some of the family. *Philadelphia Aurora.*

Manslaughter.—The trial of young Tayloe, chargod with dirking a fellow student at the Kinderhook Academy, some few months since, of which wound he died, and indicted for manslaughter, closed at Hudson, on Saturday evening, and about 7 o'clock on Monday morning the jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty*, and recommended a pardon on condition that he leaves the state. The trial occupied three days. Counsel for the people, Wilkeson, District Attorney, and Jordan—for prisoner, Williams, Oakley, and Butler.

EXPLOSION.—A powder mill belonging to Mr. Whipple, of Chelmsford, Mass. was blown up on Saturday before last. The explosion is supposed to have originated from the friction of one of the mortars, or from improper substance accidentally intermingled with the materials then in the process of pulverization.—It produced a tremendous report. Looking in that direction we saw an immense volume of smoke, rising slowly, and gradually changing its colors from the blackness of a thunder cloud to white, till at length it melted away in the pure air.—The immense force of gunpowder is no where presented to our sight in a more tangible shade than in this instance. The roof of the building was carried whole a considerable distance in the air, and was thus seen at first above the cloud of smoke. The timbers and boards were thrown in every direction, and broken and shattered into every imaginable shape. From viewing the spot it would seem impossible that a human being could escape instant destruction. Yet we understand that the man was not rendered so insensible but that, upon perceiving his clothes to have caught fire he could plunge into the river to extinguish it.

Merrimack Journal.

The East Florida Herald states that large companies are forming for the purpose of buying up all the lands, that are capable of producing the *Sugar Cane*, which will be the great staple, and which in the hands of enterprise, will be more valuable to the United States than the rich mines of South America. We understand that Col. Dummett, at Tomoko, has planted forty five acres of sugar cane, and contemplated making sixty hogsheads of sugar next fall. Industry and perseverance will certainly lead to independence. If in the West India Islands the planter is well paid for his crop at $4 per cwt. is it not certain that an average price of $8 in Florida, gives to it superior advantages over every other portion of country.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. April 14.

The Steam Boat.—On Wednesday evening last just as the orb of day was hiding in the west, we were greeted by the appearance of the Steam Boat CODORUS, turning the point below the Borough.—The discharges of cannon and hearty cheers of the people, mingling with the sound of martial music, and the peals of several bells, proclaimed the approach of the first Steam Boat that had ever visited the shores of Wyoming. It cast anchor opposite the borough a little before dark, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, who assembled to witness its arrival.—Next morning a company of about 60 gentlemen boarded her at Wilkesbarre, and sailed up to 'Squire Myer's at Forty Fort, about three miles distant. In this journey it had to encounter nearly a half mile of strong ripples, and what is called —Falls. It performed the trip in one hour and 18 minutes. After tarrying a short time it returned to Wilkesbarre in 33 minutes, against a severe wind, with an increased number of passengers. At half past 1 she again anchored at Wilkesbarre, and about 3 o'clock Mr. Elgar, the principal of the boat, and 70 or 80 citizens sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by O. Potter.

This experiment entitles Mr. Elgar to much credit and esteem, and we heartily wish him a pleasant journey to the head waters of the Susquehanna, the place we believe, of destination. The greatest difficulty to be encountered is in procuring wood—people along the river should have this article in readiness. Dry pine and pine knots, are best and are plenty.

Mr. Elgar we understand intends tarrying here until Monday, which will afford the inhabitants generally an opportunity of witnessing the movements of a Steam Boat on the waters of the Susquehanna.

[Democrat.

A gentleman residing on the North Branch informs, that 150,000 bushels of wheat came out of the Chemung, a tributary of that branch, the present spring, and descended the Susquehanna. The North Branch opens into the prime of the wheat country of the state of New York.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

HAMILTON, Ohio, April 6.

Awful Visitation!—Never before has it become our painful duty to record so distressing a circumstance as that which occurred yesterday—a circumstance which has caused a general gloom to pervade our town and has caused feelings that will not soon be erased from the minds of our citizens. Between ten and eleven o'clk. A. M. during a severe thunder storm, the chimney of Mr. James Boal, was struck by lightening, and the electric fluid descending, caused the instantaneous death of no less than four individuals; thus in a moment bereaving Mr. Boal of an affectionate wife, and two lovely children, one about 5, and the other 3 years of age; and widowed mother (Mrs. Petrine) of a daughter, in the bloom of life.

Four others were in the room at the time, three of Mr. Boal's children, and a daughter of Mrs. M'Carren who providentially escaped with but slight injury.

The scene that presented itself a short time after the fatal event, defies description: four lifeless bodies in different parts of the house—the consternation and sorrow depicted on every countenance—the bustle caused by indefatigable exertions of the physicians and other citizens, to effect a resusitation—together with the bursts of grief from those bereft of their greatest earthly treasure, their relatives and friends, produced indescribable sensations: and we leave to the imagination of our readers to picture to themselves a scene at once so awful and distressing.

A young Rogue.—The sum of $4,000 which had been taken from a letter deposited in the New York post office on the 24th ult. addressed to the Cashier of the New England Bank at Boston, has been recovered. The theft has been fixed upon a lad of 14 years of age, employed as an assistant by one of the letter carriers of the New York office.

It was rumoured on Saturday in Philadelphia, that Colonel Burr had proceeded to Washington, with the intention to call Mr. Randolph to account, for having termed him a *scoundrel* in one of his speeches in the Senate, which has been published in most of the newspapers.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1826.

To Correspondents.—We have concluded not to publish the communication signed "Xquum," for reasons which we will make known to the writer, if he will give us a call.

"K." will appear next week.

A three day Meeting will take place at the Protestant Church (known by the name of Handy's Church) on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 11th, 12th and 13th of May next, at which time and place the Rev. Mr. Deshiel and other ministers from Baltimore, are expected to attend.

On Tuesday last, agreeably to previous notice, the ceremony of Consecrating Winder Lodge, No. 78, and installing its officers, was performed Seldom, if ever, have so many persons been encircled by the bounds of our village.

The Lodge convened at 8 o,clock A M at their Hall in Chestertown, when they were visited by the deputation from the Grand Lodge of Maryland and many of the Fraternity who had attended from various parts of the Peninsula to participate in the ceremonies of this "most ancient and honourable institution."

At ten o'clock, about a hundred brethern, accompanied by a band of musicians from Baltimore, and adorned with the banners and *paraphernalia* of the Grand Lodge, moved in procession thro' the town to the church. The usual morning service of the church, was succeeded by a profound and eloquent sermon addressed to the Fraternity by the Rev. Dr. Clowes, illustrative of the character of "the Holy St. John the Evangelist"—a name dear and sacred to the masonic family, an oration was then pronounced by Richard W. Ringgold, Esq. a member of Winder Lodge, which for its purity of style, elegance of diction and nobleness of sentiment, was justly admired and feelingly applauded by the most crowded assemblage ever known to have been contained within those sacred walls. The investiture of the officers with their respective jewels, and the consecration of the Lodge ensued this truly beautiful address—a ceremony as deeply solemn and impressive as any we ever witnessed, and which we are fully persuaded was duly felt and appreciated by all who viewed it, and were within hearing of the charges delivered by the Grand officers performing this duty The scene in the church was closed by prayer, and the members of the fraternity returned in procession to their Hall, the band playing the march of their much lamented Grand Master, Gen. W. H. Winder.

We have never been present in any assembly where order and harmony were more strictly preserved, than on this occasion, by a large and respectable audience whose cheerful countenances gave undoubted evidence of gratified feelings: a spirit of peace and good will to many, seemed to be the ruling principle of all.

The Lodge being closed, all the brethern repaired to the banqueting room, prepared for their reception by Mr. William Sims, where during the time of refreshment and convivial enjoyment, hilarity and mirth, the same good feeling was evidenced and the same good order observed. We feel truly happy in saying that no one occurrence served to interrupt or mar the general flow of festivity on this joyous occasion. The "glorious sun" shed his departing rays from the west, and the day was closed in harmony and love.

On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock the deputation proceeded from their lodgings in company with the members of Winder Lodge, and embarked in the General La Fayette, carrying with them the sincere good will of our citizens, and the affectionate adieu of many true "free and accepted masons." When a few rods from the wharf the grand honours were given with three cheers from the quarter deck of this beautiful vessel as she glided majestically on, which were duly answered from the shore, the band striking up Burns' Farewell. When the sweet and harmonious strain was hushed in the distance, the brethren dispersed with feelings of brotherly love, and departed each to his own home.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A HINT TO THE "CITIZEN."

Would it not be well to make our Magistrates and Constables *swear to observe their oaths of office?* Would not this have a tendency to remedy the evils of which the Citizen so loudly and so justly complains? Let the Citizen, provided he be a justice of the peace, place himself in a convenient situation on the next Sabbath with his Constables, and commit all offending persons, "negroes and white boys" to jail. My word for it, he will not have to repeat this act of power more than once. TOWN.

Mr. EDITOR—Having understood that some members of the board of Commissioners have taken offence at the article in the last Telegraph under the signature of "Myself," the writer thinks it his duty to come forward and make *amende honorable*. According to the laws of honour, any person who gives offence is as much bound to apologise, as the person aggrieved is to demand satisfaction. In obedience to this, the writer declares that he did not mean to cast any odium on the Board of Commissioners. As individuals, they have his confidence and the confidence of the town. But he honestly differs from them with regard to the propriety of paying such large salaries to the bailiffs. The bailiffs, he knows, have a legal existence—they are Charter officers and cannot be destroyed but by an alteration of the act of Incorporation. But the Commissioners can reduce their salaries to one dollar if they please.

What are the duties of these officers? To preserve order and enforce obedience to the laws. Let me ask—are not our civil officers, the magistrates and constables, bound to do these things? We have then a double set of officers, whose duties are precisely the same—a sure way to make all of them negligent and ensure disrespect and disobedience to legislative provisions. The act of Incorporation has now been in existence at least 12 years. In this time about $1000 have been paid to bailiffs—This statement may not be exact—but the writer, although he does not recollect precisely the time when the law was enacted and when the reduction in the bailiffs' salaries was made, thinks that his calculation approximates to the truth. Suppose that this money had been appropriated to paving and other improvements of the streets, would not this have been more beneficial to the citizens than any security derived from the vigilance of the bailiffs?

By referring to the Prospectus of the Telegraph, it will be seen that you have reserved to yourself the right of expressing your opinions of public men and public measures. This liberty is of course, extended to others. If denied, the liberty of the Press, so carefully provided for by the Constitution and secured by succeeding legislative enactments, is gone.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

GEOGRAPHICAL LESSON.

The small island, eight miles from Bombay,
The city strong, whence ladies get hats of straw or hay,
The country, for which the mighty Cæsar and Pompey fought,
The town, near which, Hannibal by Scipio was beat and caught,
The mountain, on which Noah's sacred bark did rest,
The island, whose first syllable implies a gay young lady drest,
The country against which, for freedom we did fight,
The three Taverns on the Appian way, we write,
The island, on which, at last Boneparte was quiet,
The present name, of the city styled Ezion-Geber, in holy writ,
The city in Africa famed for Catos' death and wit,
The city in Spain from which fine orang's came
The city, in Naples destroy'd by Vesuvius lava—name—

Having answered each line correctly and well
You'll have for your pains the initials of a belle. MILLINGTONIAN.

FRIGATE BRANDYWINE.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday, says—"that the United States frigate Brandywine, Capt, Reid, anchored off Sandy Hook yesterday morning, and Lieuts. Cooke and Pettigrew, and Mr. Powel, came up to town in a pilot boat.—From one of these gentlemen, we learn that the Brandywine left port Mahon on the 20th February. The Erie sloop of war, Capt. Deacon, sailed a few days ago for the archipelago. The residue of the squadron, under the command of Commodore Rodgers, was to sail in a few days on a cruize. The officers and crew were in good health. The Brandywine touched at Gibraltar and sailed thence on the 10th ult. About 10 days since, spoke one of the packet ships from New York for Havre.

Officers on board the Brandywine—Capt. Reid, Lieuts. Dulany, Tatnall, Freeton, Shubrick, Farranut, Martson, Cooke, Pettigrew, English, and Randolph—Midshipmen Ogden, Morris, Irving, Willis, Mull, Davis, Barron, Landner, Ingersoll, Cutting, Monry, Gay, and Powel—Surgeons Burchmore, and Planstead—Purser Cox, and Sailing Master Peck, who are all well.

The appropriations made for the support of the Military and Naval establishments of Great Britain, for the current year, are, for the army £7,747,000; for the navy, £6,135,000; for the ordnance, £1,754,000; and £2,800,000, for the Half-pay: making an aggregate of £18,436,000, or nearly eighty-two millions of dollars. Among the miscellaneous appropriations for the year, we notice the following: For salaries of officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, £23,000; for expense of said Houses, £20,300; for Printing act of Parliament, bills, &c. £109,324; for stationary, &c. £102,060; for printing the records of the kingdom, for the present, £7,500; for preparing an index to twenty volumes of the journals of the House of Commons, £10,180; for secret services, £56,000.

The steamboat Codorus, when last heard from, was at Oswego, upwards of 240 miles above Harrisburg. There was no difficulty in the way of this boat's passing into Otsego lake.

Summary justice was recently inflicted on a man who was in the habit of beating his wife. He was seized by two stout women and plunged into the river. On the first plunge the old fellow was determined not to give up his right to beat his wife whenever she needed it—on the second plunge he wavered—on the third he gave up his right and implored for mercy He was set at liberty by the women on condition that he would in future behave like a man, which he pledged himself to do.

Extract of a letter, dated
HAVANA, April 6.

"At present every thing appears to be quiet here—the Spanish Squadron commanded by Commodore Laborde, consisting of 6 frigates and some smaller vessels, sailed about six weeks since, supposed to be destined for Carthagena, they have not been heard of since, at least not officially—There was a rumour in town this morning that they had been decoyed into Carthagena, under the impression that there was a party in their favour, which was to take possession of the battery, under which they were to anchor, and display to them a signal for coming in, but the conspiracy was discovered by the government before the squadron made its appearance, and two or three hundred of the party were shot—The government succeeded in getting the signal fixed upon, and when the squadron appeared off the battery, displayed it at the point selected for the purpose—They then stood in and anchored, when the battery opened upon and succeeded in capturing the whole squadron—How far this report is true it is impossible to say—Commodore Laborde is a very intelligent and able officer, and if he has suffered as report says there is no doubt but that he defended his squadron well They had troops on board when they sailed, said to be for the south side of the Island, but the impression is now that they have not been landed there, but were intended to man the battery at Carthagena had they succeeded—This report carries some probability with it, as the expedition was kept a profound secret here. The Governor General Vives, I am informed, entertains some serious apprehensions as to the safety of the squadron which has, in some measure, given a confirmation to the report detailed to you above. A seventy four and frigate from Spain, are daily looked for here, which will give them a great superiority over the Patriots; and an attack may be looked for on some part of the Patriots possession, should this report of the loss of the squadron be untrue There are now from eight to ten thousand troops on the island, all in fine order, and the people here appear to be well satisfied with the government. Its strength in fortifications is immense, and should the Patriots make any attempt here, it will cost them great bloodshed.

The Constellation arrived here on the 27th ult. after a cruise of upwards of 50 days on the south side of the island, between Cape Antonio and the east end of the island of Pines. The ship has been much amired by all who have visited her and she has lost but one man since she left the U. S. by death—he had for a long time suffered under a pulmonary complaint."

THE BURMESE WAR.

The ship Hamilton Captain Sever, arrived at Boston from Calcutta, whence she sailed about the 18th December, brings the important information that official advices were received at Calcutta of an action having taken place between the Burmese and the English, in which the *latter* were defeated with great loss. The particulars of this action will be looked for with much interest, as we believe it is the first instance, in this war, that the natives have gained any important advantage over their oppressors. In this light only, can the British be viewed in their unhallowed attempts to wrest the country from its original possessors, and persons at a distance, who are uninfluenced by prejudice, will feel satisfaction on being informed that the English army has received a check from the valor of the native troods.—*Balt Gaz.*

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Among the sentences in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Oneida County, N. Y. last month, was that of Nathan Wright, whose case is thus stated in the Utica Intelligencer:—

"This man with his brother Peter, (who called himself Samuel Knowles) was on a *"pilgrimage"* to Ellisburgh or Canada, or some other place; and in order to pay their expenses during the journey, took with them a number of *copper* dollars *white washed*. In Trenton, Nathan being somewhat thirsty, called at a tavern, while Peter proceeded on his way, and passed one of them for some whiskey, and received seven shilings in change.—They had not gone far before the landlord became sick of his bargain, (copper dollars not being a legal tender in Trenton,) whereupon he pursued the gentlemen and brought them back. Upon examination 30 or 40 of the counterfeit dollars, and about 90 dollars in counterfeit bank bills were found upon Peter.

On the trial of Peter, Nathan testified fully to his own guilt, said he was recently from Canada, and bought the counterfeit money there for three crowns. He further testified that Peter was entirely innocent, that he gave him the money to carry in order to shield himself; that Peter really supposed it was good, and that he (Nathan) told him so.

"Peter was acquitted. Nathan pleaded guilty to the indictment against him, and was sentenced to the state prison at hard labor for *fourteen years.*"

POISONING.

ALLENTOWN, April 20.—A lamentable circumstance took place in Springfield township, Buck's county, on one day last week in the family of Mr. Jonas Kirk.—We understand that he and his wife had gone from home and had left their family, consisting of small children, to keep house; Mrs. Kirk had on many occasions been in the habit of giving them the root calamus, and the inexperienced little sufferers finding some roots which their father had procured for the bite of the snake, had mistaken it for calamus and eat plentifully thereof, which caused the death of one shortly thereafter, and two others remain dangerously ill, and recovery uncertain.—*Repub.*

The Elizabeth City Star says, several runaway negroes, lately associated themthemselves together in Perquimans county, and shot at some men while travelling on the public road, besides committing numerous other depredations; upon which the militia were ordered out to take them near Bennett's Creek, in Gates county, and fired upon them one of whom they killed; the other made his escape, though severely wounded, as they traced him a considerable distance by the blood.

PRICES CURRENT
IN BALTIMORE.

FLOUR, Superfine, Howard-st.	4 37
city mills, standard quality,	4 00
Susquehanna,	4 00
GRAIN, Indian Corn, per bushel,	68 a 71
Wheat,	81 a 84
Rye.	65 a 70
Oats,	40 a 42
Beans, white,	1 70
WHISKEY, 1st proof, per gal.	29
FEATHERS,	32

DIED,

In this county on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. MARY WILSON, wife of Col. Thomas Wilson.

This amiable and pious woman has been taken off in the prime of life, by a severe protracted suffering accasioned by a pulmonary disease. She was beloved by all who knew her, for her beneficence and charity; she possessed in an eminent degree, all those social and endearing virtues which throw such a halo of endearments around the character of the affectionate wife and tendor mother. When health declined and the harbinger of another world began to approach, and proclaim "prepare to meet thy God," she bowed submissively to the awful mandate; and being firm in faith through prayer, she was enabled to say, "thy will be done." In this happy frame of mind she resigned her soul into the hands of Him who gave it.

Gig For Sale.

For sale, on accommodating terms, a good second hand Gig—For particulars apply to James E. Barroll, Esq. or to.

WM. SIMS.

Chestertown, April 28.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, for whom libera wages will be given. Apply to the PRINTER.

April 14. 3t.

WRITING PAPER

OF an excellent quality, just received and for sale at this office.

April 28.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the court house in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday the 28th and 29th instant, and on every succeeding Friday & Saturday, during the month of May next—on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th May, the supervisors for the public roads will be appointed—applications will be received by the Clerk until that period. The Trustees for the education of poor children are desired to make their returns as soon as practicable, and all persons having business with the said Court are requested to attend.

By order,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*

April 28.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell the following property of Mr. Saml. Reed, viz:

All that part of a Lot of ground situate in the upper part of Chestertown and designated on the plot of the said town by the No. 60; there are on the lot two dwelling houses, one a good and commodious brick house, and the other a frame house, a well of excellent water, and other improvements—and also two College lots, Nos. 43 and 44, they are well enclosed, and on one of them is a convenient dwelling house.

Any person wishing to purchase the above lots or either of them, will apply to

JOSEPH WICKES, 4th.

Chestertown, April 28. 4t

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 24, 1826.

On application of Maria Medford, executrix of Macall Medford, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April, 1826.

L.S.

Test. F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of Oct. next, they may othewise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th, of April, 1826.

MARIA MEDFORD,
Executrix of M. Medford.

Chestertown, April 28.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 24, 1826.

On application of Margaret Numbers, Administratrix of Thomas Numbers, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April. 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1826.

MARGARET NUMBERS,
Adm'trix of Thomas Numbers,

Chestertown, April 28.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anns' county, will be exposed at public sale, on Thursday the 11th May next, at Cover-Fields, the late residence of of William Hemsley, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, farming utensils, corn, household furniture and sundry other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a number of servants having a term of years to serve.

For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M and terms more particularly then stated.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A. of William Hemsley.

April 21.



POETICAL.

TO DEATH.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF GLUCK.)

Methinks it were no pain to die,
On such an eve, when such a sky
  O'er canopies the west:
To gaze my till on yon calm deep,
And, like an infant fall to sleep
  On earth, my mother's breast.

There's peace and welcome in yon sea,
Of endless blue tranquility,
  These clouds are living things—
I trace their veins of liquid gold,
I see them solemnly unfold
  Their soft and fleecy wings.

These be the angels that convey
Us weary children of a day,
  Life's tedious nothing o'er,
Where neither passions come nor woes,
To vex the genius of repose
  On Death's majestic shore.

No darkness there divides the sway
With startling dawn and dazzling day:
  But gloriously serene
Are the interminable plains;—
One fix'd eternal sunset reigns
  O'er the wide silent scene.

I cannot doff all human fear,—
I know thy greeting is severe
  To this poor shell of clay;
Yet come, Oh death! thy freezing kiss
Emancipates! thy rest is bliss!
  I would I were away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARACTER OF A TRUE FRIEND.

Concerning the man you call your friend—tell me will he weep with you in the hour of distress? Will he faithfully reprove you to your face, for actions for which others are ridiculing or censuring you behind your back? Will he dare to stand forth in your defence, when detraction is secretly aiming its deadly weapons at your reputation? Will he acknowledge you with the same cordiality, and behave to you with the same friendly attention, in the company of your superiors in rank and fortune, as when the claims of pride and vanity do not interfere with those of friendship? If misfortune and losses should oblige you to retire into a walk of life, in which you cannot appear with the same distinction, or entertain your friends with the same liberality as formerly, will he still think himself happy in your society, and, instead of gradually withdrawing himself from an unprofitable connexion, take pleasure in professing himself your friend, and cheerfully assist you to support the burden of your afflictions? When sickness shall call you to retire from the gay and busy scenes of the world, will he follow you into your gloomy retreat, listen with attention to your "tale of symptoms," and minister the balm of consolation to your fainting spirit? And lastly, when death shall burst assunder every earthly tie, will he shed a tear upon your grave, and lodge the dear remembrance of your mutual friendship in his heart as a treasure never to be resigned? The man who will not do all this, may be your companion; your flatterer; your seducer; but, depend upon it, he is not your friend.—*Dr. Enfield.*

I will venture to affirm, that Religion with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyments, than the uncontroulable dominion of any one vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as passion, so exacting as the world, nor so despotic as fashion.—Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life as rigorously as avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease as ambition? Or such renunciations of our quiet as pride? Does Devotion murder sleep like dissipation? Does she destroy health like intemperance? Does she annihilate fortune like gaming? Does she embitter life like discord, or abridge it like duelling? Does Religion impose more vigilance than suspicion? or half as many mortifications as vanity? Vice has her martyrs: and the most austere and self denying ascetic, never tormented himself with such cruel severity as that with which envy lacerates her unhappy votaries, worldly honour obliges us to be at the trouble of resenting injuries; but religion spares us that inconvenience, by commanding us to forgive them; and by this injunction consults our happiness no less than our virtue, for the torment of constantly hating any one must be at least equal to the sin of it. If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of religion, even in the article of pleasure.

Miss Hannah Mores's works.

There is scarcely any character in which nature has not sown some pleasing and some useful qualities. It ought to be the endeavor of every man to discover what these really are, and to bend all his efforts to the cultivation and improvement of these, rather than to the importation of exotics, which will always languish. Study what you are, rather than what you wish to be; assist the real characteristics of nature, and do not attach imaginary excellence to any endeavors to excel in a line for which nature never intended you. Swift has remarked, that no man ever made a good figure who mistook his talents, nor an ill one who understood them. This would indeed be a golden rule, if it were but universally believed and adopted. We should not then have poets in spite of nature, men of fashion with all their native awkwardness about them, and men of genius who possess of the character only an assumed eccentricity.

Literary Leisure.

Remarkable Eruption.—In Calais, a town adjoining Montpelier, Vermont, an eruption took place about ten days ago by which a large quantity of earth was thrown from the side of the hill, and near its base, leaving a cavity which measures twelve feet in depth, on the upper side, six rods in length, and forty feet wide.—Large trees were growing upon the spot, which were removed with such force, as to cause them to fall with their tops up the hill, although, while standing, they leaned down the hill nearly thirty degrees from a perpendicular point. The ground was frozen nearly two feet deep, and was broken in a perpendicular point. Large stones weighing from three to four hundred pounds were thrown thirty rods, and one, which our informant thinks will weigh between five and ten hundred, was thrown about eight rods. The force must have been great, as the explosion was heard at considerable distance. The fissures in the rocks, at the bottom, and on the sides of the cavity, are barely large enough to admit a man's hand. The cause of this explosion is unknown. Some suppose it to have been effected by water—but this is not very probable, although there was, undoubtedly, a considerable quantity of water. Yet the explosion being instantaneous, there must have been some invisible cause of eruption. It furnishes a subject for the investigation of the philosopher, and cannot fail to excite the attention of the curious.

[*Vermont Patriot.*

To Wash Woolen Goods.—The art of washing woolen things, so as to prevent them from shrinking is one of the many desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded—and it is therefore with satisfaction that we now explain this simple process to our readers. All description of woolen goods should be well washed with soap in very hot water, and as soon as the article has been cleansed, instantly immerse it in cold water: let it be wrung and hung up to dry, *probatum est.*

Kentucky Gazette.

CURE FOR TETTER OR RING WORM.

After I had the tetter for nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars worth of celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin, repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to take some Blood Root, (called also Red Root, Indian Paint, &c.) slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquid. I suppose the vinegar extracted the strength out of the root, for in a few days the dry scruf was removed, and my diseased hand appeared as whole as the other. I could scarcely believe that a perfect cure was so speedily accomplished by this simple remedy; but as nearly two years have passed without the least appearance of its return, I need no longer doubt the fact, and for the benefit of others, I wish the value of the Red Root to be more generally known.

"It grows about a foot high in rich woodland, and flowers in April. The leaf is roundish and deeply indented, somewhat like the white oak leaves—stems naked, supporting single flowers, blossoms white. When the fresh root, which is about the size of the little finger and blood red, is broken, a juice issues in large drops resembling blood."

[*Ewell's Medical Companion.*

SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS.

The following decision of a Court in Rhode Island is important. Many persons have been imposed upon by the specious and dazzling prospectussus, circulated for the publication of new works, which productions when they appeared have been found to correspond in no degree with the previous announcement, and frequently to be absolutely worthless.—Yet the subscribers have generally considered that insomuch as they had entered their names, they are bound to pay for and receive them 'with all their imperfections.' The subsequent case detailed in the Rhode Island American, shows that he who undertakes to publish, is as firmly bound to fulfil his part of the contract as he that subscribes.

At a Justices Court held at the State House in Newport R. I. on the 3d inst. an action was tried, brought by Fenner vs., Eddy, for the amount of subscriptions to a certain "new and complete Biographical Dictionary, containig the lives and characters of 10,000 persons of all countries, and a sketch of living characters." The ground of objection on the part of the defendant, was that the volume did not correspond with the terms of the prospectus. That instead of giving the lives, or even prominent incidents of the lives of eminent characters, it gave in many parts, only the date of birth and death; that it was defective and erroneous, and instanced the date of Perry's death; and the manner of Murat's Massacre. That the paper was poor, and the binding too slight to admit of its being a useful book, even for reference—and that the promised frontispiece of 20 portraits was altogether deceptive, containing in no instance any thing like a likeness.

The plaintiff argued that the book was well bound and printed—that it did contain the requisite number of notices and sketches—that no subscriber could have expected the whole lives of 10,000 characters in a duodecimo volume of 400 pages. That it was what the prospectus purported it to be, a Dictionary, and that it contained notices of all distinguished men from Adam (for he had looked no farther) down to the present day. From Confucious ('the Chinese Philosopher') down to Logan, ('the American Savage') and that the plaintiff had conformed in all things to the prospectus and that it was a cheap book at the price asked.

The Court, in giving its opinion, said that the book did not answer the description given in the prospectus—it was slightly and insufficiently bound—was defective in portraits—in many instances instead of a full biography of individuals, it contained the brief epitaph of 'born and died' naming the years—that the case was in the nature of a contract, and both parties were bound to fulfil it. Judgement was accordingly given for the defendant with costs, by which decision, it is stated, about forty subscribers in Newport will escape imposition.

A writer in the Richmond Compiler, says, "the name of the distinguished man, who is emphatically styled the Liberator of South America, is often pronounced, and I hope will long be so, with respect and veneration by every friend of liberty. But it is generally pronounced wrong. It accented on the *first* syllable, when it should be on the *second*, with the sound of the *i* like *e* long. The correct accent and sound are Boleevar and not Bolivar. The capital of Colombia also is Bogotu, and the town where the Congress of South America is now in session, is Panama; both should be accented on the *last* syllable, and the sound of the *a* at the end of them is like the sound of *a* in *father.*"

From the Sierra Leone Gazette.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.—His Majesty's ship Brazen, Captain Willes, sailed on Thursday last, for the Bights of Benin and Biafra. Captains Clapperton and Pearce, with Messrs. Morrison and Dickson, who came out in the Brazen, went down in her, and will be landed at such part of the coast, as circumstances may render most advisable. Their object will then be to reach Soccatoo, where Captain Clapperton resided some time last year, when in the interior with Major Denham. We had much conversation with him, and were much gratified with his statements. They confirm (what we are sure will be more apparent the more we become acquainted with the country that the centre of Africa is far advanced in civilization; that the further the negro is removed from the baneful effects of the slave trade—the contamination of the coast—the more he is raised in the scale of humanity, the more intelligent, honest and industrious does he become. We understand that on reaching Soccatoo, some of the party will remain to form more intimate relation with that extraordinary sovereign, Sultan Bello, and endeavour to establish a safe and permanent communication between Socatoo and the coast: whilst others will visit the Niger, trace its course and follow it to the sea: with other excursions for the benefit of science and extension of knowledge.

We were favoured with a view of a map containing the late discoveries of Major Denham and Captain Clapperton, from which it seems nearly certain, that the Niger, or Joliba, passing within a short distance of Socatoo, flows into the Bight of Benin, and we have no doubt, forms Lagos and the rivers round it. If so, what an important opening is made into the interior of Africa! With the exception of the rapids of Yaouree, a steam vessel may traverse this immense continent from the Bight of Benin to the Foulah country—a water communication scarcely equalled in any other part of the world.

We were much gratified with Captain Clapperton's account of the extent and neatness of the fences and plantations in the interior especially of cotton and indigo, and the care with which they are kept clear of weeds. We are also struck with the circumstance, that all the gold carried to Timbuctoo and Soccatoo is brought from the west and south west,—a strong corroboration of what is always stated by our travelling merchants, that the most productive gold mines of Western or Interior Africa are not far from us. We wish these adventurous travellers every success but we cannot help fearing the Portuguese interest in the Bights will be too powerful for them. It is the policy of that Government to keep every thing connected with its colonial establishment a profound secret. The World knows nothing of them. To this national jealousy is to be added, in the present case the fear of the authorities on this coast, that our success may be their loss, and especially that it may interfere with their illicit slave trade. If the Lagos be the Niger, they must know it; and if so we fear they will not, if they can prevent it, allow our enterprising countrymen to unravel a secret they have so long kept

CITIZENS OF KENT!

THE Subscriber having resigned his place as deputy Sheriff, takes this opportunity to present to you his highest respects, and in grateful remembrance feels justly bound to acknowledge your polite attention and gratuitous hospitality to him while in his official station, especially to those of the two districts amongst whom his business particularly called him, and hopes he will have further pleasure, in hearing of a continuance of similar submission to the claims of the law, as well as attention to his successors, in the proper exercise of their official duty, and that the whole period of the Sheriffality may progress in one uniform system, leading to the security and interest of your Sheriff and satisfaction of yourselves.

The Subscriber continues to execute the official duties of his commission as Constable, and will thankfully receive, and faithfully strive to execute business in that line, together with other business connected with accounts, such as Posting Books, drawing off, and settling them by Bond, Bill or Cash; for which services he will expect to be remunerated at a rate of per centum, or per diem, as the case may be.

Personal notice, or a line addressed to him at his residence in this place, will receive the first possible attention.

From the Public's most ob't. &c. &c.

JOHN HYLAND, (of Stephen.)

Chestertown, April 21.

New Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia a large quantity of

NEW GOODS,

suited to the season, consisting of

Pennsylvania tow linen,
Bleached & brown shirtings and sheetings,
Plaids and stripes,
Ginghams and Robes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy and other Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Black and white HATS, &c.

And every other description of goods in his line that may be wanting, very cheap—persons who stand in need will please favour him with a call and judge for themselves. Flaxseed corn, wheat, rye, feathers and rags, received in exchange.

J. W. WALKER.

Chestertown, April 21.

TAKE NOTICE,

AND ATTEND THE SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public Sale, in Chestertown, on Wednesday the 10th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following Real Estate, the property of Gustavus A. T. Wright, (a minor,) viz:

All those Water Lots, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, as designated on the plat of the town aforesaid, in the County aforesaid. That well built Two Story Brick House, 44 by 50 feet, at the corner of Front and Cannon-streets, formerly the residence of Richard Tilghman, 4th, Esq. stands on the first mentioned lot; in said House there are four large rooms and a passage on the first floor, the same on the second, and five rooms in the garret, which have been lathed and plastered; under the whole building is an excellent dry cellar, and also on the premises are a stable and carriage house, &c.

The above property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, and terms more fully made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE W. THOMAS, *Trustee*

Chestertown, April 21.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April 4, 1826.*

On application of Ann Cox, administratrix of Joseph Cox, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th of April, 1826.

ANN COX.

Adm'trix of Joseph Cox dec'd.

Chestertown, April 7

FOR RENT.

The subscriber wishing to return to his farm, will rent, for the balance of the year, the house now occupied by him. There is a large and excellent garden, two carriage houses, and stabling for six horses, attached to the above property.—Possession will be given on the first of July next, or earlier if immediate application be made.

BENEDICT S. BREVITT.

Chestertown, April 21. 3t

New Store.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has ready for sale, at the store house lately occupied by Ringgold and Nicols, an entire

NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF VERY

CHEAP GOODS.

As he is determined to sell for cash only, he is also determined to sell cheap. All persons are invited to call and view his goods.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.

April 14.

Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Irish Linen,	White cotton hose,
Long Lawn,	Marble do.
Pennsylvania Tow Linen,	Misses do.
Bleached sheeting and shirtings,	Men's half do. white and coloured,
Brown do. and do.	Cashmere shawls,
Domestics,	Beaver gloves,
Bed ticking,	Hoss skin do.
Fashionable Ginghams,	Palm fans,
Second mourning calicoes,	Silk handkerchiefs,
Fancy prints and chintzes,	Gauze do.
Book muslins figrd. and plain,	Verona cravats,
Imitation book do.	Fashionable vestings
Swiss do.	Straw Hats,
Cambric do.	Flowers,
White robes,	Ribbons, belts,
Ginghams do.	Parasols,
	French drillings,
	White do.
	Fine cloths,
	Fur Hats,

Liverpool Crockery,

And a complete assortment of other fashionable articles—All of which they are determined to sell very low. An assortment of the best GROCERIES are also kept by them.

LASSELL & GREENWOOD.

April 7. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Kent County will meet at the court house, in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday the fourteenth and fifteenth inst., and will continue to meet at said place every succeeding Friday and Saturday until the first Monday of June, for the purpose of altering and correcting the accounts of such persons as may have sold, alienated, or transfered any assessable property since the first Monday of June last.

GEO. W. THOMAS, *Clerk,*
to the Commissioners of the Tax
April 7 *for Kent county.*

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf, with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf.

Cheap Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a complet assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable to the Season;—Also,

GROCERIES,

and a variety of *Fancy Articles*, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, for *Cash or Country Produce.*

Their Friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

SPENCER & HACKETT.

Chestertown, April 7.

CALASH BONNETS.

THE Ladies of Chestertown and its vicinity, are respectfully informed through this medium, that the subscriber is prepared to make CALASH BONNETS in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. She may be found at the house lately occupied by Mrs. Mary Burns.

ALPHONZA MERRIKEN.

April 14

MAY

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1826. NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER
TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

ON CONNUBIAL HAPPINESS.

Perhaps on some occasion or other in the frolic of the moment, without in the least degree intending to annoy you, your husband may toy and laugh, and flirt, while in company, with some pretty girl present. This generally makes a wife look foolish, and it would be as well, nay much better, if he did not do so. But let not a shade of ill humour cross your brow nor even by a glance give him, or any one present, reason to think his behaviour annoys you. Join in the laugh and chat, and be not outdone in cheerfulness and good humour by any of the party.—But remember gentle lady, there must be no *acting* in this affair: the effort must extend to your *mind* as well as your manner; and a moments reasoning on the subject will at once restore the banished sunshine. The incomparable Leighton says "The human heart is like a reservoir of clear water, at the bottom of which lies a portion of *mud*; stir the mud, and the water gets all sullied. In like manner, does some strong passion or peevish feeling rise in the heart, and stain and darken it as the mud does the water." But should there be a prospect of your husband often meeting with this lady in question endeavour at once to break off the intimacy by bringing forward some pretext consistent with truth, (for to *truth* every thing must be sacrificed,) such as, You do not like her; the intimacy is not what you would wish, &c. &c. Never, however, avow the *real* reason: it will only produce discord, and make your husband think you prone to jealousy—a suspicion a woman cannot too carefull guard against.—And there is often in men an obstinacy which refuses to be conquered of all beings in the world *by a wife*. A jealous wife (such is the erroneous opinion of the ill judging world) is generally considered a proper subject for ridicule; and a woman ought assiduously to conceal from her husband, more than from any one else, any feeling of the kind. Besides, after all, gentle lady, your suspicions *may* be totally groundless; and you may possibly be tormenting yourself with a whole train of imaginary evils. As you value your peace then keep from you, if possible, all such vexatious apprehensions, and remember, a man can very ill bear the idea of being suspected of inconstancy even when *guilty*, but when *innocent*, it is intolerable to him.

I never would recommend a wife to have on a visit with her an attractive girl. Novelty and constant opportunity are so powerful, and the young lady, full of vanity, and wholly divested of care, forms perhaps a very agreeable contrast to the many anxieties and annoyances which may at times cloud the brow of the best tempered wife in the world. Do not entangle yourself with the cause, if it can be avoided: and you will not have to lament its *effects*.

But let me for a moment suppose a circumstance occurs in which your husband's *heart* is entangled, or that there appears a danger of his *affections* being drawn from you. This, in truth, is the bitterest wound a woman's heart ever received, and none but God can direct her aright. To him therefore, (if she be under the influence of religion,) she will at once go and at his footstool pour forth every thought of her heart. The comfort she implores she certainly will receive; the guidance she solicits will assuredly be granted. "The wife forsaken and grieved in spirit," is an object of peculiar care to Omnipotence: and her sighs and tears shall not be unnoticed. On this important subject, all I shall say is, let circumstances, discretion, and good sense be your direction. But as you value your peace, as you hope to win your husband back again, avoid an angry debate. Gentle and wise remonstrance may most probably make him all you wish. Upbraid him, and make his home uncomfortable; —and a hundred to one he is lost to you forever.

"If husband and wife keep within their proper department, if they confine themselves to the sphere allotted to each by Providence and nature, there need be no disputes about power and superiority, and there will be none. They have no opposite, no separate interests, and therefore there can be no just ground for opposition of conduct."

Let me intreat your particular attention, gentle lady to the following advice; —Whenever any little discord or coldness takes place between you and your husband, remember that concession is your duty rather than *his*, and *never close your eyes in sleep* till you have endeavoured to obtain a reconciliation. Tell him the resolution you have formed: and then you may good humouredly add, that perhaps he would not find you so very forgiving, but really you should dread breaking through your determination. Again let me intreat you to adopt this plan; it may appear trifling and immaterial, but you do not, you cannot without experience, know the wide spreading good it may produce, the wide spreading ills it may prevent.

Many a matrimonial dispute occurs, not so much from an unwillingness to give up the contested point, as from a dread of being conquered. Beware of the slightest approach to contradiction, and be assured every little dispute between man and wife, even in itself of the most trivial nature, is dangerous. It forces good humour out of its channel, undermines affection, and insidiously, though perhaps insensibly wears out and at last entirely destroys that cordiality which is the life and soul of matrimonial felicity.

Without intending it, I find I have prolonged my remarks on this subject to an extraordinary length. I will now therefore endeavour in a few words to sum up the whole matter. Do you wish, gentle lady, to make your husband *good, mild, tender, amiable;* in short all that he should be?—Let me *whisper* to you the secret: Endeavour by prayer and every effort to make him a *religious* man, and the work is accomplished.—And now let me for a moment indulge in the blessed supposition that you are both in the fold of Christ, and heirs together of the grace of life. Then in truth, happy was the day you were born, and happy the day which united you! And O! thrice blessed will be the hour when the everlasting gates shall be lifted up, and you shall both be presented faultless before the throne of God's glory with exceeding joy! (*Jude* 24)

Chapter III.

ON PRUDENCE AND DECORUM.

"Though a woman *before* her marriage may be admired for her gaiety, her dancing, dress, painting, singing, &c. yet *after* it, we expect her character to display some thing more *substantial*. To a man who must spend all his days in her company, these little superficial decorations would speedily become insipid and unimportant. Love can be preserved only by the qualities of the heart, and esteem secured by the domestic virtues."

"A man does not want to be dazzled in his matrimonial connexion, or to possess a partner who seeks the admiration of coxcombs or beaux. He wants a person who will kindly divide and alleviate his cares, and prudently arrange his household. He seeks not a coquette, a fashionist, a flirt; but a comfortable assistant, companion and friend."

"On the day of her marriage," says an admired writer," a woman's tour of gaiety should end." In one of the Gentoo countries, during the wedding day, a large fire is made, and the bride enters with a little basket in her hand, containing all her ornaments, rude and simple as they are; shells, beads, &c., and flings them into it; intimating her intention of assuming for the future the dress as well as character of a matron—O! that our British matrons would take a hint from these wild and untutored Indians!

How indecorous, offensive, and sinful, it is to see a woman exercising authority over her husband, and saying, "I *will* have it so. It *shall* be done as I like." But I should hope the number of those who adopt this unbecoming and disgraceful manner is so small as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject.

Never join in any jest or laugh against your husband. He may be a plain and insignificant, even a ridiculous man: be it so: why did you marry him? You should have known all those defects before marriage. It is now too late: and as a wife, *self* (not to say a word of duty) calls on you to hide his faults; and whenever you possibly can, to bring him forward and make him of importance.

Assiduously conceal his faults, and speak only of his merits. In the married life, confidants are by no means desirable. You may be listened to with sympathy and interest:—but will this redress your grievance? By no means. Therefore never complain of him. In the first place, you violate a sacred duty by exposing your husbands faults; and in the next, even a certain degree of female dignity should combine with better motives to prevent it.

I woud also strongly recommend a concealment from others of any little discord or disunion which occurs between you. Repeated with additions and aggravations, it only gives food to the busy whisper of the malevolent, and, as the witty Richardson says, "is sure to be remembered long after the honest people have quite forgotten it themselves." Besides on those occasions, rely on it, the world is much more inclined to be your husband's advocate than yours.

In my opinion, there can hardly be a more despicable object than a married woman receiving the particular attentions of any man but her husband.

A flirting *girl* is indeed bad enough; but a flirting *married* woman should be an object of contempt wherever she appears.

Perhaps your husband may be a plain man, or an old man; and though possessing both sense, merit and feeling, neither cultivated nor captivating. Let this circumstance make you peculiarly circumspect in your conduct. The eye of the world is on you; and though your husband may scorn to betray, even by a look, any expression of jealousy, believe me it gives him no pleasure to see you dancing and chatting away with every young man who approaches you: for, at the moment perhaps when his good sense and manly pride make him smile, and join in the laugh and chat around, his heart may be exceedingly vexed and fretted at what he is ashamed to acknowledge even to himself. To say the truth, I never met with any husband, handsome, ugly, young, or old, who was pleased at seeing his wife's coversation and attraction much engrossed by other men.

Be you ever so conscious of a superiority of judgment or of talent, never let it appear to your husband. "A wife rules best by seeming to obey." And a man cannot endure the idea of inferiority in intellectual endowments. The very idea of being reflected on makes him infinitely more obstinate, and more wedded to his own opinion, when perhaps a little management and good sense would bring him at once into your plans and wishes.

(*To be continued.*)

SHIPWRECK.

From the Hampshire (Eng.) Telegraph.

DREADFUL NARRATIVE *of the sufferings of the crew and passengers of the Frances Mary, from St. John's, New Brunswick, to Liverpool.*

On the evening of the 7th inst. when the Blonde, Capt. Lord Byron, which left St. Helena on the 28th Jan. was going at the rate of twelve knots, with a strong breeze, a vessel to leeward, in distress, was providentially descried from the mast head, for which the Blonde immediately bore up and boarded. She proved to be the Frances Mary, a ship of 398 tons, of and from St John's, New Brunswick, belonging to Captain Patterson, and consigned to Campbell & Mackie, of Liverpool. She was a complete wreck, and water-logged, and only kept afloat by her cargo of timber, her main-mast and main-top-sail-yard were the only spars standing and all her boats were washed away. It seldom falls to our lot to have to record such unparalleled and unheard of sufferings as those which the unfortunate beings of this melancholy and heart-rending circumstance have gone through. Two hours did not elapse from the shipping of the first sea, till the whole crew and passengers, in all sixteen souls, were compelled to get up in the main top, with only a few pounds of biscuit, where they remained five days; with the remainder of their scanty stock of bread, they kept themselves in existence for five days more, when, horrible to relate, the cravings of nature, scarcely supplied in any one way for the space of ten days, compelled them to live on the corpses of their deceased fellow-sufferers and drink their blood, and thus for the space of twenty-two days they subsisted in this horrible manner.—When they were picked up their number was reduced to six:—J. Kendall, (master) and his wife; John Clarke (mate,) John Wilson, (carpenter,) a seaman of the name of M'Intire, and a young woman, a passenger, named Ann Saunders. They were in the most deplorable situation when taken on board the Blonde, some of them being scarcely able to move, and all being reduced to mere skeletons. It is scarcely possible to conceive, much less to describe, the intensity of suffering these unfortunate individuals must have gone through, the total want of food and water, which last they were without from the commencement of their disaster, all those that died had fallen victims to unquenchable thirst and raving madness, produced from drinking salt water, which they could not resist indulging in. The two women were stronger than the men, some of whom would not have survived, even when on board the Blonde, but for the great care and attention shewn them, and they all say, that a very few hours must have terminated their sufferings and their lives. They were picked up in lat. 44 43 N. and lon. 21 57 W having drifted since their shipwreck, from lat. 43 30 N. and long. 36 30 W.

We have received since the above was written, the following account of the occurrences on board the Frances Mary, (398 tons burthen) John Kendall, master, laden with timber, from St. John's N. Brunswick, bound to Liverpool, consigned to Messrs. Campbell & Mackie:

"Sailed from St. John's, Jan. 18.—Feb. 1 strong gales from W. N. W.; carried away main-top-mast and mizen-mast head: hove to; got boat's sails in the main rigging, to keep the ship to the wind. At 11 P. M. shipped a heavy sea, which washed away the cambouse, jolly-boat, and disabled five men.—Feb. 2, cleared away the wreck, and made sail before the wind: strong breezes.—Feb. 5, 11 A. M. strong gales with a heavy sea; clewed the sails up, and hove to—head to the southward; shipped a sea, which carried away the long-boat, companion, tiller, unshipped the rudder, the best bower chain, and washed a man overboard, who was afterwards saved. At 11, 10, another heavy sea struck us, which stove our stern in.—Cut away our foremast, and both bower anchors, to keep the ship to the wind: employed in getting what provision we could—by knocking the bow port out, saved 50lbs. of bread, and 5lbs. of cheese, which we stowed in the main-top: got the master's wife and female passenger up, whilst we were clearing the way below, lightening the ship; most of the people slept in the top: at daylight found Patrick Cooney hanging by his legs to the catharpins, dead, from fatigue: committed his body to the deep. Feb. 6, at 8 A. M. saw a strange sail standing towards us: made a signal of distress—stranger spoke us, and remained in company twenty-four hours, but received no assistance, the American making an excuse that the sea was running too high. Made a tent of spare canvass on the forecastle—put the people on a short allowance of a quarter of a buiscuit a day.—Feb. 8, saw a brig to the leeward: strong gales.—Feb. 9, 10 A. M. observed the same vessel to windward—made a signal of distress: stranger bore up and shewed American colours.—Feb. 10, he spoke us, asking how long we had been in that situation, and what we intended to do—if we intended leaving the ship?—answered, yes: he then asked if we had any rigging?—answered, yes: night coming on and blowing hard—saw no more of the stranger. Suffered much from hunger and thirst. On about Feb. 11th saw a large ship to the northward: did not speak her: word head to the northward. At this time all provisions were out—suffered much from hunger, having received no nourishment for nine days!—Feb. 12, departed this life, James Clarke, seaman, read prayers, and committed his body to the deep: we were at this time on half a gill of water a day, and suffering much from hunger: during the whole period of being on the wreck, we were wet from top to toe.—Feb. 22, John Wilson, seaman, died at 10 A. M.; preserved the body of the deceased: cut him up in quarters, washed them overboard, and hung them up on pins.—Feb. 23, J. Moore died and was thrown over board, having eaten part of him, such as the liver and heart. From this date to Saturday, the 5th of March, the following number perished from hunger: Henry Davis, a Welsh boy; Alex. Kelly, seaman, John Jones, apprentice boy, nephew of the owner; James Frier, cook; Daniel Jones, seaman and John Jones, a boy: threw the last named overboard, his blood being bitter; also James Frier, who was working his passage home, under a promise of marriage to Ann Saunders, the female passenger who attended on the master's wife; and who, when she heard of Frier's death, shrieked a loud yell, then snatching a cup from Clarke, (mate) cut her late intended husband's throat, and drank his blood, insisting that she had the greatest right to it. A scuffle ensued, and the heroine (the words of the narrator) got the better of her adversary, and then allowed him to drink one cup to her two!—Feb. 26. On or about this day an English brig hove in sight—hoisted the English ensign downward—stranger hauled his wind towards us, and hauled his foresail up when abreast of us, kept his course about one mile distance, set his foresail and we soon lost sight of him: fresh breeze, with a little rain—the sea quite smooth, but he went off, having shown English colours. Had he at this time taken us off the wreck, much of the subsequent dreadful suffering would have been spared us.—March 7. His Majesty's ship Blonde came in sight, and to our relief, in lat. 44 43, N. lon. 21 57, W.—Words are quite inadequate to express our feelings, as well as those which Lord Byron and our deliverers most evidently possessed, when they found they had come to rescue six of their fellow creatures (two of them females) from a most awful, lingering, but certain death. It came to blow during the night a fresh gale, which would, no doubt, have swept us all overboard. Lieut. Gambier came in the ship's cutter to bring us from the wreck. He observed to us 'You have yet, I perceive, fresh meat,' to which we were compelled to reply, 'No, Sir, it is part of a man, one of our unfortunate crew! it was our intention to put ourselves on an allowance even of this food, this evening, had not you come to our relief.' The master's wife, who underwent all the most horrid sufferings which the human understanding can imagine, bore them much better than could possibly have been expected. She is now, although much emaciated, a respectable, good-looking woman, about twenty-five years of age, and mother of a boy seven years of age. But, what must have been the extremity of want to which she was driven, when she eat the brains of one of the apprentices, saying it was the most delicious thing she ever tasted! and it is still more melancholy to relate, the person whose brains see was thus forced by hunger to eat, had been three times wrecked before, but providentially picked up by a vessel, after being 22 days on the wreck water-logged; but in the present instance he perished, having survived similar sufferings for the space of twenty-nine days, and then became food for his remaining shipmates! Ann Saunders, the other female, had more strength in her calamity than most of the men, she performed the duty of cutting up and cleaning the dead bodies, keeping two knives in her monkey jacket; and when the breath was announced to have flown, she would sharpen her knives, bleed the deceased in the neck, drink his blood and cut him up as usual. From want of water, those who perished drank their own urine and salt water: they became foolish, crawling upon their hands round the deck (when they could) and died generally raving mad."

JOHN RANDOLPH.

LETTER to the editor of the Democratic Press.

"WASHINGTON, 20th April, 1826.

"*Dear Sir,*—I was just taking up my pen to write to you when your letter of the 18th was received. It is not often that I have time or inclination to witness the disgusting scenes that are daily enacted at our Capitol—but last evening observing the flag over the Senate Chamber still flying, after I got up from dinner, curiosity led me to go and inquire what was going on at so late an hour as half past five. I found Randolph on the floor, and was told that he had commenced his speech at one o'clock. At the moment of my entrance he was reading a letter from one of his friends to himself, which purported to detail a conversation which the writer had held with "Farmer Giles" some seven years ago, in relation to Mr. Adam's *conversion*, as he was pleased to term it to democracy. As he read the letter, he commented upon it, sometimes sentence by sentence and sometimes word by word. In the course of these comments, he introduced by way of episode, a thousand anecdotes of individuals, dead and alive, who had been conspicuous on the great stage of life, some of them very amusing, many of them ludicrous, but all of them evincing a malignity of heart, which neither time nor circumstance had been able to soften or allay. His voice was clear and strong to the last, his enunciation distinct, and his manner so deliberate and slow, that even a very common reporter might have readily followed him *verbatim et punctuatim*. The following sketch, which is altogether from memory, will give you some idea of this grandson of Pocahontas—this human nondescript.

'The Royal George! yes! I've a story to tell you about the Royal George. You remember the Royal George, sir!—But no!—It was before your time, sir.—(Time, give me some Porter.)—1807—Giles says *December*—but *there*, he is mistaken—I say, *January*—yes January—I remember it as well as if it was yesterday—I did not baptise it, sir,—no!—though I was reputed Godfather, sir,—as Giles was the real Godfather to J. Q. Adams—The Royal George, sir, was a huge unwieldly stage, in which Crawford used to send the members that boarded at his house to the Capitol.—We used to meet Adams, sir, trudging through the mud, with his umbrella over his head—he would not ride with us, sir,—no: he would not ride—But Giles at last coaxed him into his carriage, sir,—Aye, there it was sir, that the "billing and cooing" began—Why, sir, it could not be otherwise.—(Time some porter.)—Throw any two intriguers, sir, into such a situation, and they must become as intimate, aye and as confidential as man and wife—no matter how great a scoundrel, the one sir,—but here were *two scoundrels* together, sir—the intriguer and the intriguee—both alike, sir,—I have always said that Giles had no principle, sir,—I said it twenty years ago—and I say it now, sir.—Adam

and Eve would have come together—if either or both had been as ugly as sin, sir, —in Paradise, or in Purgatory.—Yes! sir, —take my word for it—old Shakespeare knew what he was about, sir,—If Ferdinand had not arrived as he did upon Prospero's Island, Miranda and *Caliban* must have been man and wife sir,—'tis human nature, if I know any thing about it.—You know Mr. President—I say, sir, *you know* —(Tims some more porter.) I told you to your face, sir, yes! as we rode together to Guillard's funeral—that you and I could never be friends, sir—that we did not think alike upon any subject, sir,—and yet the gentleman, I beg your pardon, sir, the *Senator* from—some State in the East—said I was your political—the Note taker says, he added *confidential*—I believe the Note taker, sir,—yes! he said your political and confidential, friend! —I suffer no *fool* to make friendships for me, sir.—fool Swinny—or any *other* fool, sir,—[looking and pointing at Mr. Holmes of Maine.]—*Fool* did I say, sir?—More *knave* than fool too sir,—*He knew it*, sir, knew that I was no friend of yours, sir,—but he had a motive for it, sir—a purpose to answer, sir,—yes, more knave, than fool, sir,—Poor Crawford!—I pity him—where are all his friends, sir?—bought up, sir.

'But let us to the Letter again—this paper is worth money, sir,—[reading] 'Giles said that Mr. Adams was at first reluctant to call on Mr. Jefferson,'—coy —aye, a little coy, sir, reluctant to call on Mr. Jefferson!—My life for it, sir, he did not go in the open day—no, no sir—I mean no irreverence when I say it, sir—but my life for it, he went like Nichodemus in the dark—*in the dark*, sir—villany always seeks the dark, sir,—[reading] 'and when Giles said this, he added, *all this I saw.*' He saw it, did he? Yes the seeer and the sceee—if I may be allowed to make a word—were both alike, sir, a precious pair of scoundrels, sir—But, *how* did he see? Was he behind a screen? Did he peep through a keyhole? Was he hid in a closet?—(Tims, some more porter,)—[reading again] 'When I spoke to you of Mr. Adams twenty years ago, and expressed my belief that he was an honest man, and would faithfully support the administration——' Aye, sir, he was a *lad*, then —the writer of this letter was a boy, sir, just returned from an eastern college—*tainted*, sir, as all our southern young men must be, who are sent to the east to be educated.—Sir, I would not let a son of mine go to any college north of the *Potomac*, sir,—I had rather he should not know how to read or write sir.—Reading and writing, you know, sir, as Dogberry says, comes by nature—but good sense by education sir. No, sir, I would have no young man educated at an eastern college—it corrupts them, sir—(where's that porter?)—[reading] 'you replied,' ——that's *me*, sir,—I replied—I had forgotton the words, sir,—they had escaped my memory—no they were in my *memory*, but not in my *recollection*—[reading] 'You replied, you are mistaken in him, sir'—Why, sir, this very word *'Sir,'* sir, is worth a thousand dollars—[reading['you are mistaken in him, sir—*he is a hypocrite*, and will betray his country, if he can have a chance.' I *know* him, sir,—never was deceived in my life—Do I say I never was deceived?—Yes—why do I say I never was deceived?—Because I never act upon *suspicion*, sir—I always look for the *proofs* sir.—Why, I had a negro, sir, whom I suspected for three years.—I never hinted my suspicion, sir,—I waited for proof, sir—it came at last. sir—I caught him in the fact—and I said to him—Guffee or Mingo, or whatever his name was—Did I ever tell you that I suspected you—no sir—Did you ever see any thing in my conduct towards you to make you think that I suspected you?—No, sir.——No, sir, I never act upon *suspicion*—I knew him, sir, I watched this *J. Q.* Adams, sir, I knew he was a hypocrite, sir—he was, *then*—is *now*—and will be, to the day of his death, sir.—Hear—O Israel—Listen ye gentlemen of Boston—What this—what, shall I call him, *Apostate?*—Yes—this apostate John Quincy Adams says of you.—He says you conspired to divide the Union—to join the eastern states to Canada.—Mr. President, you remember the famous plot—yes—you and I were on the committee before whom the famous *Count Crillon* appeared and before whom the equally famous *Henry* did *not*.—Why, sir, there never was so villianous a plot since the world was made—I do not speak offensively of my friend from Boston—I beg his pardon—the Senator from Boston—no, nor to the federal party—Among whom are some very honest men —but I say to you, gentlemen, if you can support this hypocrite, this traitor, this apostate, after what he has said of you, why—you deserve it, that's all.—I'll put him down, sir—I'll put him down, sir—or if I don't—I'll leave the county, sir—I'll go to Europe, sir, and console myself among the slaves and cerls of the other continent.—Virginia is up in arms, sir.—Up in arms, did I say, sir?—Yes!—But what do I mean by arms, sir?—Do I mean that she has rifles in her hands?—No, sir, we do not take up muskets and rifles to kill *fleas*, sir—to shoot musquetoes, sir.—No—*we brush them off*, sir, we brush them off—Poor Virginia, she, had the *honor* of giving the last President—that *thing*—yes, sir—the *thing* James Monroe —I say, sir, she had the *honor* but what was her *profit*, sir,—why like the Cobler's wife, she was the worst shod woman in the parish.

"The Richmond Whig, sir,—yes that young protage of Henry Clay!—Pshaw!—the Press!—aye, sir, 'Democratic Press' and all—By the way, is this said Col. Binns, the same Colonel Binns—not *Colonel*, though at——Assizes——who was offered to me body and soul, by old M'Lane, twenty years ago, when I quarrelled with Jefferson, to publish any thing and every thing I might choose to write:—I thought so—why, sir, I would not have him *then* —I said *then*, he was too great a rogue for me—too great a rogue, *then*, sir—what is he now?——— ——— who is your Secretary of the Treasury?—who was his *father*, sir!—I'll tell you, sir—a federalist in disguise—a hyporitical traitor, sir—an accomplice of that scoundrel,—who was that general that fought a duel with——during the Revolutionary War? [Macon ——'Conway,'] Aye, General Conway—he was an accomplice of that scoundrel, sir, in the infamous plot to put *down* Gen. Washington, and put *up* Charles Lee—a villianous plot, sir,—he was rewarded for it with the treasuryship of the Mint.—(Tims, more porter.)—The collector of Norfolk—who is he, sir?—a vile tool sir,—and the Representative from the Norfolk District?—a poor, miserable, contemptible wretch, Sir—poor Virginia! —The Secretary of the Navy?—that thorough stitch man on the military bill?—Barron?—sir, I'll pin him upon his back—I'll glue them together, sir—they shall stick like shoemaker's wax—aye, sir, they shall not be able to shake each other off—they shall sink together:—sir, I feel degraded—I do confess myself disgraced at standing up here as the adversary of such a contemptible administration—I feel *disgraced*, sir, at avowing myself its *adversary:*—what should I feel as its *friend?*—But the letter!—I'll get through it yet—[reading] 'I have written this for your amusement, and must beg that you will not show it to any body, unless it be to our friends Macon and Tazewell——' —aye he begs me not to show it to any body—but, *meo periculo*, I have read it to the Senate—as to the name of the writer —that, sir, is another affair—it is locked up here, sir—and let me say, Mr. President, if any body puts a leading question to me about it—if I don't knock him down—so help me God! it will be because I am not able ——' ——— ———

This is a faint sketch of Mr. Randolph, I have given you nothing that he did not say, but have necessarily ommitted much that he did say, because it is impossible for any memory to retain all the unconnected, disjointed galamatias of a mountebank. He must have been a little intoxicated before he sat down—at least he drank enough of *brown stout* during his exhibition to have affected the the head of any common man, who had eaten nothing for ten hours. You will naturally ask, after reading this outline of the most disorderly, offensive, and scurrillous speech that was ever delivered to any legislative body—You will naturally ask, I say, if the presiding officer of the Senate did not call him to order. No: he did not. Mr. Calhoun, you know, as the only apology he could offer, for having so repeatedly suffered the body over which he presides —or rather whose chair he fills—to be disgraced, by the most unprecedented violations of decorum, and common decency, affects to construe the rules of the Senate as giving him an *appellate* authority only. Did you ever hear of any thing more absurd? Depend upon it, sir, if the Vice President had not felt a pleasure, in listening to the vituperative scurrility and malignant brawlings of this half formed piece of mortality, he would have placed a different construction upon the rules:—he would have followed the example of all his predecessors and have ordered the indecorous violator of the dignity of the Senate, to take his seat. But I have already extended this letter to an inordinate length. I have still, however, much more to say to you on this subject, and shall take an early opportunity of writing to you again. Yours trully, &c.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Gazette, April 26.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the fast sailing ship General Putnam, Captain *M'Manus*, arrived last night in the short passage of 28 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 22d and Liverpool Commercial advices of the 23d of March.

The health of the King of England is so far restored as to render the publication of bulletins upon the subject unnecessary, and his progress towards convalescence was satisfactory. Of course the annunciation of this fact was highly gratifying to the nobility and gentry, and congratulatory calls were made by Sir Henry Halford, upon those principally interested.

The Manchester Guardian, in noticing the state of trade for the week ending Monday, the 20th March, mentions, that less encouragement was give to manufactures than in the previous week, but thinks that the worst has passed, and that the amendment in trade generally, will be safe and gradual. The Glasgow Chronicle, speaking of the trade for the same week says—

"There is a general stagnation in business, and money appears to be fully as scarce as ever. Temptations to manufacture are not wanting, as the price of cotton yarn and the rate of weaving continue lower than they ever were on any former occasion.

The severe stagnation of trade occasioned by the reaction of the small note currency, is now become very obvious among the carriers. Many who drove two carts, and formerly were certain of being fully loaded, now go and depart without a load sufficient for one. On the whole the internal carriage is reduced to about a half since the commencement of the present dullness.

WELLINGTON'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

On the 20th ult. despatches were received at London from Lord Wellington at St. Petersburgh. The London Times of the 22d gives the following account of the objects of the Duke's mission to Russia.

LONDON, March 22.—We have much satisfaction in stating that the mission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington has commenced under favorable auspices.—If our intelligence be not incorrect, the first interview of his Grace with his Imperial Majesty bore the aspect not merely of a gracious feeling towards the Ambassador, but of an unequivocal concurrence in the great object of his embassy, viz, the preservation of unbroken tranquility throughout Europe.

It is understood—as we, indeed announced the fact to be at the period of the Duke's departure from this country, that he was charged with what might be termed credentials, from France and Austria, and Prussia, as well as from Great Britain, all calculated to impress the cabinet of St. Petersburgh with the conviction that the above great powers are unanimous in their purpose.

1st. Of protecting the Greeks against the Ottomans.

2d. Of protecting the latter against an attack from Russia.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have received the most prompt assurances of the satisfaction with which the Emperor Nicholas regarded the first of the two objects explained to him, and of his entire acquiescence in the second.

The five most powerful States of Christendom are now, it is added to unite in a common and peremptory declaration to the Grand Seignor, that Greece shall no longer be occupied or invaded by his armies—that he must give up all pretension to the sovereignty of that people, and cease in any manner to molest them.

On their part it is affirmed that the Greeks aware of the negociation with Russia, and contemplating its successful result, have offered the constitutional throne of their country to each in succession of three foreign princes—the Duke of Sussex. Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and the son of Gustavus the Swede; but that by none of them has the royal prize been accepted. The Greek nation, however, will be left to the choice of its own chief and of the form of government.

From the Quotidienne.

SPAIN.

PARIS, March 18—Our correspondent at Madrid, in a letter of the 9th March says, that an important piece of news, the report of which was spread in that capital, was a general subject of conversation.

The Political Government of Valencia, it is said, has sent a report to the government according to which the two brothers Bazan, who landed on the coast of Malaga, and whose death has been announced, desired at the last moment to make disclosures. On this application their execution was suspended, after the departure of the courier who brought the news of it. The result of their disclosure is, that they have announced the existence of revolutionary forces at Naples, at Paris, and at London, where plots against monarchial governments are continually fomred.

The Duke de L'Infantado has immediately dispatched official notes on the subject to the cabinets of Paris, Naples, and London.

The London Public Ledger, upon the situation of Spain makes these remarks:

"The Affairs of Spain have begun again to assume an alarming degree of importance; in several of her provinces, the standard of rebellion is raised, and it is admitted, even by the Ministerial Journals of France, that crowds are daily flocking to join it. The intelligence, however is still too confused to enable us to ascertain the precise views of the insurgents, though the cause is clear enough to every one who has paid the least attention to the conduct of that obdurate and reckless Government. We presume however, that the movement is not wholly servile; and indeed, some of the accounts positively state there are Constitutional bands also in the field. Whoever reflects on the cruel treatment which that party has experienced since the restoration of Ferdinand, as well as upon the hopes which they have never ceased to entertain, of being sooner or later able to retaliate on their persecutors, will easily credit this part of the statement. It is well known, too, that the Constitutionalists are considerable enough, in point of numbers, to look fearlessly at any contingency that should bring them again face to face, with their adversaries, and that they have been hitherto solely restrained by the presence of the French Army, from bringing the dispute between them once more to an issue. As to courage, enthusiasm and knowladge, they have so decided a superiority, that nobody can be surprised at the menacing attitude they have never ceased to maintain under circumstances the most dishcartening."

THE GREEK CONFLICT.

By the following it seems that the Turks were preparing for another assault upon the fortress of Missolonghi, the bulwark of Greece. In the mean time the friends of the Greek cause in Western Europe—the Greek Committees of Paris and Amsterdam, &c. were taking measures to furnish the heroic and devoted garrison with immediate supplies.—For this purpose, M. Eynard of Geneva, who had already contributed 50,000 francs, has subscribed himself 12,000 more, and engaged to raise an equal sum from his friends. The Committee in Paris has voted 60,000francs, and that of Amsterdam '30,000. The Constitutionel adds:

"But public opinion has declared itself in a still more striking manner. The women who, in France, have always joined in works of devotedness and generosity—the women whose names are at the head of every thing great, noble, and patriotic that has been done in France, have, on this occasion, shown themselves worthy of what they always have been among us. We are informed, that the most distinguished ladies of the capital are forming themselves into societies to second the zeal which is manifested in all quarters in favor of the Greeks. The Duchesses of Broglie and Dalberg, the Marchioness of Marmier and Praslin, and all the ladies of the capital, the most distinguished by their rank, their wit, their beauty, their wealth, good taste, and virtues, have eagerly accepted the honour of collecting contributions for the unfortunate Greeks."

PORTUGAL.—A London paper of the 22d ult. announces on what it terms good authority, that "regard being had to the very delicate circumstances in which the Kingdom and Royal Family of Portugal are placed by the demise of the Crown, and complex entanglements of Don Pedro, the existing Regency is to be continued for some considerable time, and to be supported by the influence of the British and French governments."

The same paper asserts that in order to overawe, if requisite, the Queen's faction, a strong squadron of English men of war has been gradually collecting in the Tagus where it now remains; and where it cannot fail to inspire the necessary confidence in the Regent and her Ministers, against all opponents.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, April 26.—In the Senate, a number of private bills were yesterday passed to a third reading; and at one o'clock the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Tazewell spoke in its favor, until nearly four o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr, Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill relative to the road from this city to New-Orleans. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union: when several gentlemen expressed their sentiments in reference to the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution. Messrs. Sprague, of Maine, and Everett, of Massachusetts, in particular, addressed themselves to the Committee in a style of eloquence and deep pathos, which produced a very sensible effect in every one. We have before had occasion to advert to the powers of Mr. Everett. Scarcely second to the efforts of that powerful orator, were the observations made by Mr Sprague, yesterday. This gentleman's speeches are remarkable for their clearness of intellect, their judicious selection of phrase, and the emphatic style of their delivery.

Thursday, April 27.—In the Senate yesterday eleven bills were passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.—The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed: when Mr. Tazewell, and Mr. Johnson of Kentucky spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Reed of Mississippi against it.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary war passed through the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, clogged with numerous amendments. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the consideration of it will probably be resumed to day in the House. Among the amendments adopted in the Committee, was one extending them still further, to troops which were not of the continental line; and another bringing within its provisions the Vermont troops.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the Creek Treaty; and a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means making an appropriation for carrying the treaty into effect.

Friday, April 28.—In the Senate the bill making appropriation for Ministers to the Congress at Panama, was reported without amendment, by the Committee on Finance. Mr. Berrien offered an amendment to the bill, in the shape of a proviso, similar to that offered by Mr. McLane, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Branch's resolution was again discussed by Mr Randolph, and Mr. Branch; when Mr. Bell with a view to put an end to further debate, moved to lay it on the table, which was carried—ayes 28, noes 21.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday the resolution of the committee appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session, was taken up and agreed to. The report arranges the business to be acted on into five classes. No. 1, contains private bills which received the sanction of committees—81 in number. No. 2 contains public bills, which require immediate decision, 47 in number. No. 3, contains private bills of a less urgent character, which have passed the Senate, 9 in number. No. 4 contains public bills, similar in their character, 12 in number. No. 5 contains all the public bills and adverse reports of Committees, which are not of a very urgent character: of these, the bills are 26 and the reports 22 in number.

The House was afterwards occupied in the discussion of the amendments on the bill making provision for the surviving officers of the war of the Revolution, but the whole of the amendments were not acted on. A motion was made by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 1st of July; but the motion was negatived. Ayes 40, Noes 26.

Saturday, April 29.—In the Senate the Bankrupt Bill was taken up, and on a motion by Mr. Branch to postpone it indefinitely, it was determined in the negative, ayes 11, nays 26. The bills for the relief of the representatives of Gen. Moses Hazen, and to alter the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, were ordered to a third reading.

Three several resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, Mr. Hayden of New York, and Mr. Weeems of Maryland, on the subject of the revolutionary officers, and the bill which is before the House for their relief. The bill itself was not called up yesterday. We believe it will not be taken up again until Monday. The amendment made by the Senate in the Judiciary Bill, was disagreed from, on motion of Mr. Webster, after a protracted and uninteresting discussion, by a vote of 110 to 60. The House then took up several private bills, which passed through Committee, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, May 1.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday,

The House of Representatives was principally engaged in passing bills thro' Committee of the whole. A message from the President was received, conveying a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, (called for on motion of Mr. Floyd, of Virginia) as to the right of a foreign minister to the outfit granted to him by the Executive, notwithsanding it may have been reduced in amount by a subsequent vote of Congress. A communication was received from the Secretary of war, transmitting the report of Captain M'Neal, the engineer recently employed in exploring the country, and running levels between Deep Creek and Castleman's Summit, on the contemplated route of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal.

Two bills one for a subscription to stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company stock, to the amount of 1000 shares of $100 each, and the other granting seven and three quarters township of lands towards the construction of a canal through the State of Illinois, are still before the Committee of the whole, and the discussion of them may probably be resumed to day, unless a preference should be given to the bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, and that should occupy the House during the day.

The bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution will probably be again taken up to day in the House of Representatives. Justice and humanity appear to us to call loudly for the passage of this bill.

Tuesday, May 2.—In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Moses Hazen, for the relief of Mack Conant, and for extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Military Committee instructing that Committee to inquire into the state of the public works at Old Point Comfort, and a bill was introduced by Mr. Rowan, to limit and restrain the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Benton, to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi. Mr. Hayne, the chairman of a select Committee on the subject of the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy, delivered his sentiments in support of that bill, until the usual hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the revolutionary army was again under consideration, and again the House adjourned without coming to and decision on the Bill. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but this motion was negatived by a vote of nearly two to one, the Ayes and Noes being called. Several private bills which passed through Committee on Saturday, were yesterday read a third time and passed. A Bill was reported by Mr. M'Lane from the Committee of Ways and Means, making appropriation for milage, &c. of Senators and members of Congress; and another bill from the same Committee was reported by Mr. Dwight, providing for additional clerks in some of the public offices.

VARIETY.

From the Democratic Press.

A new Scheme. "I would thank you to let me have an advance of Sixty dollars on this Invoice of goods," said a man yesterday to an auctioneer. "The Goods are in the store." The auctioneer looked over the Invoice, drew the check, handed it to the person, and they went together into the store to examine the goods. As they walked through the store, the auctioneer saw, and turned to shake hands with a friend: the man with the check took french leave. The auctioneer missing his man, ran with all speed to the Bank to stop payment of the check. He was too late—the check had been presented and paid. He had however the good fortune to arrest the swindler as he was hastening down the steps He handed over the Cash to the auctioneer, and once again took french leave.

SOMETHING NEW. A person in Albany who was bail there, for three hundred dollars for a person who fled, took out a bail piece and followed him to Philadelphia. With the assistance of a constable, the fugitive was arrested, and taken to a Tavern. While sitting there, having seen some of his friends, he asked the person who was bail, if he would walk with him to the wharf. This was agreed to, they walked down to the wharf together, and as they stood by the river side, the fugitive suddenly, with the palm of his left hand, struck the bail on the face right over the eyes, snatched his watch out of his fob, and jumped into a boat, which was lying along side. The man in the boat instantly pushed off, and rowed away for the Jersey shore. The Bail offered five dollars for a boat to follow the one which had just put off. At this moment, a Sheriff's officer arrested the bail, and the thief was rowed safely over. *ib.*

From the National Advocate.

Sir: I sometimes amuse myself in collecting scraps of informatian, on various subjects:----I send you the following, if you think them worthy a place in your paper----I give them without order, just as they offer.

In 1731 the Province of New York contained but 49,819 inhabitants:----the state now contains 1,616,458 The city in 1731 contained about 7,500, at present it has upwards of 160,000 inhabitants.

In 1800, Ohio had about 5,000 inhabitants;----in 1820, upwards of 500.000----now probably 800,000.

Baltimore in 1765 had a population of 800, in 1800, 26,515---- in 1820, 62,727.

Illinois, by the late census, had a population of 72,817: in 1820 it was 55,211.

Great Britain in 1821 had a population of 14,471,802; the United States at the same period contained upwards of 10,000,000.

The number of Methodists in the United States in 1825 was 341,144; in 1608 the number was 144,590.

The National Debt of Great Britain in 1796 was $1,976,000,000, in 1824 it amounted to the enormous sum of $3,703,000,000, or 834,000,000 pounds sterling. The interest on this sum at only 4 1-2 per cent, is $166,635,000, more than twice the whole amount of the United States public debt, which was $81,000,000 on the 1st January 1826.

It is calculated that if the British debt were in one pound notes, a little more than 500 of which would weigh a pound, it would require about 3,400 men to carry it.

The war of the American Revolution cost Great Britain $520,000,000, and this chiefly for the right of taxing the colonies without representation in Parliament.

In Great-Britain the number of people capable of rising in arms from 15 to 60 years old, is 2,744,847.

In Great Britain there die every year about 332,700; every month 27,725, every week 6,363, every day 909, every hour 38.

The proportion of the deaths of women to that of men is 50 to 54.

The allowances to the Royal family of Great Britain for 1825 (thirteen persons) amounted to 241,000*l.* or $1,070,040. The pay of the whole standing army of the United States in 1824, was $1,093,868----only $23,828 more.

Mr. Carey a missionary among the Hindoos says the number of inhabitants in

Europe, is	168,932,000
Asia,	387,884,000
Africa,	61,137,000
America,	116,621,000
The World,	732,574,000
Guthrie says,	953,000,000
The medium may be	800,000,000
Christians,	170,000,000
Jews,	9,000,000
Mahometans,	140,000,000
Pagans,	481,000,000
Total,	800,000,000

Subdivisions among the Christians may be thus.

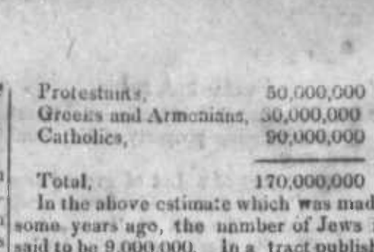
Protestants,	50,000,000
Greeks and Armenians,	30,000,000
Catholics,	90,000,000
Total,	170,000,000

In the above estimate which was made some years ago, the number of Jews is said to be 9,000,000. In a tract published in Paris, the number is fairly calculated to be 6,598,000. In England there are 50,000. In the United States only 3,000. The greatest number is scattered over the Mahomedan States of Asia, Europe and Africa----being 4,000,000. The Jews are evidently diminishing. Very Respectfully, &c. AMICUS.

Brooklyn, April, 1826.

*This is exclusive of the King's privy purse, which may be stated at 60,000*l.*---- Lord Holland declared in 1819, "that the royal family of England, *i. e.* the maintenance of the mere state of the crown, cost the country 1,200,000*l.* or nearly one fourth of the whole assessed taxes of the kingdom."

A French slave ship lately arrived at Porto Rico and sold her slaves to the planters for notes payable at a future day. The notes were offered at fifty per cent discount, which led to a suspicion that there was something wrong. The master sold the notes, and went with his ship to St. Thomas. In the mean time the truth came out, and the officers and crew were arrested, and were to be executed. It appears they had murdered the original officers, with the exception of the second mate, on a voyage from Africa, and when in sight of Porto Rico they murdered the second mate and then appointed new officers.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1826.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A very destructive fire broke out in New York on the morning of the 28th April, in the four story buildings of that immense pile called the "EXCHANGE BUILDINGS," on the corner of Garden and William streets, and which with several others were burnt, and about $20,000 worth of goods that were to have been removed the day before, but which was not done on account of rain. The Post Office was much endangered, but sustained no loss; the progress of the flames being stopped at that building. The walls of these extensive buildings were so slightly constructed that in the course of a few hours the whole were a heap of ruins. The loss sustained is said to amount to at least TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, on which there is an insurance of *one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.*

We observe that Mr. Jefferson's Lottery has been committed to the management of Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre.—The tickets will be ready in a short time, and the particulars of the plan made known---11,480 chances are fixed at ten dollars each.

The Union and Exchange lines of steam boats, which ply daily between Philadelphia and New-York, have reduced the fare to $2 50.

We publish, in to-day's paper, another account of the outpouring of the gaul of the HONOURABLE JOHN RANDOLPH, which, for bitterness and asperity outstrips all his former rant the present session. The resources of this *honourable* member in abuse, are astonishing. We should think that even the most poisonous reptile, under the influence of six hours emission, would rid itself of every offensive quality and become perfectly passive and inoffensive; not so, however, with Mr. R., his seem to increase in venom as in extension. Since, however, he can no longer use his "barbed darts" with effect; since the objects of their attack are no longer vulnerable, he declares, forsooth, (if he cannot put down the administration) that he will abandon his native soil, (even Roanoke) and spend the remainder of his life with "slaves and serfs" in the dominions of George IV. But we are not, we presume, to understand Mr. R. as saying he will associate himself with slaves held in durance vile by *legal* claim, but with those cringing, sycophantic slaves who fondle around royalty to catch a smile of seeming approbation. There are even speculations at Washington, it seems, on the prospect of his seating himself, right snug and comfortably by the side of Mr. Canning, in Parliament, and opposite to that wily politician William Cobbett. Mr. R. will not consider it any intrusion on his part either, inasmuch as he will take out documents to show that he was born prior to the penning and promulgation of that "fanfaronnade of nonsense," (as he calls it) the Declaration of Independence, and therefore, according to the British doctrine of allegiance, is yet a subject of the Crown, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of a true Englishman.

We stated last week on the authority of a letter to the editor of the Carlisle Gazette, that Gen. JACKSON, would not be a candidate for the Presidency at the next election. Since then, we have seen another letter, which contradicts that assertion, and states that the General has not declined being a candidate, but adheres to his former avowed principle of neither declining nor seeking office.

The Annapolis Republican, says the fruit has been nearly all destroyed in that neighbourhood, by the frosts in the early part of April.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. MITCHELL—As it seems to be the prevailing custom to utter complaints through the medium of newspapers, I hope I shall be excused for imitating the example of many, in selecting your paper as a vehicle for giving publicity to the grievance of which I shall presently speak—and as a preliminary I will remark, that it is not the *killing of one dog* only, nor the *unnecessary* expenditure of public money, in procuring bailiffs to enforce those salutary ordinances which the Commissioners, in their providence and wisdom, have enacted, or which, in their sound and reasonable discretion they may establish; for, I will here observe, I am not desirous of seeing our town as abundantly supplied with dogs as the woods of Ohio sometimes are with squirrels, which possibly might be the case if any and every one were permitted to keep dogs without obtaining license, or if there were no bailiffs to carry into execution the ordinances relative to such licenses: Nor do I wish to see a multitude of negroes indulging *ad libitum* in all and every kind of vice and immorality in the public streets; nor shall I complain of *marble* or *ball* playing, for I am not captious about such things, not being apprehensive of having my optics impaired by the possible result of a blow from a *ball*, nor of having my *nasal* organ at all affected by the *dust*, which the circum—per—and cross ambulations of the latter amusement necessarily create. Of what then do I complain? Nothing; absolutely nothing, within the province of the commissioners; for I believe the present board of commissioners are all honourable men, and have faithfully discharged their duties, considering the *small* compensation they receive, and having done so they are again entitled to support; although I think we should all be much benefitted if they could be convinced, that *brick pavements* would conduce more to the *interest*, as well as convenience of our citizens, than the rugged stones of the Susquehanna's banks. But this change, I am sure, would be controverted by a respectable fraternity, who, although willing to yield to *awl* advantages, would be opposed to this. But, I must beg pardon for having wandered from my principal design; I will now state the subject of my complaint: It is, that Horses and Cattle of all descriptions should be allowed to pasture and roam, without restraint, in the church burying ground; on and over the repositories of the remains of those who were dearest to us while living; on whose virtues our memories still delight to dwell; and whose sepulchres ought to be kept as sacred as the vestal vow. Let the *proper* authority redress this evil, and it will save not only me, but others, many grating and sore reflections. K.

MR. MITCHELL.—I have viewed with no small degree of concern, the account of the late proceedings in Congress, and the manner in which the administration has been treated; with me, however, it is not so much a matter of astonishment as regret That there is a regular disciplined opposition to the ruling party, no man who will read with impartiality, the recent occurrences in that honourable body, can for a moment doubt; an opposition too, not deficient in splended talents and acquirements, nor governed by that diffidence which they once assumed, but which in their ardour and energy to accomplish their great desideratum, (a translation to office) have entirely thrown off. One of these heroes, for whom the genius of *honour* has already entwined an imperishable wreath, for acts of immortal valour and renown, skilful and expert *wheeling evolutions*, and for the inestimable invention of an *invincible armour*, when exposed to dangerous and hazardous conflicts, has far outstripped even the Virginia *fanfaronade*, in contumely and abuse of the powers that be. But, unfortunately for some of the honourable gentlemen, there is yet to be found in the hearts of some western patriots, enough courage and resentment, not to suffer, *sub silentio*, or with impunity, the unjust and aggravated invasion of their rights and reputation, but to repel with merited indignation, such wanton and unprovoked aspersion of public men. I deplore, as much any man, the unwarrantable resort to the pistol for satisfaction for a public or a private injury, and the prospect of the lives of some gentlemen being sacrificed upon the altar of Presidential feads, the consequence of the rash and presumptuous conduct of those, whose only provokation is, *frustrated and disappointed ambition*, and whose only aim is "*to steer, if possible, into the haven of power.*" But there are sometimes circumstances which attend the recourse to the pistol, as a means of redress for wrongs sustained, that in some degree, may be considered a paliation and extenuation of the offence, and these circumstances, I believe, may easily be found in the late differances at Washington. But how will enlightened Europe look upon us, who boast so much of our republican institutions, when they behold the President of the United States, elected by the *constitutional authorities* of his country, villified by those whose duty it is to aid in facilitating all his acts, which flow from a pure and impartial administration of his trust, and which tend to promote the public good? And what will the intelligent people of this country think of the man who, without regard to the station he holds, or the dignity due to the cabinet, will arraign the first men of our country, as *corrupt ambitious men*, without a shadow of testimony of their guilt? Men, whose heads have grown grey in the civil service of their country; whose lives have been devoted to the arduous duties of statesmen, and who are now engaged in the faithful discharge of their important functions? I am sure I rightly anticipate the decision of the people of this country, when I say they behold, with the frown of displeasure and indignation, the man or the party, who carelessly endeavours to bring into disrepute, and contempt the heads of the nation, whose only crimes are having faithfully served their country: that country has been grateful in awarding to them the station they now hold.

ÆQUUM.

EDUCATION.

The present posture of affairs in Maryland in relation to this important subject, will necessarily lead to considerable discussion. The question is to be put to the people, of adopting or rejecting, a general system of schools for the public instruction of ALL the youth of the state, a bill for which passed the Legislature, at their last session, and will shortly be published by the proper authorities for the consideration of the voters, who are to decide by ballot at the October election 'for public instruction,' or 'against public instruction.' The merits of the proposed system should be deliberately examined Those who have not thought upon the subject, should consider it a duty to themselves, and their country to do so, that they may be prepared to give a vote for which they can answer to posterity, which is so deeply interested in the issue. Happily the question in this case will not be involved with any party or personal difficulties. There will be no embarrassment as to this candidate, otherwise approved, but not thinking with the voter on this question, or that candidate, in other respects disliked, but in this, representing his wishes. The naked question is put to the voter—He is himself to decide for himself and his vote will count as much in the result as the richest nabob in the district. If a majority of votes are deposited in the ballot box "for public instruction" in October next, the system is adopted by that act. It is then a law of the voters own enacting, and its blessings are insured to them by their own election If a majority of votes are found to be deposited "against public instruction," then it will be determined by the voters themselves *to put away this thing*, from themselves and their children. It is a subject truly worthy of reflection.—*Md. Rep.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

DARING ROBBERY.----Two men were arrested last evening and taken before Esquire Moore, on suspicion of having robbed the Lottery Office of Mr. L. H. France, of this city. One is a Frenchman, and calls his name John S. Lafitte, a mariner; the other an American, and calls himself Stevens, and says he is a grocer in 6th street, Philadelphia. The tickets and a considerable sum of money were found upon them. They state, they arrived here on Tuesday morning at 2 o'clk from Philadelphia, and proceeded on to Washington, and returned to this city yesterday evening.

The circumstances of the robbery are these:---they entered Mr. France's office about 7 o'clock, or immediately after candle light; and finding no one but a small boy, secured him by tying his hands with a cord and his feet with a handkerchief, and threatened his life if he made the least noise; having placed him in the back room, proceeded to rifle the drawer of its contents, and then left the boy tied, and jumping into a hack made off; soon after which the boy succeeded in untying the cord that bound his hands, and hobbling to the door gave the alarm; pursuit being immediately made, they were fortunately arrested by Mr. Griswell, Mr. Hauptman, and Mr. Ives, three of our active police officers. We trust that this exemplary conduct of our officers, will deter the evil doers at a distance from visiting our city.

They were committed to prison, where they will await their trial.

PRICES CURRENT
IN BALTIMORE.

FLOUR, Superfine, Howard-st.	4 37
city mills, standard quality,	4 12
Susquehanna,	4 12
GRAIN, Indian Corn, per bushel,	70 a 75
Wheat,	84 a 85
Rye.	60

The Rev. Mr. Koontze, will preach, by divine permission, in the St. James Episcopal Evangelical Church, in Worton, on Sabbath morning next, 7th May.

MARRIED

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Smith, JOHN HUNTT, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, all of this county.

On the 27th, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, to Miss EDITHA WARD, both of this county.

On the 2d inst. by the same, Mr. ASTHONY BANNING, of Talbot county, to Mrs. MARIA RINGGOLD, of this county.

[Enclosed in the paper which communicated to us the above marriages, was a *good piece* of POUND CAKE, which tasted well, and goes to prove, that there are still some persons of opinion that printers are like other people---fond of good things, and can't live upon air----We wish all newly married folks would serve us in the same way.]

NOTICE.

The subsciber has, at his store in Chestertown, a variety of religious books for sale, at moderate prices. They are of the latest editions of some of the most approved works which have been issued from the Methodist concern in New-York; and are executed in handsome style. Those who wish to furnish themselves with good books, and particularly with one of the best selections of hymns, will do well to call.

JOHN H. KENNARD.

Chestertowe, May 5.

NEW

Dry Goods Store.

BRITISH AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr.

Has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Store-house, three doors above his father's, and opposite the Store of Mr. John Walker,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER *GOODS,*

Selected with particular care from the cargoes of the ships Dorothea, Electra, Alexander, Algonquin and Marmion, the latest London and Liverpool arrivals, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Irish Linens,	Shirting muslin
Long Lawn,	Do. long cloth,
Blck Italian lustring	Plaid and striped do-
7-8 chintz, new style	mestics
Black Senschaws	Ginghams, new style
4-4 Cambric muslin	Muslins do. do.
6-4 do. do.	Uubleached domes-
4-4 Jaconet muslin	tic
6-4 mull mull muslin	Bleached do.
4-4 seeded do. do.	White Cotton Ho-
4-4 striped do. do.	siery
Bandanna handkfs.	Ladies York Tan
Madras do.	Gloves
4-4 Book muslin	Do. horse skin do.
6-4 do, do.	Do. white kid do.
4-4 figur'd Swiss do.	Do. satin kid do.
White linen drilling	Checks of all widths
Coloured do. do.	Bed ticking
White Marseilles	Tow linen,
Vesting	Tier do.
Black and white Ca-	Osnaburg do.
licoes	Burlaps do.

White and black HATS,

With a splendid collection of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Belts, &c.

Also, an assortment of

Crockery, Glass, and Queens Ware.

The Public are aware that I have had ample opportunity to be acquainted with the Dry Goods business, having been engaged in the purchase and sale of goods several years for my Father.

I now invite the Ladies particularly, and the public generally, to the above mentioned selection, confident they will satisfy their judgements, and gratify their taste.

N, B. Sensible that this Store and corner has been a resort for conversation &c. and conscious that it must be evident, to every reasonable mind, that it is ruinous to any man's business, I humbly hope this will not be the case as formerly!----*I pledge myself it shall not be*, as it would prevent persons from coming to the Store who [otherwise] would favour me with their custom.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr.

Chestertown May 5.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The festival of St. John the Baptist (24th June next) will be celebrated by the members of Coat's Lodge, No. 76. at their Hall in Easton. The fraternity generally, are invited to meet on the level.

By order, W. B. MULLIKIN, Sec'ry.

May. 5.



POETICAL.

From the new Comic Opera of Beneyowski.

SONG.

When a poor little maid feels her senses astray,
Cannot sleep on her pillow nor rest all the day,
Sees a form still pursue her, do all that she can,
And this form should be that of a handsome young man,
Sly neighbours will whisper then good lack a-day!
The poor little maid's in a very sad way.
When of all her old friends she begins to grow shy,
When she speaks very seldom and speaks with a sigh,
When tho' witty or wise, she appears like a dunce,
And folks wonder what's come to the girl all at once,
Sly neighbours will whisper then, good lack a-day,
The poor little maid's in a very sad way.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The way to rise.—There are three things according to the old maxim, necessary to success in life; "Impudence, Impudence, Impudence" An imposing look is a passport into the temple of fame, and a brazen face is of more value than a laced coat. If you would rise superior to your present condition, you must push yourself out of it. Lionheaded assurance has always gone before sheep faced modesty.

Dancing.—"I'm an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurd, "but I had once my dancing days as you have now, yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a Woman's real character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her, at home, where I could observe her behaviour at the table and fireside, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased, but she is the good woman who wants no fiddle to sweeten her."

ANECDOTE.

A British, war like vessel, of considerable force, was cruising off the coast of Connecticut, for some days, which was a sight not at all agreeable to the Yankees on shore: one of whom undertook to put a stop to such insolence. For this purpose he collected a crew of hardy, resolute fellows, like himself, chartered a stout coasting vessel, loaded the deck to all appearance, with barrels, boxes, &c, fit for the coasting trade, stowed his comrades below, well armed with cutlasses, pistols, and other implements fit for boarding, and with only hands enough on deck to work the vessel, set sail on this adventurous expedition. He was soon in sight of the man of war, which made sail for him.

He pretended to crawl off, as well as he could, but did not greatly hurry himself. Ere long they were within hailing distance, when the following conversation ensued.

Capt. Jotham. 'Ahoi; what vessel's that?'

Capt. Bull. 'A British man of war.—What are you; where are you from, and where are you bound?'

J. 'I'm an American *coarster* from *Stoningtown* harbour, bound all along shore."

B. 'Where's Stonningtown harbour?'

J. 'You're a pretty fellow for a man of war, and don't know where *Stonningtown* harbour is."

B. 'None of your impudence, or I'll fire into you, and sink you. What are you loaded with?"

J. '*Sarse* upon deck and meat in the hole, and the deacon's isle beside, so fire away and be *darn'd*, and stave that and see who'll pay for't.

B. 'Come along side, you rebel rascal, or I'll blow you sky high.'

J. Well, I must I *spose*, for your great black guns there look *darnation pokerish*."

Upon this Jotham, taking advantage of the wind, immediately ran foul of and grappled the British vessel, his crew immediately rushed upon deck; proving to the complete surprise and infinite astonishment of the British, that the "meat in the hole" was all alive. They were wholly unprepared for resistance, so surrendered at discretion. 'Now,' says Jotham "haul down *that are* rag up aloft, and we'll hang up *another guess* one in its place, with stars and stripes on't and then show you *Stonningtown* harbour, *about the quickest.*' This was speedily accomplished, as much to the joy and exultation of the Yankees, as to the chagrin and mortification of their captives.—*N. E. Galaxy.*

From the Boston Spectator.

"RELIGION'S ALL."

The mind of a man is like a fluctuating sea. It is never at rest. There is a perpetual tendency, which cannot be curbed by perpetual disappointment, to send out our desires after some object beyond our present reach. But we are never satisfied from the attainment of our desires. The law of the natural world, by which objects diminish according to their distance from us, is reversed in the moral. The objects of our wishes are magnified in proportion to the distance at which we view them. As we approach near, the charm is broken, the illusion vanishes. They prove to be but bubbles, dissolve into airy vapor. Still we do not rest. At every fresh disappointment, we put forth new desires and new efforts, for the attainment of some object yet more remote. Even success, the most unbounded, does not satisfy us. We weep for more worlds to conquer.

We are so constituted that pursuit is essential to our happiness. Progress, to whatever it relates, is in itself delightful to us. There is, therefore, some degree of enjoyment in earthly pursuits; but it is not in the end attained, it is in the mere progress to that end. How vague and evanescent this! however flickering, feeble, and insecure; like the flashes emitted by a ball in rapid motion, resulting not from any resource in itself, but merely from its contact with other bodies? The soul remains empty—a soul of vast desires, vast energies, and vast capasity! It is as if a man were to spend his whole life in running to a goal for the mere pleasure of the race—The goal is of no value but to mark the place where he must stop. His race ended, his sand of life run out, he awakens in eternity, and what has he of all the labors that he has taken under the sun!

Amid this tumult of the mind, the everlasting restlessness of the soul, Religion, benign visitor; heavenly monitor descends to man. She comes in radiant and alluring form, and addresses him in accents of winning tenderness. "Receive me, and I will say to the swelling surge of passion, Peace, be still." I will quell the fever of disappointment, by leading you to the fountains of living waters. I will point to you the shadow of a great rock in this weary land. Receive me, oh! ye on whom the Son of God has looked with tenderness, and I will direct you to an object of pursuit, worthy of your heavenly origin, worthy of your nature, but little lower than that of angles—worthy the inward aspirings of which you are proudly yet painfully conscious. You love pursuit—the object to which I will direct you, is infinite, therefore, your pursuit will be endless. You delight in progress—here your progress shall be commensurate with eternity. Your desires are boundless: you shall be satisfied when you awake in the likeness of God. Not only so, you shall frequently be filled, in this house of your pilgrimage, with prelibations of future blessedness. Receive me and you need never fear what nature renders so revolting to you, a cessation of hope, expectation and effort.—True, your capacity of happiness will be filled as soon as you enter on your everlasting inheritance. But that capacity shall be forever increasing, and forever filling with all the fullness of God. Thro'out the immortality of her existence, your soul shall be continually expanding her views, strengthening her energies, and drinking deeper and deeper of the river of pleasure which flows at the right hand of the Most High."

Such are the boundless offers of religion. All that men can desire, all that his nature can receive, more than his utmost powers of apprehension can reach. View the nature of man and the objects by which he is surrounded; his immortal capacity forever seeking, yet forever refusing to be filled with earthly sources; and say, is not this divine religion, in its freshness, and its boundlessness, to a being thus constituted and thus situated, is it not all? View the individual, who has embraced her in his inmost soul, and entered on the high and holy course to which she dictates, and then say with an emphasis drawn from reality, and not from theory alone, is not Religion all?—See her disciple a partaker of the ills incident to human nature. He considers himself as under education in God's school," and whether his divine Master frown or smile, he knows the dispensation is adapted to his present need, and tends alike to fit him for his future inheritance. He regards all events as under the direction of a being of almighty power, infinite wisdom, and unbounded goodness; and, therefore, whatever occurs, though his favourite schemes be crossed, he meekly says, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight." What moral grandeur is there in the character of the Christian! Amid "the war of elements, the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," he can sit like Noah in the ark, calm, quiet, and secure, for the edifice of his hopes are built on the Rock of Ages. View the Christian as taught by religion to subdue the baneful passions of our nature, which are an everspringing source of wretchedness, within our own bosoms. Instead of suffering the serpent revenge to twine round his heart, and nourish itself in the misery of another, he has learnt, when he is reviled to bless; when he is defamed, to suffer. Envy cannot insinuate itself into his mind, and corrode his peace, for he is under the influence of the precept, love thy neighbor as thyself, and hence he rejoices in the prosperity of another as if it were his own. Pride does not erect her stately tribunal in his breast, and incessantly wound his self-love, for he is taught to esteem others better than himself. A happy man is he; for in proportion as he yields the influence of the principles he has embraced, his soul is in harmony within itself, in harmony with all around him, in harmony with the governing principles of the universe. It is like a well tuned instrument, whatever key is struck it responds melodious notes.

Follow the Christian further as he enters the dark valley of the shadow of death. Here nature instinctively recoils but religion takes away the sting of death, and despoils the grave of its victory.—True, the proud precepts of philosophy might have enabled him to meet it with feigned composure, but it is divine religion, alone which can in reality be the strength of his heart, when hearts and flesh fail. When the silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl is broken, and the frightened soul, finding that the frail edifice is crumbling, looks out for refuge, if a dark uncertainty hangs over its future destiny, it cannot but recoil in agony and horror. Religion *alone* by that faith which is the *substance* of things hoped for can present before it a vivid reality, so that when it launches into the Jourdan of death it finds firm footing, solid rock.

Blessed religion! light of the world, sole hope of a ruined race, renovating principle, which restores life and beauty where all was corruption and deformity! extend thy benign reign—let thy hopes be embraced, and thy benefits diffused until,

"One song employs all nations, and all cry,
'Worthy the Lamb,' for he was slain for us!
The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks,
Shout to each other and the mountain tops
From distant mountains catch the flying joy;
Till nation after nation taught the strain,
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round."

BURNING THE BIBLE IN PERU

The following account of a remarkable occurrence which immediately followed the burning the Bible by public authority at Arica in Peru, is from a letter of Capt. Turner of the English ship Dolphin, to whose care the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society committed several boxes of Spanish Bibles for gratuitous circulation in South America. The letter is dated Lima, Oct. 20th 1825.

Before I close this letter, I must inform you of a very remarkable occurrence which took place at Arica. Some of the inhabitants came on board to see the vessel; on their leaving, I presented each of them a Spanish Bible; a priest the same evening came into one of their houses, and found a gentleman reading the Bible; this instantly attracted his notice, and he demanded it from him, which was refused; a scuffle ensued, and the furious priest caught it from him, summoned him before the governor, who gave directions (influenced by the priest) that it should be burned, which was done immediately in the most public manner. A search was made for more, but the inhabitants hid them; only one was discovered. The day after, about ten in the morning, a furious hurricane of wind came on instantaneously, which blew some of the smaller vessels from their anchors covered the town with dust, and left it perfect darkness. The inhabitants expected some awful judgment, either shut themselves up in their houses or churches, using their usual incantations or prayers to their saints: this continued several hours; and it is necessary to remark, that on that part of the coast of Peru it never rains; the wind is always very moderate, and such an event was never known. When I came on shore, after it had subsided, I told them it was a judgment from God for burning his word; this opinion they themselves had already formed; a universal inquiry was consequently made whether I had any more Bibles. The news spread all along the coast. I distributed five cases among them, and might have disposed of all I had, but preferred keeping some for Lima. A few days after, the Prefector of Arequipa, next in rank to Bolivar, came to Arica to inspect the custom house department, and regulate the duties. He was informed of this outrage committed by the priest against liberty of conscience. The Prefector requested me to give him two copies of the Spanish Bible, which I did: one was sent to the Bishop of Arequipa, to know *why that book should be destroyed:* the other was retained for his own use. *After I left, he gave directions, I understand, for a circulation of the Bible, and of all religious books, free of any duty or incumbrance.* The Priest is in great disgrace, and despised by the people. The effect which this may produce on the coast of Peru, no one can calculate but He who caused it.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the court house in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday instant, and on every succeeding Friday and Saturday, during the present month—on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th May, the supervisors for the public roads will be appointed—applications will be received by the Clerk until that period. The Trustees for the education of poor children are desired to make their returns as soon as practicable, and all persons having business with the said Court are requested to attend.

By order,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*
May 6.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell the following property of Mr. Saml. Reed, viz:

All that part of a Lot of ground situate in the upper part of Chestertown and designated on the plot of the said town by the No. 60; there are on the lot two dwelling houses, one a good and commodious brick house, and the other a frame house, a well of excellent water, and other improvements—and also two College lots, Nos. 43 and 44, they are well enclosed, and on one of them is a convenient dwelling house.

Any person wishing to purchase the above lots or either of them, will apply to

JOSEPH WICKES, 4th.
Chestertown, April 28. 4t

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anns' county, will be exposed at public sale, on Thursday the 11th May next, at Clover-Fields, the late residence of of William Hemsley, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, farming utensils, corn, household furniture and sundry other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a number of servants having a term of years to serve.

For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and terms more particularly then stated.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A.
of William Hemsley.
April 21.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 24, 1826.

On application of Maria Medford, executrix of Macall Medford, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April, 1826

L.S.

Test. F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th, of April, 1826.

MARIA MEDFORD,
Executrix of M. Medford.
Chestertown, April 28.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 21, 1826.

On application of Margaret Numbers, Administratrix of Thomas Numbers, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April. 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1826.

MARGARET NUMBERS,
Adm'trix of Thomas Numbers,
Chestertown, April 28.

FORRENT.

The subscriber wishing to return to his farm, will rent, for the balance of the yea the house now occupied by him. There is a large and excellent garden, two carriage houses, and stabling for six horses, attached to the above property.—Possession will be given on the first of July next, or earlier if immediate application be made.

BENEDICT S. BREVITT.
Chestertown, April 21. 3t

Gig For Sale.

For sale, on accommodating terms, a good second hand Gig—For particulars apply to James E. Barroll, Esq. or to.

WM. SIMS.
Chestertown, April 28.

CITIZENS OF KENT!

THE Subscriber having resigned his place as deputy Sheriff, takes this opportunity to present to you his highest respects, and in grateful remembrance feels justly bound to acknowledge your polite attention and gratuitous hospitality to him while in his official station, especially to those of the two districts amongst whom his business particularly called him, and hopes he will have further pleasure, in hearing of a continuance of similar submission to the claims of the law, as well as attention to his successors, in the proper exercise of their official duty, and that the whole period of the Sheriffality may progress in one uniform system, leading to the security and interest of your Sheriff and satisfaction of yourselves.

The Subscriber continues to execute the official duties of his commission as Constable, and will thankfully receive and faithfully strive to execute business in that line, together with other business connected with accounts, such as Posting Books, drawing off, and settling them by Bond, Bill or Cash; for which services he will expect to be remunerated at a rate of per centum, or per diem, as the case may be.

Personal notice, or a line addressed to him at his residence in this place, will receive the first possible attention.

From the Public's most ob't. &c. &c.
JOHN HYLAND, (of Stephen)
Chestertown, April 21.

TAKE NOTICE,

AND ATTEND THE SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public Sale, in Chestertown, on Wednesday the 10th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following Real Estate, the property of Gustavus A. T. Wright, (a minor,) viz:

All those Water Lots, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, as designated on the plat of the town aforesaid, in the County aforesaid. That well-built Two Story Brick House, 44 by 50 feet, at the corner of Front and Cannon-streets, formerly the residence of Richard Tilghman, 4th, Esq stands on the first mentioned lot; in said House there are four large rooms and a passage on the first floor, the same on the second, and five rooms in the garret, which have been lathed and plastered; under the whole building is an excellent dry cellar, and also on the premises are a stable and carriage house, &c.

The above property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, and terms more fully made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE W. THOMAS, *Trustee*
Chestertown, April 21.

New Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia a large quantity of

NEW GOODS,

suited to the season, consisting of

Pennsylvania tow linen,
Bleached & brown shirtings and sheetings,
Plaids and stripes,
Ginghams and Robes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy and other Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Black and white HATS, &c.

And every other description of goods in his line that may be wanting, very cheap—persons who stand in need will please favour him with a call and judge for themselves. Flaxseed corn, wheat, rye, feathers and rags, received in exchange.

J. W. WALKER.
Chestertown, April 21.

New Store.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has ready for sale, at the store house lately occupied by Ringgold and Nicols, an entire

NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF VERY

CHEAP GOODS.

As he is determined to sell for cash only, he is also determined to sell cheap. All persons are invited to call and view his goods.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.
April 14.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Kent County will meet at the court house, in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday the fourteenth and fifteenth inst., and will continue to meet at said place every succeeding Friday and Saturday until the first Monday of June, for the purpose of altering and correcting the accounts of such persons as may have sold, alienated, or transfered any assessable property since the first Monday of June last

GEO. W. THOMAS, *Clerk,*
to the Commissioners of the Tax
April 7 *for Kent county.*

WRITING PAPER

OF an excellent quality, just received and for sale at this office.
April 28.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1826. NO. 29.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER
TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

ON PRUDENCE AND DECORUM.

I cannot express the great dissatisfaction I feel at hearing married women laugh at and ridicule ladies who are advanced in life, and still remain single—females who probably in every respect are decidedly superior to the lady who treats them with contempt, and who perhaps remain single merely because they possess more delicacy of mind, and are not so easily pleased in the choice of a husband. Various are the causes which may occur to keep a woman single: duty, prudence, and, not unfrequently, constancy to a beloved object; while a swarm of misses, strangers to sentiment, to delicacy, and to good sense, merely from their eagerness to become wives, clasp the chain of Hymen, and inconsiderately link themselves in the same moment to matrimony and misery, in the form of some *petit maitre* or antiquated beau.

Some wives, in order to display their own superiority to their husbands, are very fond of lessening and undervaluing the merit of other wives: be above such paltry artifice: it is both ungenerous and unprincipled.

Should you, gentle lady, be in the decline of life, allow me to bring to your recollection the emphatical address of St. Paul to aged women, where he charges them to teach the young women to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children, to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed. (*Tit. ii.* 4, 5.)—When the apostle speaks of keeping at home, he seems impressed with the calm, unobtrusive retirement of that domestic sphere which providence and nature have assigned to women. Strongly, indeed, does he seem influenced by it when he says, She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth. (1 *Tim. v.* 6.)

Chapter IV.

ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I would recommend every women, if possible, on her marriage, to get some yearly allowance, though ever so trifling, settled on her. Believe me, the little unavoidable demands on her husband's purse, to which a wife is so frequently compelled to have recourse, is very apt to create bickering and discord, and that at the very moment perhaps when all is peace and harmony between them: and when once good humor is put out of its way, it is not such a very easy matter, rely on it, to bring it back again to its old course.

Conscientiously manage your husband's property, and shun every approach to extravagance. The domestic economy of a family is (as an admired writer remarks) entirely a woman's province, and furnishes a variety of subjects both of good sense and good taste. The want of economy has involved thousands in misery; and in those houses where extravagance is predominent, little is beheld but disorder and confusion. Their families are, in general, as dissipated and thoughtless as themselves. Harmony and decorum, with their inseperable companions peace and happiness, are guests that find within such walls neither residence nor repose.

In regard to money matters, some wives seem to think that all is gain which they can get in any way from their husbands, without ever considering that the state of *his* purse is a matter of equal consequence to both.

Particularly avoid every thing like extravagance. I really think a great deal of money is frequently expended in buying things which, after a while, we find we could have very well done without. The pleasure of getting a great bargain often induces people to part with their money; while the old adage, "Take care of *pence*, the *pounds* will take care of themselves," is either not remembered at all, or if it does occur to the mind is allowed to have but little influence.

Be extremely regular as to bills, payments, &c. You cannot think how much trouble may be avoided by regular weekly payments. It is sometimes very difficult to ascertain the correctness of a bill when allowed to lie over even for a month, and the delay constantly subjects you to imposition.

Much, indeed, will attention to order and regularity contribute to the comfort of your husband. Men particularly love neatness, tidiness, and method: any thing soiled or out of place discomposes them; and a littered room will often make them peevish.—Meals should always be ready at a stated hour: a little decision and firmness will soon make your servants punctual. Rise *early;* give your orders *early;* breakfast *early;* be ready to sit down to your work table *early.* Doing much before twelve o'clock gives you a command of the day, and gets you through it with ease. But, adieu to all this order and regularity, if you are fond of lying in bed! "Eight hours sleep," say our physicians, "are quite enough:" and the woman who prefers her pillow to the numerous advantages which early rising produces, would not, I fear, have strength of mind to perform more important duties. An hour rescued from sleep does wonders, and your health is much benefitted by it. How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? When wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep: so shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man.—(*Prov. vi.* 9—11.)

"Do not defer till to-morrow what may as well be done to-day," says the old proverb. If you have a letter to write, why not do it to-day as well as to-morrow? If you have a visit to pay, why not do it to-day as well as to-morrow? &c. &c. "To-morrow, believe me," says a most useful writer of the present day, "comes *loaded* with duties of its own. And when it does arrive, we always feel pleased at not having it encumbered with the business of yesterday."

Few things please a man more than seeing his wife notable and clever in the management of her household. A knowledge of cookery, as well as every other branch in housekeeping, is indispensible in a female; and a wife should always endeavour to support with equal applause the character of the *lady* and the *housewife.* "I tell you, my good madam," says a humourous character, "when your husband comes home hungry at five o'clock, he won't look very pleasant at being put off with music, sentiment, and poetry, instead of a comfortable dinner. Bless my stars! I have known some ladies, who could play a fine tol lol on the piano, talk with you all day long about poetry and history, and gabble Italian and French like a monkey; and yet if the husband of one of them asked for a beefsteak for dinner, mercy me! she doesn't know whether it should be roasted or fried, or if he wished for a venison pasty, the accomplished lady is equally ignorant whether paste be made with butter or mutton suet! I can't abide such balderdash!"

A woman should endeavour to wield her needle, and to manage her scissors, with dexterity and cleverness. This is the peculiar province of a female; great comfort and economy are derived from it; and a man is always pleased at seeing his wife thus employed. Soloman in describing an excellent woman, makes her particularly expert at her distaff and spindle. And all Homer's lovely matrons—

"Deck'd with the freshest tints of beauty's bloom,
Bend o'er the distaff, or direct the loom."

"A woman's greatest praise does certainly consist in the order and management of her *family;* and when much of her time is spent in visiting and company, what but anarchy and confusion at home must be the consequence! If we could but see the *inside* of some fashionable houses, how much would surprise and reflection be excited! The mistress perhaps at the theatre or a card-party; servants drunken, extravagant, criminal; children receiving their very first impressions from the oaths and improper conversation of these servants! *Here*, meat perishing which might have fed the hungry; *there*, garments mouldering which might have clothed the naked: in one place filth and nastiness concealed; in another, valuable furniture tossed about without decency and without care. No fortune can answer such immoderate expences; no comfort can consist with so much disorder. A good woman looketh well to the ways of her household, and all her family are clotheth in scarlet. (*Prov. xxxi.*)

Chapter V.

ON DRESS.

Let me entreat, gentle lady, that your dress be expressive of delicacy and purity of mind. *Behold a woman in the attire of a harlot!* exclaimed the wise man on beholding an indecorous dress. And surely when a woman appears in public with a bare bosom, exposure of figure, perhaps with roughed cheeks, it cannot be acting too severely to adopt the same language, and cry out in disgust, *'Behold a woman in the attire of a harlot!'* What! a *wife*, a *mother* in such a dress! O all ye feelings of virtue and propriety, rescue our matrons from the degradation! Would they but reflect for a moment, "could women in general," as Mrs. H. Moore says, "know what was their real interest, could they guess with what a charm even the *appearance* of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously from mere self-love if not from principle. The designing would assume modesty as an artifice; the coquette would adopt it as an allurement; the pure as her appropriate attraction; and the voluptuous as the most infallable art of seduction."

There is not an hour of the day in which a man so much likes to see his wife dressed with neatness, as when she leaves her bed room and sits down to breakfast. At any other moment, *vanity* stimulates her efforts at the toilette, for she expects to see and be seen; but at this retired and early hour, it is for the very sake of cleanliness, for the very sake of pleasing her husband, that she appears thus neat and nice. Some one says, "A woman should never appear untidily or badly dressed, when in the presence of her husband."—While he was your lover, what a sad piece of business if he caught you dressed to disadvantage!—"O dear, there he is, and my hair all in papers; and this frightful unbecoming cap! I had no idea he would have been here so early; let me off to my toilette!" But now that he is your husband, "Dear me what consequence? My object is gained; my efforts to win him, and all my little manœvres to captivate, have been successful, and it is very hard if a woman is to pass her life in endeavoring to please her husband!" I remember greatly admiring a lady who lived among the mountains, and scarcely saw any one but her husband. She was rather a plain woman; and yet when she sat to breakfast each morning, and all the day long, her extreme neatness and attention to the niceness of her appearance, made her quite an agreeable object; and her husband loved her, and would look at her with more pleasure than at a pretty woman dressed soiled and untidily: for believe me, those things (though your husband appears not to notice them, nor perhaps is he himself conscious of the cause) strongly possess the power of pleasing or displeasing.

I have a great dislike to see a woman's dress exceed the expense which I know her husband can afford. Fine laces and silks and a scanty purse are ill-matched associates. When I hear a woman of small fortune say her pelisse or lace cap cost a large sum, I at once think it a libel not only on her understanding but her principles.

I will now conclude this subject with the apostle's sentiment, when speaking of Christian wives: Whose adorning, says he, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing gold, or of putting on of apparel, but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price. (1 *Pet. iii.* 1, 3, 4.) These words "a *meek* and *quiet* spirit" make at this moment a most powerful impression upon my mind, and have excited the following reflections, to which, gentle lady, I beg to direct your attention. It is not to be supposed the apostle alluded to the meek and quiet spirit which is so often produced by nature, or constitution, or perhaps by insensibility, and which costs us nothing to attain. O no! the meekness and quietness he speaks of must be the effect, not of constitution, but of principle; not of nature, but of grace. I know many women who would be gentle Pagans as well as gentle Christians; who would be meek if there was no Bible, and amiable if they were ignorant of the being of a God!—And though characters of this kind are interesting and valuable for the sake of society, they are certainly not the description of females who are in the sight of God of great price. The word *quiet* has an extensive meaning, and refers not so much to *temper* as *resignation.* St. Peter evidently intends by this word to express a quiet acquescence, a patient resignation, and uiform composure to the painful but inevitable evils inflicted on us by the hand of God. He refers to that calmness of spirit which *is not easily provoked, which beareth* ALL *things, and endureth all things,* which subdues the risings of anger and resentment, and calls down divine help to sooth the heart which nature would fain agitate and discompose. He means that meek and quiet spirit which bears with the perverse and unreasonable tempers of those with whom it may have to deal, and which checks at once every inclination to a fretful or an angry reply, which quels the first advances to repining, produces *content in whatsoever state God has placed its possessor,* and enables the person who is under its animating influence to bear all the small inferior crosses of the day with that fortitude and equanimity which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of true Christianity, and which anly can be the meek and quiet spirit which the apostle would consider as meriting his high encomium.

(*To be continued.*)

RURAL ECONOMY.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

By Dr. James Howison, of Hillend.

[From the Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.]

It being my intention to describe to the Society the management of a single hive of bees, from their swarming until they themselves have sent forth their first colony, I shall remark on the different operations, as they naturally succeed each other, according to the method now in general use; leaving that followed by me of taking the honey without killing the bees, to be explained under a distinct head.

Variety of Bees.—To the common observer all working bees, as to external appearance, are nearly the same; but to those who examine them with attention, the difference in size is very distinguishable; and they are in their vicious and gentle, indolent and active natures, essentially different.

Of the stock which I had in 1810, it required 250 to weigh an ounce; but they were so vicious and lazy, that I changed it for a smaller variety, which possesses much better dispositions, and of which it requires 296, on an average to weigh an ounce. Whether size and disposition are invariably connected, I have not yet had sufficient experience to determine.

Materials and size of Hives.—Hives made of straw as now in use, have a great advantage over those made of wood or other materials, from the effectual defence they afford against the extremes of heat in summer, or cold in winter.—That the hives in size should correspond as nearly as possible with that of the swarms, has not had that attention paid to it which the subject demands, as much of the success in the management of bees depends on that circumstance.

From blind instinct, bees endeavour to fill with combs whatever hive they are put into, before they begin to gather honey. Owing to this, when the hive is too large for its inhabitants, the time for collecting their winter store is spent in unprofitable labor; and starvation is the consequence. This evil also extends to occasioning late swarming the next summer, it being long before the hive becomes so filled with young bees as to produce a necessity for emigration, from which cause the season is too far advanced for the young colonies to procure winter stock.

I should consider it as a good rule in all cases that the swarm should fill two-thirds of the hive. The hives used by me for my largest swarms weiging from five to six pounds, will contain two pecks measure of corn, and will yield, in a good season, 8 Scots pints of honey, and for small or swarms in proportion. Hives with empty combs are highly valuable for second swarms, as the bees are thereby enabled much sooner to begin collecting honey.

Situation for Hives.—That the hives should be so placed as to receive the rays of the rising as well a meridian sun, is of considerable importance; heat and light appearing the principal stimulants to the actions of bees. A hive so situated as not to be touched by the sun until some hours later than the other hives in the same garden, would in the course of the season lose a proportional number of days labour. Hives should stand at some distance from walls and hedges. When lately building a garden wall, with a good exposure for bees, I ordered a number of niches to be made, into which I afterwards put hives. These were, however, so much infested with snails in summer, and mice in winter, that I was under the necessity of removing them to a more open situation.

Feeding the Bees.—Near the sea, little honey is collected after the first week in August; but in high situations, where the flowers are later, and heath abounds, the bees labour with advantage until the middle of September. These are the proper periods, according to situation, for ascertaining if the hives, intended to be kept, contain a sufficient winter stock.—The killing of the drones, (a very singular fact in the history of the bee, and which will be noticed hereafter,) perhaps marks this time with more precision.

If a large hive does not weigh thirty pounds, it will be necessary to allow it half pound of honey, or the same quantity of soft sugar, made into a syrup, for every pound that is deficient of that weight; and, in like proportion, to smaller hives. This work must not be delayed, that time may be given for the bees to make their deposit in their empty cells before they are rendered torpid by the cold.

I must here notice, that sugar simply dissolved in water, (which is a common practice,) and sugar boiled with water into a syrup, form compounds very differently suited for the winter store of bees. When the former is wanted for their immediate nourishment, as in spring, it will answer equally well as a syrup; but if to be laid up as store, the heat of the hive quickly evaporating the water, leaves the sugar in dry crystals, not to be acted upon by the trunks of the bees. I have known several instances of hives killed by hunger, while some pounds weight of sugar in this state remained in their cells. The boiling of sugar into syrup forms a closer combination with the water, by which it is prevented from flying off, and a consistence resembling that of honey retained. I have had frequent experience of hives not containing a pound of honey, preserved in perfect health thro' the winter, with sugar so prepared, when given in proper time, and in sufficient quantity.

Covering the Hives.—Bees are evidently natives of a warm climate, a high temperature being absolutely necessary to their existence; and their continuing to live in hollow trees during the severe winters of Russia and America, must depend on the heat produced from the great size of the swarms which inhabit these abodes. From my own observation, the hives which are best covered during winter, always prosper most the following summer. In consequence about the end of harvest I add to the thin covering of straw put on the hives at the time of swarming, a thick coat, and shut up the aperture through which the bees entered, so that only one can pass at a time. Indeed as a very small portion of air is necessary for bees in their torpid state, it were better, during severe frosts, to be entirely shut up, as numbers of them are often lost from being enticed to quit the hive by the sunshine of a winter day. It will, however, be proper at times to remove, by a crooked wire or similar instrument, the dead bees and other filth, which the living at this season are unable to perform of themselves.

To hives whose stock of honey was sufficient for their maintenance, or those to which a proper quantity of sugar had been given for that purpose, no further attention will be necessary, until the breeding season arrives. This, in warm situations, generally takes place about the beginning of May, and in cold, about a month after.

Owners of hives are often astonished, that, at this advanced season, when their bees had, for weeks preceding, put on the most promising appearance, after a few days of rain, they become so weak and sickly as to be unable to leave the hive, and continue declining until they at last die.

From paying attention to this subject I am convinced, that the cause is as follows: The young bees, for a short time previous to their leaving their cells, and some time after, require being fed with the same regularity that young birds are by their parents; and if the store in the hive be exhausted, and the weather such as not to admit of the working bees going abroad to collect food in sufficient quantity for themselves and their brood, the powerful principle of affection for their young compels them to part with what is not enough for their support, at the expense of their own lives.

To prevent such accidents, I make it a rule, that if, during the breeding season, it rain for two successive days, to feed all the bees indiscriminately, as it would be difficult to ascertain those only who require it.

Of Swarming.—For several years past my hives have uniformly sent forth their first swarms during the second week in July, from whichit appears that early or late swarming *in the same situations* is not so much regulated by good or bad seasons, as might have been expected. Near the sea, this will, of course take place some weeks earlier.

The first swarming is so long preceded by the appearance of drones, and hanging out of working bees, that if the time of their leaving the hive is not observed, it must be owing to want of care. The signs of the second are, however, more equivocal, the most certain being, that of the queen, a day or two before swarming at intervals of a few minutes, giving out a sound a good deal resembling that of a cricket. It frequently happens that the swarm will leave the old hive, and return again several times, which is always owing to the queen not having accompanied them, or from having dropt on the ground, being too young to fly to a distance.—In such cases, I have seen her found near to the old hive; and on being taken up and placed in the new one, the swarm instantly settled.

Gooseberry or currant bushes should be planted at a short distance from the hives, for the bees to swarm upon, as, by attending to this, I have not lost a swarm by straying for several years. This, I am however convinced, depends much on the nature of the bees which form the stock. When a hive yields more than two swarms, these should uniformly be joined to others that are weak, as from the lateness of the season, and deficiency

in number, they will otherwise perish.—this junction is easily formed, by inverting at night the hive in which they are, and placing over it the one you intend them to enter. They soon ascend, and apparently, with no opposition from the former possessors, as I have never observed fighting to be a consequence.

It being very universally believed that two queens cannot live together in the same hive, I have for several days after this forced junction, searched for the murdered queen, but never with success. Should the weather for some days after swarming, be unfavuorable for the bees going out, they must be fed with care until it clears up, otherwise the young swarm will run a great risk of dying.

Method of obtaining the honey without killing the Bees.—The society will see, from the peculiar structure of the hive, with which I accomplish this object, that I was under the necessity of making it of wood, in place of straw, which for the reasons before given, I should have preferred.

It consists of two distinct hexagons.one placed above the other. The under is formed of six panes of half an inch deal, each measuring ten inches in width, and eight in depth. and covered with a thin board at top. This forms a box that will contain two pecks measure of corn, and which I consider as sufficient for the largest swarm. This is intended for the breeding, as well as winter habitation of the bees. The upper is of the same dimensions and form as the under at bottom: but in order to give it a conical shape, for the more conveniently fixing thereon a coat of straw, the panes at top are only five inches wide, which is also covered by a piece of board. The upper box has a moulding fixed to its under part, which projects about a quarter of an inch, and so exactly embraces the upper part of the lower box, as to join these two firmly together In the deal which forms the top of the lower box, are cut four oval holes, each one inch wide, and two inches long; through which the bees pass into the upper. This communication, when not wanetd, is shut by a board, which moves on a nail in its centre. The small pane of glass in the top of the upper box, admits of seeing the progress the bees have made in it, without separating it from the lower one.

When the swarm is first put into the lower box, the communication is shut with the upper, until the bees have completely filled the lower with combs. The communication is then to be opened, when the bees will ascend, and if the season is favourable, and the swarm numerous, they will fill it also, but not until they have completely stocked the lower. By removing the straw covering, and looking thro' the glass in the upper box, it may be seen what honey has been collected. Should a part or the whole of it be wanted, it will only be necessary carefully to separate the upper from the lower box, and shut the board of communication. The upper box is then to be removed to some distance, and the bees contained in it, driven off, on which they will immediately join their companions in the lower. So soon as the honey is taken from the box, it can be replaced, and if early in the season, the communication opend for making more honey. but if late, it must be kept shut until the hive has swarmed next summer. If honey comb early next season is prefered to a swarm, then the communication must be opend about the beginning of June.

All the honey procured in this way is remarkable for its purity, none of the cels having been ever polluted by the hatching of young bees.

The greatest advantages, however, from this method, are the early and large swarms,—the consequence of not killing the bees.

Conclusion.—I shall conclude this essay with some curious facts in the history of the bee, which presented themselves to my notice during the management of this singular insect.

1st. I have frequently observed that, during swarming, the twig or branch which supported the swarm, weighing from five to six lbs. or 30,000 bees, had its surface completely covered with the first 300 or 400 that alighted upon it, the remainder of the swarm having their whole weight supported by that small number, which in any other situation must have torn them to atoms.

2dly. That light is not necessary to the labour of bees, or if it is, it must be in a degree incomprehensible to us. The passage to the abode of the humble bee, is often a zigzag several yards in length, through which it appears impossible for any light to pass.

3dly. Bees are entirely directed to their food by smell, as appears from the following experiment. I placed in a tea kettle a cloth, through which I had strained some honey, and after fixing the lid, I put it on the ground about 200 yards to the windward of some hives. I was soon after much amused in seeing a number of bees following the different windings of the scented breeze, until they reached the spout of the kettle, which they immediately entered.

4thly. Killing the drones by the working bees, when the breeding is at an end, is performed in a singular way, and done by one bee in general. It almost uniformily fixes on the drone, at the insertion of the left wing, when it tears with its fangs the muscle which moves the wing, so that when thrown from the stand of the hive it cannot again rise, and is usually killed by the cold of the following night. No stinging or other violence is ever used; although the drone is four times the size of his executioner, no attempt at retaliation is ever offered.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, May 3.—In the Senate yesterday, about two hours were passed in secret session, and the remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Panama appropriation Bill, together with the amendment offered by Mr. Berrien. Mr. Berrien and Mr. Randolph spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Holmes against it, when the question was taken on it, it was rejected. Ayes 19—Nays 24. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution was, after an unsuccessful motion to lay it on the table, committed with instructions on motion of Mr. Estill, of Virginia. The bill may be considered as lost, at least for the present session. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the Illinois Canal bills. The former was subsequently ordered to a third reading to-day, and the other was recommitted.

Thursday, May 4.—In the Senate yesterday, the bills to dispose of certain pieces of ground in the city of St. Louis; to authorise the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore; for the purchase of a site for an arsenal at St. Louis, and to grant certain grounds in the city of Detroit to the corporation of that city, were passed to a third reading. The bill making appropriation for the Panama Mission, was passed by a vote of 23 to 19.—The amendment of the Judiciary Bill was adhered to by a vote of 29 to 12. The discussion on the Bankrupt Bill was resumed, and Mr. Randolph occupied the floor till the hour of adjournment.

Mr. R. commenced with a eulogy on the spirit of proud independence with which every freeholder in Virginia now acted, and described the blessings which the present Constitution of that ancient and renowned Commonwealth distributed among her inhabitants. He then adverted to the deleterious effects of the paper system—glanced at the subject of slavery—and gave us a reason why he prefered black slaves to white slaves, that the black slaves never injure the white breed, and never become politicians nor came to Congress. He was opposed to the press, for the same reasons he was opposed to standing armies—he was for his friend from Missouri, because his friend was for him.—The policy of the Government was to buy up all the presses they could get, and if the Bankrupt Bill passed, it mattered not one straw whether Andrew Jackson, or John Quincy Adams be elected next President. He did not believe the President of the U. S. would be able to read the bill, cansisting as it did, of 78 pages and 93 sections, and he did not believe the members of the Senate had been able to give it the attention it required. He called the President's Message to the House of Representatives, on the Panama Mission, a stump speech and pronounced the speech of another Professor, puerile, silly and self sufficient.—He declared he never asked a gentleman for money in the course of his life—and he never could do it—He gave a recipe to make a Bank, and denounced Unitarians in politics, who were trying to make an unit of this government. No family ever flourished without a family bible, and in buying the bible, he always would buy one from the old booksellers, not from one who would sell a bible that had the seventh commandment printed without the word *not*, though the omission of the word would suit very well the principles of some of the high dignitaries of this government. He never knew a man who was a Theologian, and Sir Robert Walpole never allowed the subject of religion to be discussed by Divines at his table, because if he did, he should hear nothing but profanity. The American people were not the 100th part as enlightened as they ought to be—and a certain great orator and philologer, who proved that Congress had the right to dig Canals, because they could establish post roads, could neither speak grammatically nor write grammatically—He protested against the eulogy paid to the mercantile community by Mr. Hayne, and throughout the whole of his remarks, dealt out the most unsparing abuse against the administration; and particularly against the Secretary of State, without, however, expressly naming him.

He concluded his remarks, by giving information that he had a fine double barrel gun at home, which he said was at the service of any sheriff who might dare to come in his neighbourhood, to execute any provisions of that law, or any agent of the Government who might venture to set foot upon *his* lands, for the purpose of laying out roads and canals—He did not care whether constitutional or not—It mattered not to him what the Supreme Court said—thank God he could pull a trigger—he could use his double-barrel gun—What could they do with him—hang him?—But that question must be tried by a *Charlotte* Jury: not by a jury of this poor, miserable, corrupt 10 miles square. A jury of the District of Columbia was no more competent to try freemen than a jury of free negroes. If those with whom he had been acting persevered in support of such a law as the one under consideration, he would quit them forever. So help him God he would never vote with them again upon any question whatever. He would not vote with the administration, but never, never would he vote with any men that gave their sanction to that bill—and if the bill passed, he would not vote for Andrew Jackson.—He gave them that warning, he said, and so help him God he would adhere to his determination.

Friday, May 5.—In the senate, Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee to which was refered the resolution offered by Mr. Macon, to reduce the patronage of the Executive Department of the Government, yesterday made a report, accompanied by six bills for that purpose.—The bills relate to the selection of papers to publish the laws, to the collection and faithful disbursement of public money, to the appointment of Postmasters, the appointment of Cadets and Midshipmen, and to the power of the President to dismiss at pleasure the Military and Navel Officers from service.

The discussion on the Bankrupt bill was renewed by Mr. Berrien, of Geo. and Mr. Hayne, in favour of the bill, and Mr. Randolph against it. The bill was finally laid on the table on motion by Mr. Hayne, from a belief that the short period of the session would not admit of its being now considered with the attention the subject demanded, and Mr. H. gave notice that he would call it up at an early period of the next session, in the full confidence that the Senate would then give its sanction in time to ensure its passage through the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday a report was made by the Naval Committee, on the subject of the removal to this country of the remains of Captain Olivar H. Perry, stating that it is unnecessary to make any legislative provisions on the subject. Mr. Peter of Maryland, offered a resolution on the subject, and commenced some observation, but was pronounced out of order. He then moved to consider the report, but the motion was not sustained. Several private bills passed through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be read a third time to-day. Among the bills which were passed yesterday, was a bill to amend the several acts providing for a Territorial Government in Florida.

Saturday, May 6.—In the Senate, bills, for the relief of Clark McPherrin, for the relief of Noah Noble, and to aid certain Creek Indians, in their removal beyond the Mississippi, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday there was a long discussion on the bill providing for the relinquishment of certain lands sold by the United States in Ohio, which, with the routine business, occupied the whole day. It appears from a resolution introduced by Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, as a report from the Committee on Roads and Canals, that no report will be made before the termination of the session, in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The report will be completed during the next month: the object of the resolution, which was not finally acted upon, is to authorise the Secretary of War to have the report printed during the recess of Congress, and to transmit it to the members, in order that it may be examined previous to the next session, when it is proposed to act upon it.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

[IMPRESSMENT.—It will be seen by the following letter that Johny Bull has been at his old tricks again. It seems impossible to make this obstreperous loggerhead profit by experience. It would be natural to suppose that the sound drubbing which he got on Lake Erie, at New Orleans, &c. for the very act of which he is now guilty, would have made him start with horror at the idea of a repetition.—Our country's blood and treasure flowed freely last war, to maintain our freedom and the rights of our sailors, and we hope the effect will not now be lost for the want of a little vigilance—Let our government keep some coasters near Sierra Leone, and if this Captain Clevering repeat the indignity to our gallant tars, compel him, on the spot, to make reparation, or inflict the chastening rod—We venture to assert, that a few examples only will be necessary.]

From the Boston Patriot of May 2.

From Africa.—The British colonial possessions on the African Coast, it will appear from the following letter, are not to be quietly retained more than those in Asia. In the latter a war has been carried on by the Burmese for many months, and in the former, hostilities are meditating. Besides what relates to local affairs, it will be seen from our correspondent's letter, that the British officers are at their old tricks in impressing our seamen, and that there is a Captain Clevering, who has the honor to command H. B. M. ship Redwing, on the African station, whose wings need clipping.

Extract of a letter to the editors, dated

VILLA DU PRAYA, St. Jago, March 6.

"An attack is anticipated at Barthurst, River Gambia, from the king of Bara and on the 6th inst. all the merchants and persons able to bear arms were enrolled as militia-men, to defend the island. The cause of this disturbance I do not know. It is not, however, the first time that powerful chief has meditated the destruction of the British settlements on the Cambia, and compelled them to treat on favorable terms. It is reported that he has 500 boats in requisition to embark his troops, who are armed with muskets and well supplied with ammunition.

"While the brig Pharos, Capt. Merchant, of Boston, was at anchor in the harbour of Sierra Leone, on the 6th December last, two of her crew were pressed on board H. B. M. ship Redwing, Capt. Clevering.* On Capt. Merchant's personal application for his men, he was treated with much indignity, and the men still detained. A few days afterwards, Commodore Bullen arrived, to whom Capt. Merchant made another application for his men, who promised to inquire into the circumstances, and who next morning returned one of the men, alleging that the other was an Englishman because he could produce no protection.

"While H. B. M. ship Redwing remains on the coast, under her present commander, it would be desirable, and an act highly necessary for the protection of the American commerce, that the United States employ a national vessel of equal force, to check every abuse of haughty and impudent British commanders towards the American flag, and her citizens trading on the coast of Africa."

*Captain Clevering is well known by his conduct at this place when passenger in the Iphiginia, in 1822, and subsequently, when in command of the Pheasant at Sierra Leone the same year, and for his forcibly taking from the Portuguese authorities at Puerto Sal, St. Anthony, the brig Eliza, in their possession detained for acts of piracy, conducting her over to St. Vincent, and after plundering all her cargo and stores, as stated by the Governor of St. Vincent, Capt. Clevering delivered her up to him in July last. He is the same person, who wantonly fired into the brig Ruby, of Bucksport, in the harbor of St. Nicholas, under the guns of the fort, while the captain was on shore, and forcibly searched the vessel, in July last.

FROM HAVANA.—To a correspondent at Havana, the Baltimore Chronicle is indebted for the following very late intelligence from that place. From the very great facilities possessed by him of obtaining correct information, the utmost reliance may be placed in the contents of his letter.

HAVANA, 26 April, 1826.—Since my last, the only thing new is the arrival of a Spanish ship of war, the Saffino from Cadiz and Cuba, having on board three Brigadier Generals for this garrison, which at present is very large; much to the astonishment of every enlightened person here, one of them is a black man, who rendered essential service in Peru, but the Captain General, no doubt, will not permit him to take the command of a brigade, even of the black troops here; it is even whispered he will be sent back.—The Spanish squadron, consisting of the Guerrero 74, and five very large frigates were, according to last accounts, at St. Jago de Cuba, they are under the orders of admiral Laborde, and it is rumoured they are destined for the Main, "which if so," will be declared in a state of blockade.

As to our internal situation, all is quiet, and since the late communication of your President on the subject of the Panama Congress, (as regards the Islands of Porto Rico and Cuba,) has been received, public confidence has entirely been restored and no dread is entertained of an invasion—at the same time, General Vives is actively employed in placing every department upon the most efficient footing. The Island is divided into four military divisions, each division commanded by a general officer of known talents and experience; these are again subdivided into 32 sections, each under the orders of a tried officer; troops have been sent from here to fill up the different posts and no country I assert, presents at this moment so military and secure a state of defence. The amount of troops at present in the whole Island may be calculated at 25,000 men.

We have a frigate and two brigs of war in the harbor, which with the squadron at Cuba, composes the Spanish naval force in those seas.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Murder!—A man of the name of Gilbert, was arrested on Sunday, and brought before the Police Magistrate charged with the murder of Maria Gilbert his wife He offered to make confession to the officer, but his examination was deferred until Monday. A number of witnesses came forward and gave their testimony, the substance of which is as follows. Several weeks since the deceased came to the Boarding House of Mrs. Wall, in Water-street, near Catharine-street. The account she gave of herself was, that she had runaway from her husband, who was a painter, and lived in Troy. She had remained a considerable time with Mrs. Wall, when her husband arrived and came to see her, which he repeated frequently, never however, without a violent quarrell between them. It would appear that he was urging her to return to Troy, and that she refused to comply with his request. Within a few days their differences had become more serious. On Sunday he came to Mrs. W's when several persons were there: his wife was sitting upon the lap of another man, when he looked in at the door and said, 'Maria, come here.' She went into the passage to him: no words or altercation were heard; but a piercing scream from her immediately caused those in the room to rush into the passage, where Mrs. Gilbert was found lifeless upon the floor; the knife with which her husband had stabbed her, lay by her. Gilbert was walking to and fro in a wild and hurried manner. He said to those who addressed him: 'I have killed her, and am willing to die for it' The weapon had been well directed, as it pierced the heart of the deceased, and caused instantaneous death. It was a butcher knife, ground to a point and sharpened with evident design to make its work effectual, as even the back had been ground to a very keen edge.—An inquest was to have been held on Monday morning: the verdict is not yet known. Mrs. Gilbert was a native of this city, aged about 30; she had been married five years but had no children. All the witnesses agreed in a belief that Gilbert was perfectly sober; and in his senses when he committed this horrible act.—*American.*

NEW YORK, May 4.

Another Murder.—A man by the name of Timothy Kenan, was last evening found dead in a cellar in Dover street, under a stable, between 8 and 9 o'clock. An inquest was held over the body, which returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death in consequence of a wound on the head inflicted by ———, with a club. It appears from the evidence, that the deceased and ——— resided in the same cellar; and that on Thursday last, while Kenan was leaning on the cellar door, conversing with his wife, he received a blow on the back part of his head with a billit of wood; and while in the act of felling the deceased, the assailant exclaimed, "now tell me my brother was hung." This expression is supposed to have been used by the deceased some days previous, and to have been the cause of their quarrel. The offender is not yet taken.

GENERAL JACKSON.

In the course of the debate in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the Resolution to make appropriations for the Panama Mission, Mr Livingston, of Louisiana, prefaced his argument in support of the Resolution with the following explanation of his reasons and motives for voting in favour of General Jackson, as President, and afterwards supporting those measures of Mr. Adams' administration which he should believe calculated to promote the happiness of the country. His character of the General, his account of his valuable services, and his reasons for his own course, are highly honorable to Mr. L,

MR CHAIRMAN:—Out of this House—and I am very sorry to say, in some degree, by implication, within it—the members have been classed either as indiscriminate supporters or opposers of all measures proposed by the Executive.—Hence, it has been deemed necessary for those who do not wish to be designated by either of these denominations, explicitly to state the relation in which they intend to act, when their vote might imply support or disapprobation of Executive measures.

Yielding to this necessity, I reluctantly speak of myself and declare that at the last election, when the President was designated by this House, I gave my voice in favour of the candidate who had the greatest number of electoral votes. That I did so because I had witnessed in him possession of qualities, and the exertion of talents, which qualified him, as I thought in a greater degree than any other man now living for that place. Wisdom in forming his plans—promptitude and energy in their execution—courage utterly regardless of danger when circumstances required action—prudence not to be irritated or drawn from its purpose when an advantage was to be gained by delay—stern integrity, not only incorruptible in itself but debarring all under his influence or direction from the approach of corruption—the highest sense of honor—a devotedness to the cause of his country that annihilated every consideration of personal safety or advantage—a talent never perhaps equalled, of uniting discordant opinions, and directing them in time of danger to the common defence—and, in the moment of victory and triumph, a profound and cheerful submission to the laws of his country, even when they imposed a heavy penalty for acts done to preserve the law itself, and the country from destruction.

I prefered him not only because I was by these characteristics eminently qualified for the place, but because, by his exercise of them I thought the country had incurred a debt of gratitude which could only be cancelled by the highest honors, and the strongest marks of confidence it could bestow. No one, sir, can justly appreciate the magnitude of the debt, who was not witness to the manner in which it was incurred—who did not see the nature and imminence of the danger, and the celebrity and efficiency of the deliverance—who could not compare his inadequate means with the glorious object he made them attain—and who was not an eye witness to one of the greatest miracles, in the working of which Almighty God has deigned to employ the

instrumentality of human talent and human courage.

We read sir, of the sack of cities, and of the destruction, pillage, butchery, violation, and other atrocities with which they are attended, and we feel emotions of horror, but they are transitory; and if the tale be often repeated, we hear it with indifference; but when you have yourself been exposed to such dangers—when they were at your very threshold—when a space that may be traversed in a few minutes is all that separates your home from conflagration, your property from plunder, your wives and children, and all who look to you for protection, from exposure to the brutal insolence of a savage soldiery—in a place from whence there is no retreat; and with no hope of safety, but in the courage of a few brave, but undisciplined, ill-armed defenders, arrayed against three times their numbers of well appointed veterans, hot on the scent of carnage and booty. When you have seen, and felt this, the impression is never effaced.

With me, sir, it is not a traditionary impression. I have seen, I have felt the danger. I witnessed and exulted in the triumph of our deliverance: and when I forget the deliverers; when I omit any proper means in my power to give him the distinctions which his services merit, and to my country the benefit of his virtues and talents, I must be deaf to the voice of duty and gratitude, and regardless of the wishes of those whom I represent.

But sir, this predelection, this past conduct, this future intent, has not influenced my conduct or opinions in relation to the present Chief Magistrate, after he was, according to the forms of the Constitution, elected. In rendering an account to my constituents of the public conduct I had pursued in their service, I told them what I truly felt, that in our disappointment we had much to console our disappointment in the talents and patriotism of the successful candidate, and that if the measures, he should adopt were, as I believed they would be, calculated to promote the happiness of the country, I should consider it a duty not to embarrass by any party means, the measures of his administration, and from this course nothing shall force or tempt me to swerve.

VARIETY.

On Monday the 1st inst. a meeting was held at the City Hotel, New York, in pursuance of a notice of the Mayor, "for the purpose of devising measures to relieve the venerable THOMAS JEFFERSON from the pressure of his embarrassments."—The meeting, which was very numerously attended, without distinction of parties, adopted the following preamble and resolutions;

Whereas, THOMAS JEFFERSON, one of the earliest friends of American Liberty, and the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence, after more than fifty years service, in various public trusts, finds his patrimonial estate, and other property incumbered, and in danger of being alienated by the just claims of his creditors; and, whereas, an almost exclusive devotion to the service of his country, during that protracted period, has in a great measure been the cause of his present embarrassment—

Therefore Resolved, That the citizens of the City of New York view the affairs of Thomas Jefferson as of a public concern, and entertaining a most grateful remembrance of his services in "times that tried men's souls," they deem it their duty to co-operate with their fellow citizens throughout the United States, and tender to him all the relief he may require.

Resolved, That this meeting entertains full and entire confidence that the people of our "free, sovereign, and independent states," will not suffer the declining years of their earliest friend and venerable Patriot, to be disturbed by the pressure of pecuniary claims, or rendered painful by gloomy anticipations.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of twenty four citizens, be appointed to receive contributions from the inhabitants of this city, with powers to enlarge their number, and appoint sub committees to correspond throughout the state, and adopt such other measures as they may deem necessary to effect the objects of this meeting.

From the Lexington, Ky. Gazette, April 21.

On yesterday morning, Judge Call was found dead in his room in the Lunatic Asylum, suspended by the neck to one of the iron sashes, by means of his handkerchief and suspenders. No suspicion had been entertained by the keepers of his having any intention of putting an end to his existence.

Extraordinary Suicide—A lad only 12 years old, son of Mr. John Steel, of Hartford, Connecticut committed suicide last week by hanging himself in the garret of his father's house.

Elegant specimens of American Leghorn Bonnets have been exhibited at Philadelphia which have commanded the admiration of all who have examined them.

It is stated in the Mifflin Pennsylvania Eagle of the 29th ultimo, that the crops of wheat and rye, in that neighbourhood, have not looked so promising for a number of years, as they do this spring, although vegetation, in general, is unusually backward.

Hops.—A farmer in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, cultivated five acres with Hops, the last year, and sold the crop for $2,200, or $440 per acre. He plants 800 hills to the acre. The editor of the Concord Gazette, believes that Hops, can be raised for 7 cents per pound, as easily as corn for 1 dollar per bushel

From the Black Rock Gazette.

More operations of the steam Doctors.

By the People's press of the 15th inst. we learn that William Terry, of Pembroke, aged 20 years, died on the 9th inst. by steaming. Terry is represented as a worthy young man: he had been labouring under a slight remitting fever; a notorious quack and impostor, by name of Bingham, was called, and instead of using the lancet, applied a steam bath of a high temperature, prescribing tincture of cayenne and myrrh, which increased the fever to what might be termed *high pressure*, and produced delirium, which continued several days until death closed the scene. There is a bounty in most parts for the ears of wolves—it might possibly be a favour to the community, to have the provisions of the law extended to this class of *bipeds*, whose operations are quite as destructive to health, and in many instances, life, as the wolf's fangs are to the fleecy flocks.

Kentucky, O! Kentucky!—Samuel C. Sugg has been convicted of the murder of Elijah Walton, in Henderson county, Ky. Walton was taken from his house, tied to a tree, dreadfully whipped and had his throat cut. Eight or nine persons were implicated. Some escaped, several have been acquitted, one hung himself in jail, and one is now condemned to death. Application has been made to the Governor for a pardon, backed by the petition of more than a hundred persons; but the Chief Magistrate thought it a case in which the power of pardoning ought not to be exercised.—*Frankfort Argus.*

A public meeting has been called at Philadelphia, for the purpose of adopting measures to relieve Mr. Jefferson.

The lottery venders of the city of New York have resolved that they will sell, without pay or reward, the tickets of the *Jefferson Lottery.*

It appears that Capt. Symmes and his adjunct Mr. Reynolds are at varience on the subject of the Lectures—both advertising separate discources on the theory. If an appeal to arms is necessary, it had better take place at the Poles. At all events, there is no doubt that Capt. Symmes is the real Simon Pure.

[*Noah's New York Advocate.*

Rapid Travelling.—Passengers are now conveyed from Boston to New-York in twenty-four hours, from New-York to Philadelphia in ten hours, from Philadelphia to Baltimore in fifteen hours, and from Baltimore to Washington in five hours. A person travels to and from these places at but one-half the expence incurred ten years since. The steam boats on this grand route are amongst the first in the world. *ib.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It is with sincere regret we learn the serious injury caused on board the Steam oat Susquehanna and Baltimore, which is communicated in the following letter from J. W. Patterson, Esq. dated

"BERWICK, 3d May, 1825.

"An hour since, the boiler of the Steam Boat burst, and six of the persons on board were badly scalded—two or 3 we are apprehensive will die, but as we have not yet been able to procure a physician for them, hope their cases may not be so bad as is apprehended. We came to off this place, and Mr. Ellicott, Mr Morris, myself and some others landed to see her run up the Falls—she entered the Falls; and not being able to stem the current, Capt. Cromwell was dropping back, to attempt it at another place, when as she was drifting down, she touched a rock and the boiler exploded."

FIRE AT VERA CRUZ.—Accounts received in this city and in Philadelphia, from the Havana, represent that the Custom-house stores at Vera Cruz, had been destroyed by fire, together with the property to the amount of two millions of dollars.—This information was conveyed to Havana by a French brig from Vera Cruz. From a description of the buildings, which is given by the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, we are in hopes that the statement of the amount of property injured is considerably magnified. The stores are described as being built of massive masonry,—the wall four feet thick,—the roof of tiles—the floor of brick. That the *stores* should be burned down, is pronounced impossible; but that the goods deposited therein should have caught fire, is thought not improbable; for the superintendants, at stated periods, kindle fires "to smoke out bats and other animals which take refuge within the walls." From the number of doors, however, and from the situation of the buildings, it is believed that if a fire were to break out in one quarter, there would be little difficulty in removing the goods stored in the other departments.

Baltimore Gazette.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1826.

☞ We are authorised to state that General PHILIP REED, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"PETER JENKINS" will perceive that his request has been complied with—He is informed, too, that his communications, either original or selected, will always be received with pleasure—we hope he will continue them.

"MILLINGTONIAN" is informed that his communication cannot be inserted, for reasons which will be made known on application to the editor.

Fire.—We are informed that on one day last week, nearly all of the out buildings on the farm of Mr. Thomas J. C. Ringgold, of this county, consisting of barn, stabling, granery, &c. and a quantity, of corn, were destroyed by fire, which was caused, it is said, by the negligence of some children who had been permitted to convey fire to one of said buildings.

ELECTION.

On Monday week the 22d inst. an election will be held at the Court House, in this place, for seven Commissioners, to superintend the affairs of the town for one year from that time.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Agreeably to public notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Chestertown, met at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday last, the 8th inst. with the view of forming themselves into a *Sunday School Society* for the purpose of instructing the youth of our village in the principles of morality and religion, believing such an institution to be both pleasing in the sight of God and productive of the best interests to society.—The meeting was opened by singing and an appropriate address to the throne of grace, by the Rev. Thomas Smith.

The Rev. Thomas Smith was then called to the chair, and William Harris, jr. appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, it was agreed unanimously, on motion of Edward Anderson, Esq. that the Society about to be formed, should be known and called by the name of the McKENDREE SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the officers for the different departments of the Society, whereupon

Edward Anderson, esq. was appointed President, William Harris, jr. Vice President, John Hyland (of Stephen) Secretary, Ebenezer Blackiston, Treasurer, David Arthur, Richard P. Seymour and George Watts, superintendents to the male school—Miss Ann M. Anderson, Mrs. Voss and Mrs. Julia Wilkins, superintendents to the female school.

On motion of Mr. Richard P. Seymour, Mr. James Mansfield, Mr. William Harris, jr. and Mr. John H. Kennard, were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution for said Society, to be presented to the President thereof for adoption or rejection.

After singing and prayer, the members adjourned to meet again at the same place on Thursday evening the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock.

THOMAS SMITH, *President.*
WM. HARRIS, jr. *Secretary.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Printer,

Whenever any person commences author, particularly in a miscellany like yours, it is natural for people to make some inquiry about the writer. To save such a task, I have determined to give you the following brief outline of who and what I am. In the first place, I am a batchelor—an old batchelor—that is a damper to your petticoat readers, I well know. I am an idle old fellow, full of infirmaties, and a very irascible temper, (owing, perhaps, to my having been crossed in love in my youth) with an utter dislike to modern society. The few companions I have are all of the good old school—none of your dandies, who think more of the cut of a new coat than of furnishing their *upper apartment*—no! my companions are all a grave, sober set of men, given to thinking, and endeavouring to promote each others happiness, designing perhaps, but for the good of their fellow beings. As for myself, I am an ancient, and hate all innovations which fashion has made since 1779. I am but little known in the county, although an old resident, the retirement in which I have lived, and my dislike to modern society and manners, and particularly female company, has shielded me from inquisitive intruders on my little domain, which is no great distance from your village—which, bye the bye, I have not visited since 99. In my younger days I devoted much of my time to literary pursuits, and as I have derived much gratification from the occasional perusal of your paper, I have taken the liberty of sending you a piece for insertion, if you think proper, if not you may let it alone: All I can say is, that you had better print it, as I have much more to give you, provided you give me encouragement. I can send you pieces in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, and some from the Indian. My time is now devoted to literature, and if you would like some neat originals you can tell me so. My resources are considerable, so you had better not slight me. I hope you will be able to read this communication; as the man says in the play, "Writing Greek, Latin and Hebrew, has injured my hand," which was once tolerable—your compositor, at any rate, will not thank me for this cramp piece of stuff. Your obt. PETER JENKINS.

THE SOLACE.

How sweet 'tis to glide o'er the blue spangled wave,
When the wings of our bark are sigh'd on by the gale,
And the waters seem pressing its blue sides to lave,
And kiss, as in mercy, a vessel so frail—
Oh why! should those beauties endearing a scene
To delight us most fitted by nature, e'er cease,
And the tempest and whirlwind rush howling between
The bark of our Hope and the Haven of Peace!
'Tis the picture of life!—This vessel our youth,
The breezes which waft it, our visions of bliss,
The wave that curls round is the semblance of truth;
As false its embrace as the hypocrite's kiss.
A while we float lightly down pleasure's gay stream,
The sky pure above, its fair banks strew'd with flowers,
All round is as lovely and light as a dream,
And sweet as the fragrance of rose scented bowers.
But yet at this moment of heavenly calm,
We're assailed by misfortune's dire merciless wind,
It showers on our head its full vials of harm,
And leaves not a vestige of beauty behind—
—Then turn to the Temple of Peace and of Pray'r,
This alone is the *solace* to lighten our days,
Kneel at *God's Holy Altar*—Oh! worship him there,
And pour out your homage in places of praise. PETER JENKINS.
Kent county, May, 1826.

It is understood, says the National Journal, that the nomination of James Cooley, of Ohio, to be Charge des Affairs to Peru, and that of John James Appleton, to Charge des Affairs to Sweden, were yesterday confirmed by the Senate. The nomination of J. F. Hamtramck, to be Indian Agent to the Osage Indians, was also confirmed yesterday.

The New York Advocate states that Mr. Randolph is daily expected in that city. He has engaged a passage in the ship York for Liverpool.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

It is said that John Randolph, of Roanoke, passed by this place last evening in the Southern Mail Boat. Certain the fact is, that his servant and horses were on board.

Mr. John H. Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, is one who has been denounced by Mr Randolph as corrupt, &c. On Friday, Mr. P. appeared at Washington and addressed a letter to Mr. R. demanding an explanation, which Mr. R. refused to receive—this is most likely, the cause of his sudden departure.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Democratic Press, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, May 4.

"It is rumoured here that Mr. Brown, our minister at Paris, will succeed Mr. King, at London, and that Mr. Gallatin will be tendered the embasy to France."

Counterfeit notes.—We would caution the public against the reception of $10 notes on the Elkton Bank of Md., Letter A—and $5 notes on the Philadelphia Bank—the engraving of the former is remarkably well executed and if not carefully examined will not be detected—the latter has a clumsy appearance, with bad engraving and thick dark paper; several notes of both Banks have come within our notice, and we are sorry to say, several of our acquaintance have been taken in with them.—*Centreville Times.*

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Mr. POULSON—Observing in a late paper, that Mr. Reynolds was about to give an introductory Lecture to a course of Lectures on Captain Symmes' system on the hollowness of the earth, I have taken the liberty of making a few observations thereupon.

It is generally known, that Captain Symmes and many others entertain a firm belief, that the interior of the Earth is accessible through the poles, that it is hollow, and may be inhabited by people, though of what form and figure, we are ignorant. However, as it is not my intention to enter into a general explanation of his system, with which I am but partially acquainted; and although I am far from believing that there is another world to discover, yet I hope I may be allowed to advocate some parts of his theory, without being termed a convert

Natural history is strongly in favour of another Milder hemisphere to the north. Beyond a certain latitude north, natural history varies; birds and animals, instead of migrating south, migrate to the north; large heards of rein deer have been seen travelling to the north in the fall of the year and to return in the spring fat; whales and other fish also migrate and return fat. Is it not natural to expect that there is some unexplored country to the north, where spring and summer flourish, instead of eternal snows? The question naturally arises, why did not Parry and other navigators discover this opening at the poles? He discovered, after passing immense Islands of Ice, and frozen oceans, an open sea; but his object was not to go north, it was to discover a north west passage.

North sea whalers, have discovered these open seas to the north, but it will be asked, why did they not enter the aperture? The answer would be, that the desire of discovey might have been checked by a mutiny of the crews, or the fear of never being heard of in case of an accident so far from the abode of man. Also they might have entered the aperture, and have been ignorant where they were; for at sea, the appearance of the ocean is concave, as far as the eye can reach, and gradual as not to be perceptible when they entered.

Another argument, greater (in my humble opinion,) than all the rest, is that it would seem contrary to the designs of Providence, that there should be such an immense lump of earth, unpeopled and uninhabited by any living thing, when we see the whole universe replete with life.

It is thought by mathematicians, that the hollowness of the earth would subvert all the principles and rules of the Newtonian system, and other granted rules, the collective treasures of wise men for thousands of years. This is not so; however, I fear I am occupying too much of your time and paper with particulars. For mine own part, I am not one of those who condemn without hearing.

The idea has already been condemned by many men of talent as visionary.

Let the advocates of this system remember that never yet was there a great undertaking that did not meet with apparent insuperable difficulties. Columbus might serve as an instance. Let any one who doubts the above statements, attend the ensuing course of lectures, when he will be convinced, that if there is not another world, there is something yet to be discovered; and we may have the privilege of saying, at least, there can be no harm in them, and they may be the means of communicating a great deal of useful information. NEWTON.

Wheat Cradles.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends making and repairing Wheat Cradles, and that he has on hand

AN ASSORTMENT OF
SCYTHE BLADES:

He also informs the public, that in a few weeks he will have

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
New Cradles

On hand, made by a first rate work man, so that any farmer may be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the same time have an opportunity of making a selection. All kinds of country produce will be taken at market price, in payment for the same.

CHARLES E. TILDEN.
Chestertown, May 12.

Plank for Sale.

The Subscribers, from the Susquehanna, have just arrived with

50,000 feet of
WHITE PINE PLANK,

which they are landing at the public wharf in Chestertown. Persons wishing to purchase, can be supplied very low for cash, by making immediate application.

CLARK DICKERMAN,
JOHN LACKEY.
Chestertown, May 12.

POETICAL.

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

I come, I come! ye have call'd me long!
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!
Ye may trace my step o'er the wakening earth!
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have breathed on the south, and the chesnut-flowers
By thousands have burst from the forest-bowers,
And the ancient graves, and the fallen fanes,
Are veil'd with wreaths on Italian plains,
—But it is not for me, in my hour of bloom,
To speak of the ruin or the tomb!

I have pass'd o'er the hills of the stromy north,
And the larch has hung all his tassels forth,
The fisher is out on the sunny sea,
And the rein-deer bounds through the pasture free,
And the pine has a fringe of softer green
And the moss looks bright where my step has been.

I have sent through the wood-paths a gentle sigh,
And call'd out each voice of the deep blue sky,
From the night-bird's lay through the starry time,
In the groves of the soft Hesperian clime,
To the swan's wild note by the Iceland lakes,
When the dark fir bough into verdure breaks.

From the streams and founts I have loosed the chain;
They are sweeping on to the silvery main,
They are flashing down from the mountain brows,
They are flinging spray on the forest boughs,
They are bursting fresh from their sparry caves,
And the earth resounds with the joy of waves.

Come forth, O ye children of gladness come!
Where the violets lie may be now your home,
Ye of the rose-cheek and dew bright eye,
And the bounding foot steps, to meet me fly,
With the lyre, and the wreath, and the joyous lay,
Come forth to the sunshine, I may not stay!

Away from the dwellings of care worn men,
The waters are sparkling in wood and glen,
Away from the chamber and dusky hearth,
The young leaves are dancing in breezy mirth,
Their light stems thrill to the wild-wood strains,
And Youth is abroad in my green domains.

But ye! ye are changed since ye met me last;
A shade of earth has been round you cast!
There is that come over your brow and eye
Which speaks of a world where the flowers must die!
Ye smile! but your smile hath a dimness yet—
—Oh! what have ye look'd on since last we met?

Ye are changed, ye are changed! and I see not here
All whom I saw in the vanished year!
They were graceful heads, with their ringlets bright,
Which toss'd in the breeze with a play of light,
There were eyes, in whose glistening laughter lay,
No faint remembrance of dull decay.

There were steps that flew o'er the cowslip's head,
As if for a banquet all earth were spread;
There were voices that rung through the sapphire sky,
And had not a sound of mortality!
—Are they gone? is their mirth from the green hills pass'd?
—Ye have look'd on Death since ye met me last!

I know whence the shadow comes o'er ye now,
Ye have strewn the dust on the sunny brow!
Ye have given the lovely to the earth's embrace,
She hath taken the fairest of Beauty's race!
With their laughing eyes and their festal crown,
They are gone from amongst you in silence down.

They are gone from amongst you, the bright and fair,
Ye have lost the gleam of their shining hair!
—But I know of a world where there fall no blight,
I shall find them there, with their eyes of light!
Where Death, midst the blooms of the morn may dwell,
I tarry no longer—farewell, farewell!

The summer is hastening, on soft winds borne,
Ye may press the grape, ye may bind the corn;
For me, I depart to a brighter shore,
Ye are mark'd by care, ye are mine no more,
I go where the loved who have left you dwell,
And the flowers are not Death's; fare ye well, farewell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANECDOTE OF VOLTAIRE.

When Frederick the Great made short excursions, he used frequently to take Voltaire with him. On one occasion the philosopher followed the king in a post chariot, and alone. A young page, for whom Voltaire had been the means of procuring a severe reproof some days before, had vowed to be revenged on him. As it was his duty to precede the king for the purpose of seeing that the relays were in readiness, he told all the post masters on the road that the king had an old monkey of which he was passionately fond; that he used to have him dressed like the gentlemen of the court, and took him on all his journeys. The animal he said minded nobody but the king, and was extremely mischievous; he therefore cautioned them, that if this monkey should attempt to quit the carriage in which he was placed, they must by all means prevent him. When Voltaire afterwards arrived at the posts and would have alighted from his carriage, all the people at the inns strenuously opposed him; and when he put out his hand to open the door, they gave him several smart raps on the knuckles, laughing immoderately at the same time. Voltaire not knowing a word of German, could not understand what this strange proceeding meant, he got into a furious rage, and this made the people laugh the more.—The report was soon spread owing to the industry of the page, and every body came out at the inns to see the king's monkey, and to laugh at it. In this manner the whole of the journey passed, and to raise Voltaire's anger to the highest pitch, the king found the trick so good a one, that he would not have the inventor punished; and thus the vengeance of the young page was complete.

TOBACCO.—By the salutary code of "Connecticut Blue Laws," the use of tobacco was prohibited to all under the age of twenty-one—and not to be used by those who were older, "unless they had been accustomed thereto," or unless some one skilled in physic should give a certificate that the use thereof was necessary. And even then a license was necessary from the court. And after being thus fortified with documents, it was ordered that no man within the colony "should take any tobacco, publicly, in the street, highways, or any barn yards, or upon training days, in any open place, under the penalty of sixpence for each offence." This law, say the New York Spectator, ought never to have been repealed—or rather, the law respecting *kissing* should have been so modified that no girl should have been fined, unless she allowed herself to be kissed by a tobacco chewer.

SPONTANEOUS HUMAN COMBUSTION.

Don Gio Maria Bertholi having spent the day in travelling about the country, arrived in the evening at the house of his brother-in-law; he immediately requested to be shown to his destined apartment, where he had a handkerchief placed between his shirt and shoulders, and being left alone betook himself to his devotions. A few minutes had scarcely elapsed when an extraordinary noise was heard from the apartment, and the cries of the unfortunate priest were particularly distinguished—the people of the house hastily entered the room, found him extended on the floor, and surrounded by a light flame which receded, a measure, as they approached, and finally vanished. On the following morning the patient was examined by Monsieur Battaglia, who found the integuments of the right arm almost entirely detached and pendant from the flesh; from the shoulders to the thighs, the integuments were equally injured; and on the right hand the part most injured, mortification had already commenced; which, notwithstanding immediate sacrification, rapidly extended itself. The patient complained of burning thirst, and was hourly convulsed, he passed by stool putrid and bilious matter, and was exhausted by continual vomiting accompanied by fever and delerium. On the fourth day, after two hours comatose insensibility, he expired; during the whole period of this suffering it was impossible to trace any symtomatic affection. A short time previous to his decease, Mr. Battaglia saw with astonishment, the putrefaction had made so much progress that the pody already exhaled an insufferable odour, worms crawled from it on bed, and the nails had become detached from the left hand.

The account given by the unhappy patient was, that he felt a stroke like the blow of a cudgel on the right hand, and at the same time he saw a lambent flame (blette de feu) attach itself to his shirt, which was immediately reduced to ashes, his wrist bands (prignets) at the same time being utterly untouched. The handkerchief which, as before mentioned, was placed between his shoulders and his shirt, was entire and free from any trace of burning; his breeches were equally uninjured; but though not a hair of his head was burnt, his coil (culotte) was totally consumed. On the night of the accident it was calm, the air very pure, no empyrenmatic or bituminous odour was perceived in the room, which was also free from smoke; there was no vestige of fire, except, that the lamp, which had been full of oil, was found dry, and the wick reduced to a cinder.—[*Fodere tom.* 8.

REFLECTION.

When I look upon the tombs of the great every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beatiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tombs of parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind: when I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries and make our appearance together.

The following affectionate valedictory, is extracted from the Madison Observer.

DONT TRUST HER !!!

Whereas, about three months since, I took to my bed and board *reputed* widow Damaris Conklin, whom I supposed to be as chaste as an icicle, and virtuous as the Goddess Diana—and *whereas* since my intermarriage with the said *reputed* widow, I have learnt that she has other husbands living, on whom I presume all her love and affections are placed, as she has exhibited none towards me—and *whereas*, the said widow Conklin has frequently wandered from the path of rectitude, and conducted herself in that unbecoming manner, that my breast has been filled with jealousy, my days with trouble, and my nights with sorrow—and *whereas*, I wish to live the life of a good and peacable citizen, instead of being *hen pecked*, and being tormented with an *insatiable* wife whose conduct is a disgrace to her sex.—Now, therefore, be it known, that, without the formalities of the law, I have separated myself from my *unruly rib*, and all the good people are cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I will hereafter pay no debts of the contracting of the said widow Conklin. I have no objection to her being harboured by any of my fellow citizens, but as to paying any of her debts I will not. I now enjoy myself remarkably well, being out of the reach of tongs, broomsticks, and ladles, and sleep quietly in my own shop, having none to molest or make me afraid.

JONATHAN DAN, Jr.

Eaton, 11th April, 1826.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The festival of St. John the Baptist (24th June next) will be celebrated by the members of Coat's Lodge, No. 76. at their Hall in Easton. The fraternity generally, are invited to meet on the level.

By order, W. B, MULLIKIN, *Sec'ry.*

May. 5.

NOTICE.

The subsciber has, at his store in Chestertown, a variety of religious books for sale, at moderate prices. They are of the latest editions of some of the most approved works which have been issued from the Methodist concern in New-York; and are executed in handsome style. Those who wish to furnish themselves with good books, and particularly with one of the best selections of hymns, will do well to call.

JOHN H. KENNARD.

Chestertowe, May 5.

New Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia a large quantity of

NEW GOODS,

suited to the season, consisting of

Pennsylvania tow linen,
Bleached & brown shirtings and sheetings,
Plaids and stripes,
Ginghams and Robes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy and other Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Black and white HATS, &c.

And every other description of goods in his line that may be wanting, very cheap—persons who stand in need will please favour him with a call and judge for themselves. Flaxseed corn, wheat, rye, feathers and rags, received in exchange.

J. W. WALKER.

Chestertown, April 21.

NEW
Dry Goods Store.

BRITISH AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

William Harris, junior,

Has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Store-house, three doors above his father's, and opposite the Store of Mr. John Walker,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

Selected with particular care from the cargoes of the ships Dorothea, Electra, Alexander, Algonquin and Marmion, the latest London and Liverpool arrivals, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Irish Linens,	Shirting muslin
Long Lawn,	Do. long cloth,
Blck Italian lustring	Plaid and striped do-
7-8 chintz, new style	mestics
Black Senschaws	Ginghams, new style
4-4 Cambric muslin	Muslins do. do.
6-4 do. do.	Uubleached domes-
4-4 Jaconet muslin	tic
6-4 mull mull muslin	Bleached do.
4-4 seeded do. do.	White Cotton Ho-
4-4 striped do. do.	siery
Bandanna handkfs.	Ladies York Tan
Madras do.	Gloves
4-4 Book muslin	Do. horse skin do.
6-4 do, do.	Do. white kid do.
4-4 figur'd Swiss do.	Do. satin kid do.
White linen drilling	Checks of all widths
Coloured do. do.	Bed ticking
White Marseilles	Tow linen,
Vesting	Tier do.
Black and white Ca-	Osnaburg do.
licoes	Burlaps do.

White and black HATS,

With a splendid collection of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Belts, &c.

Also, an assortment of

Crockery, Glass, and Queens Ware.

The Public are aware that I have had ample opportunity to be acquainted with the Dry Goods business, having been engaged in the purchase and sale of goods several years for my Father.

I now invite the Ladies particularly, and the public generally, to the above mentioned selection, confident they will satisfy their judgements, and gratify their taste.

N, B. Sensible that this Store and corner has been a resort for conversation &c. and conscious that it must be evident, to every reasonable mind, that it is ruinous to any man's business, I humbly hope this will not be the case as formerly!—*I pledge myself it shall not be*, as it would prevent persons from coming to the Store who [otherwise] would favour me with their custom.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr.

Chestertown, May 5.

CITIZENS OF KENT!

THE Subscriber having resigned his place as deputy Sheriff, takes this opportunity to present to you his highest respects, and in grateful remembrance feels justly bound to acknowledge your polite attention and gratuitous hospitality to him while in his official station, especially to those of the two districts amongst whom his business particularly called him, and hopes he will have further pleasure, in hearing of a continuance of similar submission to the claims of the law, as well as attention to his successors, in the proper exercise of their official duty, and that the whole period of the Sheriffality may progress in one uniform system, leading to the security and interest of your Sheriff and satisfaction of yourselves.

The Subscriber continues to execute the official duties of his commission as Constable, and will thankfully receive, and faithfully strive to execute business in that line, together with other business connected with accounts, such as Posting Books, drawing off, and settling them by Bond, Bill or Cash, for which services he will expect to be remunerated at a rate of per centum, or per diem, as the case may be.

Personal notice, or a line addressed to him at his residence in this place, will receive the first possible attention.

From the Public's most ob't. &c. &c.

JOHN HYLAND, (of Stephen.)

Chestertown, April 21.

New Store.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has ready for sale, at the store house lately occupied by Ringgold and Nicols, an entire

NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF VERY

CHEAP GOODS.

As he is determined to sell for cash only, he is also determined to sell cheap. All persons are invited to call and view his goods.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.

April 14.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the court house in Chestertown, on Friday and Saturday instant, and on every succeeding Friday and Saturday, during the present month—on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th May, the supervisor for the public roads will be appointed—applications will be received by the Clerk until that period. The Trustees for the education of poor children are desired to make their returns as soon as practicable, and all persons having business with the said Court are requested to attend.

By order,

J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*

May 5.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell the following property of Mr. Saml. Reed, viz:

All that part of a Lot of ground situate in the upper part of Chestertown and designated on the plot of the said town by the No. 60; there are on the lot two dwelling houses, one a good and commodious brick house, and the other a frame house, a well of excellent water, and other improvements—and also two College lots, Nos. 43 and 44, they are well enclosed, and on one of them is a convenient dwelling house.

Any person wishing to purchase the above lots or either of them, will apply to

JOSEPH WICKES, 4th.

Chestertown, April 28. 4t

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 24, 1826.

On application of Maria Medford, executrix of Macall Medford, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April, 1826

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,

Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th, of April, 1826.

MARIA MEDFORD,
Executrix of M. Medford.

Chestertown, April 28.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 24, 1826.

On application of Margaret Numbers, Administratrix of Thomas Numbers, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April. 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1826.

MARGARET NUMBERS,
Adm'trix of Thomas Numbers,

Chestertown, April 28.

FOR RENT

The subscriber wishing to return to his farm, will rent, for the balance of the year the house now occupied by him. There is a large and excellent garden, two carriage houses, and stabling for six horses, attached to the above property.—Possession will be given on the first of July next, or earlier if immediate application be made.

BENEDICT S. BREVITT.

Chestertown, April 21. 3t

Gig For Sale.

For sale, on accommodating terms, a good second hand Gig—For particulars apply to James E. Barroll, Esq. or to,

WM. SIMS.

Chestertown, April 28.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1826. NO. 30.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER
TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter VI.

ON FAMILY DUTIES.

At your entrance into the marriage state, gentle lady, you commenced a character which involves on you new duties and new responsibilities.—Your husband, as the master and mainspring of his family, ought certainly to lead the devotions of it. But should he be so unwise, so unfortunate, so lost to his own happiness, as to treat lightly *the things which belong to his everlasting peace*, the task, gentle lady, devolves on you. Influenced then by that awful verse in Jeremiah where the prophet invokes the Almighty to pour out his fury on the families that call not on his name, (Jer. x. 25,) let the Bible be every morning laid on the table after breakfast,* and let a chapter be read with attention: and then by a short but fervent prayer call down blessings on your head. And by no means exclude your servants from the hallowed privilege. Independent of duty, you wish for honesty and fidelity from them, and how can you reasonably expect these while you neglect to lead them to the source which produces such good conduct.

"When once a woman is married, when once she has enlisted among the matrons of the land; let not her fancy dream of perpetual admiration; let her not be sketching out endless mazes of pleasure. The mistress of a family has ceased to be a *girl*. She can no longer be frivolous or childish with impunity. The *angel* of courtship has sunk into a *woman;* and that woman will be valued principally as her fondness lies in retirement, and her pleasures in the nursery of her children. And woe to the mother who is obliged to abandon her children during the greater part of the day to hirelings—no, not obliged; for there is no duty so imperious, no social convenience or fashionable custom so commanding as to oblige her to such shameful neglect: *for maternal care, let her remember, supersedes all other duties.*"

In the matrimonial character which you have now assumed, gentle lady, no longer let your fancy wander to scenes of pleasure or dissipation. Let *home* be now your *empire*, your *world!* Let *home* be now the sole scene of your wishes, your plans, your exertions. Let *home* be now the stage on which, in the varied character of wife, of mother, and of mistress, you strive to act and shine with splendor. In its sober, quiet scenes, let your heart cast its anchor, let your feelings and pursuits all be centered. And beyond the spreading oaks that shadow and shelter your dwelling, gentle lady, let not your fancy wander. Leave to your husband to distinguish himself by his valour or his talents. Do you seek for fame at *home;* and let the applause of your God, of your husband, of your children, and your servants, weave for your brow a never fading chaplet.

An ingenious writer says, "If a painter wished to draw the very finest object in the world, it would be the picture of a wife, with eyes expressing the serinity of her mind, and a countenance beaming with benevolence; one hand lulling to rest on her bosom a lovely infant, the other employed in presenting a moral page to a second sweet baby, who stands at her knee, listening to the words of truth and wisdom from its incomparable mother.

*When a family disperses after breakfast to their different avocations, it is generally difficult to collect them again.—Therefore, to obviate this, let the Bible be brought before the breakfast things are removed, or, at least, before the party stand up from the table.

I am a peculiar friend to cheerfulness. Not that kind of cheerfulness which the wise man calls *the mirth of fools*—always laughing and talking, exhausting itself in jests and puns, and then sinking into silence and gloom when the object that inspired it has disappeared. No—no! The cheerfulness I would recommend must belong to the heart, and be connected with the temper, and even with the principles. Addison says, "I cannot but look on a cheerful state of mind as a constant, habitual gratitude to the great Author of nature. An inward cheerfulness is an implicit praise and thanksgiving to Providence under all its dispensations: it is a kind of acquiescence in the state wherein we are placed, and a secret approval of the divine will in his conduct towards us." I think there is something so very lovely in seeing a woman overcome those little domestic disquiets which every mistress of a family has to contend with; sitting down to her breakfast-table in the morning with a cheerful smiling countenance, and endeavouring to promote innocent and pleasant conversation, among her little circle. But vain will be her amiable efforts at cheerfulness, if she be not assisted by her husband and other members around; and trully it is an unpleasant sight to see a family when collected together, instead of enlivening the quiet scene with a little good-humoured chat, sitting like so many statutes, as if each was unworthy the attention of the other. And then, when a stranger comes in, O dear, such smiles, and animation, and loquacity! "Let my lot be to please at home," says the poet; and trully I cannot help feeling a contemptible opinion of those persons young or old, male or female, who lavish their good-humour and pleasantry in company, and hoard up sullenness and silence for the sincere and loving group which compose their fireside. They do not behold home with the same eyes as did the writer of the following lines:—

" 'Home's the resort of love, of joy, of peace;'
So says the bard, and so say truth and grace:
Home is the scene where truth and candour move,
The only scene of true and genuine love.
'To balls and routes for fame let others roam,
Be mine the happier lot to please at home.'
Clear then the stage: no scenery we require
Save the snug circle round the parlour fire;
And enter, marshall'd in procession fair,
Each happier influence that governs there!
First, Love by friendship mellowed into bliss,
Lights the warm glow, and sanctifies the kiss;
When, fondly welcom'd to the accostom'd seat,
In sweet complascence wife and husband meet;
Look mutual pleasure, mutual purpose share,
Repose from labours to unite in care!
Ambition! does Ambition there reside?
Yes; when the boy, in manly mood astride,
With ruby lip and eyes of sweetest blue,
And flaxen locks, and cheeks of rosy hue,
(Of headstrong prowess innocently vain,)
Canters;—the jockey of his fathers cane:
While Emulation in the daughter's heart
Bears a more mild, though not less powerful part;
With zeal to shine her little bosom warms,
And in the romp the future housewife forms:
Think how joy animates, intense though meek,
The fading roses on her grandame's cheek,
When proud the frolic children to survey,
She feels and owns an interest in the play;
Tells at each call the story ten times told,
And forwards every wish their whims unfold."

"To be agreeable and even entertaining in our family circle," says a celebrated writer, "is not only a positive duty but an absolute morality."

I cannot help quoting the following passage from Mrs. H. More, as an admirable illustration of true sweetness of temper, patience and self-denial—qualities so essential in a wife and mistress of a family. "Remember, that life is not entirely made up of great evils, or heavy trials, but that the perpetual recurrence of petty evils and small trials is the ordinary and appointed exercise of Christian graces. To bear with the feelings of those about us, with their infirmities, their bad judgments, their ill-breeding, their perverse tempers—to endure neglect where we feel we have deserved attention, and ingratitude where we expected thanks—to bear with the company of disagreeable people, whom Providence has placed in our way, and whom he has perhaps provided on purpose for the trial of our virtue—these are the best exercise; and the better because not chosen by ourselves. To bear with vexations in business, with disappointments in our expectations, with interruptions in our retirement, with folly, intrusion, disturbance, in short with whatever opposes our will and contradicts our humour—this habitual acquiescence appears to be the very essence of self-denial. These constant, inevitable, but inferior evils, properly improved, furnish a good moral discipline, and might well, in the days of ignorance, have superseded pilgrimage and penance." Another remark of the same author is also excellent: "To sustain a fit of sickness may exhibit as true heroism as to lead an army. To bear a deep affliction well, calls for as high exertion of soul as to storm a town; and to meet death with Christian resolution, is an act of courage in which many a woman has triumphed, and many a philosopher, and even some generals, have failed." (*To be continued.*)

VARIETY.

MR. RANDOLPH AND THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

The editors of the New York American publish a letter from their correspondents in Washington, which gives the following account of the attack made on Mr. Russel.

"This gentleman, who has been long the editor of the Boston Centinel, was, it seems, pointed out to Mr. R. by his obsequous friend, Mr. Van Buren, whereupon Mr. Randolph rose, and consumed nearly two hours in an indecent philippic upon a private individual, who, in the exercise of a right common to every citizen, had gone into the public lobby of the Senate, and who, was a total stranger to his assailant. And this 'freedom of speech,' Mr. Vice President it seems denies to himself the power of restraining. The letter goes on to state that Gen. Mercer, of Virginia, who went accidentally into the Senate, falling within the eye of the speechifier, at once diverted the current of his wrath from Mr. Russell to himself; and was spoken of in the coarsest style, and in a particular manner, the well known scruples of this gentleman on the subject of duelling, were treated with scorn and contempt. Well does our correspondent remark that if those who constitutionally possess the power to check this abuse, neglect to do so, they in an equal if not greater degree, than even Mr. Randolph himself, should be held up to the public indignation."

The Editor of the New York Commercial advertiser adds the following to the statement:

"Maj. Russell, as a member of the Massachussetts Senate, was introduced into the lobby of the Senate by Mr. Lloyd, and took a seat on the left of the passage, where he was pointed out to Mr. Randolph by Mr. Van Buren. The doors of the Senate being closed for a time, for the transaction of executive business, Mr. R. retired with another gentleman, and returned again when the doors were reopened, and took a seat on the right of the passage—a gentleman from South Carolina taking the seat previously occupied by Mr. R. Mr. Randolph in his philippic, first attacked the stranger from South Carolina, but his mistake was kindly directed by Mr. Benton, from Missouri. He then turned towards Maj Russell, and attacked him with the utmost fury. He declared him to be a rebel, and said he was going with fifty thousand dollars in his pocket, to bribe Mr. Jefferson to vote for the re-election of Mr. Adams. Alluding to the effort making to raise money in Boston for the aid of Mr. Jefferson, (Maj, Russell having presided at the meeting,) Mr. Randolph declared that if Mr. Jefferson accepted one cent of it, he would be damned to deeper infamy than Benedict Arnold. And as to Maj. Russell, he threatened that he would hire *twenty-four men* to shoot him! But the Major was not alone attacked.—The orator dealt his blows freely—denounced the *Baltimore* papers *en masse*, the National Gazette and Democratic Press of Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles King, senior editor of the American, of this city. His language towards Mr. King was so foully libellous, and so grossly abusive, that we will not repeat it.—Such is a faint outline of one of last weeks's "scenes in the Senate" of the United States—the most dignified body, we are often told, in the universe!"

North West Coast of America.

During the recent discussion of the Panama question, a reference was made by some of the speakers to the British claims on our Northwestern coast. This reference we considered at the time, as partial and unjust. The perusal of Mr. Rush's letters on the subject has confirmed our opinion. As the matter is one of very considerable importance, and as it contains the germs of future negociation, and perhaps of serious dispute, we will present a survey of the nature and extent of our rights to that territory, and of the contradicting title set up by the British government. The facts and arguments, which support our claims are ably stated in Mr. Rush's letter. It is an interesting and creditable document, but like all that gentleman's despatches, too long for insertion.

The territory in dispute is, that part of the Northwest coast of America lying between the parallels of 42 and 51 degrees of north latitude, and extending east to the Rocky Mountains which separate it from the United States. Our claims to it are based upon several grounds. The title was transferred to us by the treaty of Washington, of 1819. The Spanish title was one resulting from prior discovery. Her voyagers had touched upon various points of the coast as early as 1537, before it was visited by Drake. The Spanish claims were likewise recognised by the Nootka Sound convention, of 1790. Furthermore, we allege a prior discovery of our own. Capt. Gray, in the sloop Washington, was the first voyager who visited the Columbia River, and Captains Lewis and Clark the first travellers who surveyed that river from its source to its mouth. This is our claim and these reasons were stated in detail by Mr. Rush.

The British plenipotentiaries deny both our title and our principle. They say, that the discovery by Spain is of no value, because it was accompanied by no effective settlement; that they did not, in Nootka Sound Convention, acknowledge the Spanish right, except with a reservation, and that Captain Gray was not in a national but a trading vessel.

The relation of these *quibbles* (for they are nothing better) by Mr. Rush is remarkable for its clearness, knowledge and force. Our minister proposed that the territory in question, be left free and open to settlement by the citizens of both powers for the term of ten years longer, without prejudice to the claim of either party; and that during that time, no settlement should be made by the *citizens of the United States*, north of 51 deg. north latitude, or by *British subjects* south of the 51 deg. or north of 55 deg. north latitude. The British plenipotentiaries unequivocally refused their assent to this proposal, and on their part, suggested that the article of the convention of 1818 (leaving the country free and open to settlement for ten years) should be at an end, and that the boundary line should be drawn *due west* along the 49th parallel of latitude, to the point where it strikes the northeasternmost branch of Columbia river, to the Pacific ocean. The navigation of the river to be free to the citizens of both nations, and no settlements to be hereafter formed within the limits thus assigned, by the citizens of either. This they called a compromise of their own rights for the sake of preserving peace and friendship between the two governments. Mr. Rush in his turn, refused to accept this proposal, as derogatory to our character, and subversive of our just claims, and there the matter rests.

It is perfectly certain that the question cannot remain in this condition much longer. It must be arranged in some way or other. The subjects of both governments are making settlements in the disputed coast every day. Those settlements are found to be extremely productive. The country itself is assuming an aspect of great political, commercial and territorial interest. To us it is highly important. It bears upon our relations with other states—upon our fisheries as well as our commerce in the Pacific—upon our fur trade, and the whole system of our intercourse with vast tribes of the Indians. Our settlements in the interior are fast progressing to the Rocky Mountains. An uninterrupted chain of posts will in a few years be made from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Columbia. *It is out of all reason, therefore, that we can abandon an atom of our own claim or recognize the slightest portion of that of Great Britain.*—The question is one of much importance as to fact, and as to principle. In the first particular our trading interests are affected, in the other it touches our national honour.

Mr. Rush, throughout the whole of his negociation, strenuously maintained the principle that no future colonization of the American continent by an European power would be tolerated by us. The same principle has been solemnly asserted from the chair of more than one President. It has been welcomed by the general feeling of the nation. It has become an article of our national political faith. The British plenipotentiaries refuse to recognise it. They say they are not prepared to relinquish their right to colonize that or any other unoccupied part of our coast. Their theory is indeed at variance with their practice, but it is not the less dangerous on that account.—It must be corrected in the present case by some more satisfactory arrangement.

Whatever impedes the conclusive settlement of the question now, will necessarily increase the magnitude every year. If the British object to surrender their supposed rights when the trade to the northwest coast is in its infancy, how much stronger will their objections be when that trade has risen into greater importance. Prudence, therefore, as well as justice, demand the prompt and persevering attention of our government to this important and difficult question.

Noah's Advocate.

From the Aurora and Franklin Gazette.

GREEK FIRESHIPS.—While lying in the harbor of MYLO, there came into that port a Spizziote division of the Greek fleet; amongst them was a number of fireships. Several of the officers of the Ontario with myself visited them, and were much gratified by having an opportunity of examining these wonderful engines of destruction. We were much astonished at the simplicity of their construction, and pleased to see that if once fired it would be impossible to extinguish them. The commanders took a great deal of pains to explain every thing to us: one of them stated that he had destroyed two frigates, and feels very confident of always being successful, provided they can attack the enemy at anchor.

These vessels are generally of about 300 to 400 tons burthen, and mostly Polake brig-rigged; they were formerly merchantmen, before the revolution; are strong vessels and mostly sail fast. They have chain slings for all their yards, and at the yard arms, grapple, or fire hooks, and a box on the lower yard arms containing combustible matter, which burns for some considerable time. The chain slings are for the purpose of keeping the yards from falling as long as possible after the rigging and sails are on fire. They have other fire hooks on the bowsprit with boxes of combustibles: there is a train which leads to these boxes in the yard arms and bowsprit, which communicates with them and sets them on fire; before the rigging takes fire they are filled with grenades and fire balls. Along the deck within about two feet of the water ways, they have from 12 to 14 hatches; these hatches are kept closely shut when they are approaching an enemy, so that any fire from them may not communicate with their hold; they have also ports along the outside which they also keep close shut until they are about firing the train, when they heave off the hatches on deck and open the ports, which fall down.—The flame then has a fair opportunity of rising out of the hatches and bursting from the sides.

They have a between-deck fore and aft, on which they have large cribs, built like double births, which are filled with light pine, dipped in tar or turpentine; mixed with this is a quantity of fusbush, dipped in the same substance; they also put on old tarpaulins and other combustibles, taking care not to have it lay too close together. Abreast of every deck hatch they have a barrel of fire balls, and close to it a hatch cut through the between decks, so as to make a draft from the hold, where they have nothing but ballast.

The trains are laid fore and aft, in troughs of two inches wide and three deep, running in every direction along the deck, which is covered with tar and turpentine, as well as all the beams and carlings. The train is generally fired from the cabin windows, but in case it should be required, they can set fire to it from any of the ports along side. Just before they intend going along side of an enemy, they wet all the sails with spirits of turpentine and fill the train troughs with powder: all hands with the exception of the captain get into the boat astern, which are very fast rowing boats, and pull with from twelve to fourteen oars, which is all the crew of the fireship; the boat carries two small guns. When every thing is ready, the captain being the only one on board, steers direct for the vessel he intends laying on board, which he tries to strike about the forechains, and does not leave the helm until she is fairly grappled with the enemy: he then jumps into the boat astern and fires a pistol into the train, when the vessel is instantly in a blaze, which it would be impossible to extinguish. I am told they burn about from one half to three quarters of an hour, before they sink; they do not blow up as has been generally stated.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

We have a proposition to make, for a celebration such as was never before known, nor ever can be known hereafter. There are three of that iron race of men who fifty years ago, placed their signatures to that imperishable instrument the Declaration of Independence, yet alive. Two of these have been called to occupy the highest stations in the nation to which that day gave birth. All of the other individuals excepting Gen. Washington, who from revolutionary and other meritorious services to their country, have occupied the same high office, who have left the bustle of public life for the enjoyment of undisturbed quiet and peace in the shades of domestic retirement, are now also alive, enjoying the consolation of well spent public lives. All former party animosities towards these distinguished individuals,

have long since by universal consent been buried in oblivion. The infirmities of age have overtaken some of them, but it is yet hoped and believed, their infirmities are not so great as to prevent their all meeting together once more, on this side of that country from whose bourne no traveller has ever yet returned. We therefore beg leave to suggest—but in doing so feel at a loss for words to express ourselves—the gratification it would afford the American people, to have inserted in the annals of their country the fact, that *on the fourth of July eighteen hundred and twenty six, half a century after their declaration of Independence, all the former Presidents in life, and the present President of these United States, together with Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and John Jay, assembled in the city of New-York, to commemorate the Great Jubilee of their country's Freedom.*

What an assemblage would this be! JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration; ADAMS and CARROLL, who signed it; JAY, one of the great master spirits of the day, who framed the Constitution of New York, in 1777—the oldest and best form of State government in the Union; MADISON, who helped to form the Federal Constitution, who wrote in its defence, and afterwards administered it: MONROE, his successor for eight years, who shed his youthful blood for the purchase of that Constitution; and the Chief Magistrate who now presides over the American people! It would be a spectacle which angels would delight to look upon. If our suggestion should be approved, arrangements should be speedily made to carry the project into effect. Like the illustrious La Fayette, they should be considered the guests of the nation. Let the public authorities of our city and state unite in their invitation. Let our most commodious steamboats with skilful masters, be despatched at a proper time, to the harbour of Boston, and to the Chesapeake, to convey them hither. And if the infirmities of either should be such as to render them unable to perform the short land passage in coaches, let patriotic and vigorous young men volunteer to bring them hither, and return again upon their shoulders in pelanquins, in such a manner that no possible inconvenience, in injury or increase of indisposition could happen. Let proceedings be entered upon without delay. Let nothing be unattempted to bring about so desirable an event. Should this be done, we have little doubt that these venerable and distinguished patriots would cheerfully accept the invitation. Millions of freemen will second the project, and although all could not be present to see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, yet hundreds of thousands would flock to this city to join in the proud festival, while the whole nation would join to swell the loud anthem on Freeman's jubilee!

From the Albany Argus.

Inventions.—Mr. James Matthews of Schenectady, has invented an improvment in the balance for weighing boats and cargo in a common lock, by which the expense of excavating weigh locks for that purpose will be avoided. It will obviate also the overhauling and weighing the cargo: will occasion, it is said, an extra detention of the boat and cargo of not more than ten minutes, and will insure perfect accuracy in the weight.

A new threshing and breaking machine has been invented by Messrs. Hurlburt, Ethridge and M'Combs, of Little Falls, Herkimer county. The machine is propelled by horse power. A machine of one-horse power, (the expense of which will not exceed fifty dollars;) tended by two men, will thrash from six to ten bushels of grain in an hour, perfectly clean and ready for fanning. A fanning mill may be turned at the same time by the same power. One thousand pounds of flax or hemp may be well broken in one day, without waste. Spanish hides or leather of any kind, may be broken in the same machine with great facility.

The Governor of Cuba published a proclamation on the 18th of April, prohibiting the importation of "all books which oppose the Catholic religion, the royalty, rights and prerogatives of the sovereign, or which in any other manner defend the rebellion of vassals or nations." The masters and owners of vessels, as well as the proprietors of such property, and of immoral books, &c. are rendered responsible, and will be required to pay the value if it does not exceed two hundred dollars.

MARIETTA, Penn. May 5.

On Wednesday of last week, Drs. Carpenter and Muhlenburg, of Lancaster city, attended at this place, for the purpose of amputating the leg of Peter Algier, a poor man, living at the lower end of the town, who has suffered the most excruciating pain, for upwards of two years; caused by an enlargment of the bones of the leg below the knee. The leg was taken off above the knee. The operation was performed in six minutes, by Dr. Carpenter, aided by Dr. Muhlenburg and Dr. Glatz, of this place. We are informed by the attending physician, that he is doing well.

STEAM BOAT PIONEER.

The Miltonian, a paper pubished in Northumberland County, mentions that a clergyman of that place, lodged information before a Justice of the Peace, against the Capt. of the Steam Boat Pioneer, for a breach of the Salbbath "in landing the boat on a Sabbath day"—Capt Barling had left the place before the writ was served. The editor expressed his hopes "that the matter would be dropped before his return."

From the National Advocate.

'The Treasures of the Deep.'—A fisherman near Warren, Rode-Island, lately caught a fish which had secreted in his maw a lady's green silk indispensible, containing an ivory box of *rouge*, a few love letters, some *original* poetry copied from old news papers, a bunch of false curls, two teeth made of white wax, four yards of tape, and some large bars of steel, intended for corcetts.

Indians.—A general removal of the Indians, from the whole state of Missouri, is now nearly accomplished. The Kansas have removed, the Shawanese were about to follow, and the Iowas are making arangements for the same purpose.—The proceedings had in respect to this matter are highly approved of in Missouri, and they appear to have been conducted with much moderation. We hope, however, that some *settled home* for the Indians may be established, and that in future, new territories or states, will not be made without special reference to the lands given to them in exchange for those which they have relinquished.

Register.

A rock 40 feet high, and 25 feet wide on the line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, in Marbletown, was blown to pieces a few weeks since, at a single blast, by an Irishman, who bored a hole into it in which he put 70 pounds of powder.—The rock was blown from its bed, and the principal parts of it fell directly on the bank of the canal, so as to prove a substitute for the embankment. A piece of the rock, 5 feet square fell within two feet of one of the spectators, and sunk so deep in the frozen ground that nothing of it could be seen. Parts of it were picked up several miles distant.

Mr. Randolph's threat has actually given the Bankrupt Bill its quietus, for the present session. Alarmed at the awful consequence of offending so valuable an instrument of their reckless ambition, the partizans of Mr Calhoun, have yielded to necessity and, moved to lay their own bill on the table. The manner in which Mr. Hayne surrendered was ingenious and specious, but the motive was so contemptibly degrading that even Mr. Randolph, himself seemed to pity him. Will such men ever again have the affrontery to prate about corruption? We heard of the arrangement at eleven in the morning, and witnessed its consummation at five in the evening.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

It is asserted in a Philadelphia paper, upon authority of a "Washington letter," that Holmes had undertaken to cane Randolph for some of his abusive language, but was prevented by the inteference of others. All fudge.—We should as soon expect to hear that a *louse* had undertaken to cane a *flea*.—*ib.*

INDIAN MURDERS.—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived here on board the steam boat Mexico, on the 8th inst. from Praire du Chien, that on the 22d of March, about nine miles above Fort Crawford, Mr. Mitod, his wife and three children, were murdered by a party of Indians, supposed to be the Winebagoes Not satisfied with the lives of the unfortunate victims they burnt the camp with a part of the dead, and committed on the body of the murdered female, who was in a state of pregnancy, deeds of savage barbarity, too shocking to be related. Mr. M. it is believed, made a manly defence, as two of the savages were buried the next morning after the occurrence, supposed to have died of their wounds.

The civil authoritie, we hear, with much credit to themselves, and that promptitude which the occasion required, immediately apprehended twenty four of the offenders, and upon examination discharged twelve, and retained twelve for further trial. So far, so good. But will justice be done? If convicted, will the murderers be executed? or according to former precedent, will their great father the President, pardon their horrid crime, and return them to the arms of their savage companions at liberty to repeat the bloody deed. The trial before our *civil authorities*; the condemnation and *pardon of a guilty savage*, is in our opidion, a most shameful mockery of justice, and evidently founded in a mistaken notion of the Indian character. They ridicule and laugh at their formalities of a trial—and a pardon triumphantly attribute to *fear*.

Missouri Advocate.

WILMINGTON, (Del.), May 9.

Large Fish.—A rock fish was caught in the Delaware, nearly opposite this borough, on Thursday last, in a gill net, by Mr. Burden, which weighed when taken out of the water 76lbs. and another which weighed 65 lbs. Another one was caught in the net, but made its escape by breaking it, which was supposed to be larger than either of those which were secured.

Poison.—On Monday last the lives of a whole family, were seriously endangered by eating cheese at dinner, which had been rendered poisonous, probably by some ingredient used for coloring it.—Two of the children were very ill for several hours from this cause.—*National Intelligencer.*

A singular instance of sickness similar to the above occurred in this town on Tuesday last. A military company, which paraded that day, had cheese at the refreshment table in the forenoon, which was freely eaten by members and others. After dinner several were seized with violent pains and sickness; others continued to be attacked during the afternoon, some very seriously, till one half of the company were carried home sick. Others were taken the following morning. There were two different kinds at the table; only one of which it is probable was poisonous, and those who ate of the other escaped. As the cheese was not colored, it is difficult to know to what its singular effects can be attributed; but it is generally presumed to have been some chemical change effected in the cheese.—*Salem Gazette of May 9.*

The District Court of the United States, for the southern district of New-York, has condemned to be sold for the payment of duties, 350 chests of hyson skin tea, imported into Philadelphia, by Mr. Edward Thompson, and subsequently exported to New-York in the Schooner Waterloo. This decision operates severely upon Joshua & William Lippincott, who had a strong claim upon the property thus condemned to the use and benefit of the government.

In Petersburgh, on Friday last, a man succeeded in defrauding a lottery dealer, by altering a share of a ticket to the number of one which had drawn a $500 prize. The cheat was soon discovered and the fellow arrested.

A letter received by the editor of the Charleston Courier, dated Matanzas 27th April, says that a French fleet had arrived at Havana. It was thought that it was sent out for the protection of the island of Cuba.

Original Anecdote.—A little girl, three years and a half old, passing along the streets of Goshen, a few days ago with her Ma, and observing a Goose with a yoke on exclaimed, "Why Ma, there's a goose with Corsets on."—[*Goshen Pat.*

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 8.—In the Senate, on Saturday, a message from the House, asking a conference on the Judiciary Bill, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: a communication from the Secretary of War, with a report upon the additional means of defence for the Mississippi river, was received, and several bills were ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives was principally occupied on Saturday with the bill for the erection of Light Houses, Light-Vessels, &c. which was ordered to be read a third time to-day. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bills to authorise the representatives of the Marquis de Maison Rouge and the Baron Bastrop to institute suits against the United States.—After some discussion of the first bill, the Committee rose without coming to any decision, and the House refused leave to sit again. These two claims involve we believe, the titles of above a million and a half acres of the richest lands of Louisiana, which cannot be disposed of until valid titles can be given. The object of the bills is to institute suits to try whether the title is vested in the United States, or in the claimants. These claims have been before Congress these twelve or fifteen years, and there appears to be a general disposition in Congress to come to some decision on the subject. Mr. Brent has, session after session, ever since he has been in the House, been unwearied in his efforts to bring Congress to determination as to these bills, and during the present session, he made repeated efforts to bring the subject forward. The other members from Louisiana have displayed much anxiety. Mr. Livingston is deeply interested in the decision as to Bastrop's claim, having as he stated, paid for many years, the taxes on 120,000 acres, without being able to receive the slightest benefit from the land. Mr. Gurley spoke at some length in favour of the bill, on Saturday. Among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. Cook, relative to the lead mines in Illinois and Missouri.

Tuesday, May 9.—In the Senate, the several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Noble obtained leave to introduce a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road, and the Judiciary Committee reported that it was expedient to appoint a Committee of conference on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Judiciary Bill. The proposed amendment to the Constitution in relation to the elections of President was laid on the table

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bills relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge and the Baron Bastrop, were referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriation to carry into effect the Creek treaty, the bill to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation to remove to the west of the Mississippi, the bill to make a further appropriation for ten sloops of war, and the bill making further provision for mileage, &c. to members of Congress—all of which bills passed through the Committee, and were subsequently ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

A report and joint resolution were offered from the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the subject of Dry Docks.

Wednesday, May 10—In Senate, yesterday, a bill for the relief of Moses Kenney; a bill for the payment of interest due to the State of New York and a bill to compensate the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices, for certain extra services, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A part of the day was passed in the consideration of executive business.

The appropriation bill to carry into effect the Creek Treaty, was passed, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, when a protest signed by the whole Georgia Delegation, was handed in by Mr. Forsyth, and read by the Clerk. The question on the passage of this bill was taken by ayes and noes, when there appeared 167 ayes, and only 10 noes, these ten being the 7 representatives from Georgia, and the 3 from Alabama. Various other bills were passed. About 14 other private bills were afterwards acted upon in Committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. Mr. Garnsey made an effort to carry the resolution which was offered by him in March last, on the subject of a treaty with the Indians, in the State of New York; but a discussion arose, which continued until the expiration of the hour allowed for resolutions, when the Speaker arrested the progress of the debate.

Thursday, May 11.—In the Senate, the resolution declining a conference with the House of Representatives on the Judiciary Bill, was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 13. The bill relative to the Illinois Canal was rejected by the casting vote of the Vice President: and the bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution introduced by Mr. Forsyth, to place the protest of the Georgia Delegation on the Journals, was agreed to. The bills which were acted on in Committee on the preceding day were passed; and about sixteen or seventeen other private bills went through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.—The resolution offered by Mr. Garnsey, relative to the Indians in the State of New York, was finally adopted with an amendment. Among the bills ordered to a third reading to-day, is one to incorporate an Insurance Company in Georgetown in this District. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Burgess, to bring up the bill to provide for the Surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution.

Friday, May 12.—In the Senate the bills yesterday ordered to a third reading were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill for the relief of Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, the bill for the relief of sundry persons who have lost property by Indian depredation, and the bills to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria, were ordered to a third reading. A bill was introduced by Mr. Dickerson, from the Select Committee on that subject, to distribute annually among the several States, the surplus revenue of the United States; and a bill by the Judiciary Committee, to regulate the processes of the United States Courts in those States which have been admitted into the Union since Sept. 1789

Yesterday in the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of James Monroe, late President of the United States, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment. It was then laid on the table on motion of Mr. Ingham, with the understanding that it would be called up to-day. The bill concerning a bridge over the Potomac River at Georgetown, in the District was declared, by the striking out of the 4th section, which provided for the raising of the money by a lottery.

The hostility which was exhibited was not to the improvement itself but to the lottery system, by which it was proposed to carry it into effect. On this occasion, Mr. Webster took a decided stand against that system; and although the bill was zealously and ably defended by Mr. Powell, of Virginia, and Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania the motion to strike out the section prevailed.

The bill for the relief of Mr. Cox, the paymaster, by refunding a considerable amount of which he was robbed, was also rejected. Several bills were acted on in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

Saturday, May 13.—In the Senate, a bill to regulate the summoning of Grand Jurors in the Distict Courts of the United States, a bill for the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, at Georgetown, a bill to regulate processes in the United States Courts in those States admitted into the Union since September, 1789, and a bill to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes in Indiana, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands in the State, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

The consideration of the bill to establish certain collection districts in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri, was renewed and after considerable debate, it was postponed to the 1st Monday of December next.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the relief of James Monroe, late President of the United States, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, after an amendment had been adopted, striking out the allowance of interest, which embraces a sum larger than the sum reported in the bill.

The vote by which the bill for the relief of the Representative of John Cox, had been rejected on the preceding day, was reconsidered, and the bill was ordered to a third reading to-day. Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, the object of which is to modify the import duties on certain books.

After the business had been gone through Mr. M'Lane moved that the House take a recess until six o'clock, for the purpose of acting on the residue of the private bills, if possible last evening.

The evening session commenced at half past six, and continued till after nine o'clock, and passed about 20 private bills through Committee of the Whole.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE VOTERS

Of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Harford, Cecil and Kent.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

The occasion calling forth this address, is considered one of more importance than seems generally attached, and is certainly to you individually and collectively, of momentous consideration. To be "announced" a candidate for Congress or any other high office, in this our day, seems so *fashionable*, that nothing more is conceived necessary on the part of the candidate, leaving all and every other consideration to be inferred, favourably, it is presumed, from this single act of annunciation.

This may suffice where well known and pre-eminent qulifications are characteristics of the aspirant, but unless this be the case, the public and especially the particular section of the country, forming the elective power, have a right and in justice ought, to require something more. They expect, and with reason too, that the man who asks at the hands of the people, a high, honorable and responsible trust, should develope the outlines, at least, of his political principles and pretensions, ensuring a suitable discharge of the complex appendant duties of the station sought, and that upon paper.

Among the candidates for this district, at the next election of a member of the 20th Congress, my name has been published; that notification is now ratified by declaring myself at your disposal, in relation to the office in question, the next fall; in the mean time, every proper occasion will be embraced, personally, to interchange sentiments and freely commune with the people of the district. In politics, I am now, what I always have been, an American Republican, in its true and genuine sense; agreeing or disagreeing with either or both of the old, but now exploded parties, whenever in my honest judgment, both or either of them were right or wrong, without regard to names or faction. My own bosom has always in unison responded to my sincerity, when patriotism and a devotion to our happy institutions have been avowed—my conscience has borne witness to the truth of my declarations, when the legitimate sovereignty of the people has been proclaimed, and their happiness and prosperity ardently desired, and the reflection is a pleasing one, which identifies my own interest and feelings with those of the great bulk of my countrymen, who being reared in the lap of Liberty, can have no wish, no hope, no desire, foreign to her benign influence.

We should continually bear in recollection the vast superiority of our happy, and now matured political condition, over the other nations of the earth, and should let no opportunity escape us in aiding the perpetuity of our excellent institutions, and that the great means in effecting this desirable object, are a wise selection of public functionaries, "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles," and an independent exercise of the elective franchise. Under the influence of these principles and a due regard to political *virtue*, the "main spring" of Republican government, the people will not, can not err.—Their voice thus given, is not only figuratively but may almost literally be stiled the voice of God. I am opposed to mere political names, to *-isms*, to *-ites* and *schools*, political; but were I to adopt a political and patriotic guide—which I never have or can do without consulting my own judgment—there is no safer or more illustrious example than in him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—the immortal WASHINGTON.

It has been inquired of me, whether or not I would support the present administration of the general government? My answer has uniformly been, that it would depend entirely on their acts. To be pledged to support a party or adm-

tration, by anticipation or without the exercise of an impartial judgment, or to *oppose* them in the same manner, are impressions never yet finding place in my bosom, as they certainly never did in the head of any intelligent, man however inimical or prejudiced. But candor impels me to state to you, that I not only voted for the present Chief Magistrate, but used my humble efforts publicly to sustain his elector, who succeeded by a small majority. My anticipations of the ability and dignity, with which the government would be administered by the present incumbent, so far from being weakened are fully realized, and it gives infinite pleasure to feel assured from what has passed, that in the course of those political events yet in embryo, will be successively unfolded to view by Mr. Adams and his cabinet, a train of measures which will redound to the interest of the Union, and evince the dignity, wisdom and patriotism by which the administration are actuated. Whilst this course, already commenced, continues, they receive my support and gratitude, not otherwise.—The politician or statesman, who acts on different, principles is never independent or free to act; even should he possess talents they are sacrificed on the altar of prejudice or prostrated at the shrine of party spirit. This we have all recently seen fully demonstrated in the bitter opposition, by a portion of Congress to the present Executive and Secretary of State. These members in the opposition, are many of them eminent statesmen, accomplished orators and doubtless patriots; yet those high attainments and qualifications are withered and blasted upon this occasion, under the chilling and deleterious influence of prejudice. Their country mourns the event and views it as a lamentable instance of the highest worth being lost, when reason and independence of action are abandoned for the gratification of any one passion or resentment.—The Panama Mission, I view as one of the most important measures of the present Executive, and in accepting the invitation tendered, the President has acted not only with the most profound wisdom and foresight, but in conformity to the known will of a great majority of the American People. By this embassy, the earliest impressions will be made upon those southern republics, favourable to advantageous and permanent arrangements with them of our political, commercial, and social intercourse, which might otherwise have passed away for many years, or previously monopolized by other powers to our exclusion—In its most unfavourable aspect no harm can result. I will suppose the reverse of this and say, that the Panama invitation was rejected by the President and so announced in his message, how would the case then stand? Would the present opposition have supported him in the rejection? Would they have hailed it as a wise and patriotic measure not expected *by them?* Would they have consumed the hours and days and weeks, in which they have displayed such zeal and talents, though wrongly directed in its support? I fear not; yet they might have done so, of which *they* are the best judges.—One thing, however I will state, in case of a refusal by the President to have met the wishes of those Republics, and the opposition had seized upon *this* as their ground, they would have been formidable indeed, nor in my estimation, could the Executive have successfully defended himself in this state of things. He has, however triumphantly, sustainnd himself and Cabinet in the course pursued against all the efforts, ingenuity and talents of a bitter and most formidable oposition, and will, so long as the sound discriminating judgment of the people is alive, be responded to with approbation for this and all similar acts.

Thus have I given a brief outline of my political tenets, and in becoming a candidate for your suffrages it is right that they should be disclosed. I have no private views to gratify, no ambitious motive to subserve, no wish or desire to impose myself on this or any other people. I am governed by a more refined, a more exalted consideration—Patriotism. It is the duty of every individual to contribute his mite for his country's good, and such qualifications as it has pleased the Deity to endue me with, that portion of cultivation they may otherwise have received, is public property, and now tendered and at your disposal, which of course will be brought into comparison with those high attainments of the gentlemen already before you; you will therefore, no doubt, fully satisfy yourselves, which of the candidates is best qualified in all respects to represent the district, and I solemnly call on you and each of you, to elect *him* without hesitation; it is your right, your interest, your duty to yourselves and country to do so, and fall the lot where it may, I shall bow with reverential respect for, and acquiescence in, the will of the Sovereign People.

JOHN A. ROBERTSON.

Fair Meadows, Kent County,
16th May, 1826.

Mr. Printer,

My old friend, Dick Sneer, returned last night from your village, and, according to his usual custom, called on me to give me the news—I was taking a snug nap in my elbow chair, which is a luxury I enjoy whenever my enemy, the gout, will permit it—Old Dick brought me your paper, and some good segars, for pipes went out of fashion when my worthy old friend Barney Corse died: and a worthier man never lived in the town.—I am much obliged for the compliment from your editorial head, not but I think I deserve it, for I consider myself a very capable fellow when I try. Please to make the following errata in the poetry of the solace—"blue *sparkling* wave," for "*spangled*," 1st line—and "*pæans* of praise" instead of "*places of praise*," last line. Old Sneer gave me but little that was entertaining—as usual he fully abused the *tender sex*, and swore there was no *tenderness* about them; and that scandal and persecution of us were their general characteristics.—He left me muttering to himself the "ninth beatitude," as he calls it, "blessed are the single men for they shall feel peace and a quiet house."

I must confess that I joined most sincerely in his ejaculation, for I felt its truth. Ah Mr. Printer, my halcyon days were, when seated at my old friend Barney's with Dick Sneer and one or two others, (who are all gone but us,) we could enjoy our bowl of apple-toddy and pipe—I was so happy then, that I ever have thought a sigle life, a life of blessedness; although I was once near the snare of matrimony—what an escape! when I think of it I absolutely shudder. But like Sir Abel Handy, I can exclaim, contentedly, "we single fellows we rove about"—aye so we do when the gout permits it. After Dick left me I sat musing for sometime, at last picking up my pen I embodied in rhyme, a dream which I had had just before old Dick awakened me, and having written the above letter to you, I add my verses for the amusement of your readers. Yours,

PETER JENKINS.

THE DREAM.

'Twas in a fair garden where roses had heightened
The perfume which less fragrant flowers had raised,
Where the violet and lily the prospect now brightened,
And seemed but to sigh, which the most could be praised.
Fair Mary had wandered 'mongst dark shady bowers,
And gently reclined in the willow's deep shade,
To view and inhale the perfume of the flowers,
Which were planted to please and instruct the fair maid;
When lo! round the trunk of the willow that shaded,
Appeared a huge Snake of most desperate form,
Which frighted the maid, and the roses now faded
From the cheek where the blush was created to charm—
But recovering from fear, she beheld near the snake
A Thrush, which was fluttering and warbling around,—
Now advancing as if she endeavoured to make
The reptile descend to his parent, the ground—
When Mary amazed, thus the reptile addressed,
"By what means does this bird hover round thy dire head,
"She seems half afraid, yet by her you're caressed,
"As if she's devoted by you to be led"—
"Fair maid," said the snake, "this bird is my prey,
"For years have I kept her devoted to me,
"Her I've kept from all harm until this fatal day,
"When her blood pays the forfeit on this willow tree.
"You ask why she flutters and fondles around,
"Why she looks as she loved, and yet feared my displeasure?
"'Tis a charm I possess (such in reptiles abound)
"To attract every bird at my call and my pleasure."
This said, he unwound from the trunk of the willow,
And fell at the feet of the maid he alarmed,
When raising his head from the cold grassy pillow,
Proclaimed to the maid he in turn now was charmed:
"Ah lady those eyes are too brilliant of thine,
"You have done what ne'er mortal before has perform'd,
"For my Thrush has escaped from the dire charm of mine,
While your beauty effectual the charmer has charmed"—
In agony turning as Mary he spoke with,
And fainter, still fainter, in anguish he cried,
Till the strings of his life were eternally broke with
Convulsions of nature—He shuddered and died.

"A likely story o'faith, a woman charm a serpent," methinks I hear the critics cry—I can only answer, that we have authority for saying a serpent charmed a woman, and it is possible a woman might charm a serpent—at any rate I think it equally as natural, as that a woman should charm a man; for man is endowed with reasoning faculties, and what man in his sober senses would suffer himself to be charmed by woman—beings absolutely made of ribbons, curls and a Leghorn bonnet—Poh! 'tis preposterous, at least so says PETER JENKINS.

Kent county, May 16, 1826.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1826.

The Orphans' Court of Kent County will meet in Chestertown, on Tuesday next the 23th instant.

Sunday School.—The citizens are already advised of the project of forming a Sunday School in this village—and from the great zeal evinced by those who have agitated it, and the countenance shewn by many, we think it fair to infer, that no doubt can remain of its success. Schools of this kind have been established in all the large cities, we believe in the Union, and in many country towns, by which thousands of poor children, who otherwise would have grown up in vice and ignorance, have been rescued from ignominy, and fitted to act the part of respectable members of society. Not the poor alone, however, have been benefitted by these institutions—The rich and most influential members of the community, have thought it not unworthy of them to encourage Sunday Schools, by sending their children, that thereby their moral and religious education might be advanced, and their characters stamped with the impress of sobriety and christian charity. We know, that these societies have not only been the means of advancing the education of destitute children, but also, of working a complete renovation in the lives and conduct of a great number of them, who have associated themselves into little bands for the purpose of worshipping the living God; and who can trace their happiness to no other source, than the judicious management and pious efforts of the governors of these laudable and useful establishments.

Let no parent say, *I will not have these people to rule over my children*; for what object can they have other than the elevation of the character of the rising generation in the scale of moral worth?—They expect no emolument, no reward, except the smiles of Heaven and an approving conscience.

Children thus associated, are removed from those shocking examples of profanity and debauchery which they are liable to witness when suffered to roam at large through the streets on the Sabbath day, and which have such a fatal and immoral influence on their characters through life.

It would be well for all parents who may wish to encourage the McKendree Sunday School Society by sending their children to it, to attend at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday afternoon next at 7 o'clock, as on that evening the Society purpose taking measures for the immediate commencement of its operations.

To shew the extent to which Sunday Schools are carried in New-York, it is only necessary to state, that at their exhibition, which took place on the 9th inst. there were 5000 scholars present.

The Trustees of Wilmington College, Delaware, on the 11th inst. unanimously appointed the Rev. HENRY LYON DAVIS, D. D. Principal of that Institution

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MR. JEFFERSON. We have not approved, says the Register, of any of the propositions to raise money for the relief of the author of the Declaration of Independence, except in the way in which he himself has expressed a willingness to be relieved—supposing that we acted in perfect accordance with his secret wishes, if any he has, on this subject: but we observe that in New York, and elsewhere, it is proposed to purchase tickets in the lottery for the disposal of his property, *and burn them on the 4th of July!* This cannot, we should suppose, be other than pleasing to our venerable friend—and, certainly, is the happiest scheme yet thought of, to afford the relief needed, and pay a beautiful compliment to one who, *on that day, fifty years before*, was at his post, "and pledged his life, his fortune and his sacred honor" in support of the declaration, that "these states were, and of right ought to be, free, sovereign and independent."

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell,

Sir—By giving an explanation of the School question which is to go before the people at the next October election, you will much oblige a well wisher and subscriber. BRUTUS.

[Brutus is informed that we have never seen the School Bill as it passed the legislature, but a friend has promised to obtain a copy of it for us, and should it not prove too voluminous we will endeavour to lay it before the public.—*Editor Tel.*]

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell,

Do you not suppose that those persons who own, and pay taxes on a large part of the real property of Chestertown, ought to be, and are, much interested in the improvement and prosperity of the town, and of course in the police thereof?

Believing that the following named gentlemen, who own a very large part of the town property, would serve if elected, and make a good Board of Commissioners, you are hereby requested to insert in your next paper, that *John Constable, George W. Thomas, James Mansfield, Thomas E. Dugan, Richard Ringgold, Joseph Wickes, 4th.* and *James E. Barroll*, will be supported on Monday next as Commissioners to superintend the affairs of the town, for the next ensuing twelve months,

BY MANY VOTERS.

Letters from England via New York state, that Lord Wellington had succeeded in his Mission. That Russia, Prussia, Austria and England, have determined to support the Greeks, and had given notice to the Turks of their determination. *Laus Deo! ! !—Coffee House Books.*

EMIGRATION.—The sloop Hiram arrived at Albany from Poughkeepsie on the 12th of May.—The Argus gives the following account of her cargo:

"The facts connected with the arrival of the Hiram, show the migratory habits of the times. Ten entire families, from the grand fathers and grand mothers, bowed down with the weight of years, to children of the tenderest age, comprising upwards of sixty persons occupied the cabin. All parts of the deck, the hold, and a long way up the shrowds, were loaded with a medley of all sorts of furniture.—All this, together with the assortment of men, women and children, was transferred from the vessel to one or two canal boats and by such, and by other means they were going from their farms in Amenia, Dutchess county,—their home, and the home of their fathers,—into a distant land beyond the Ohio, or possibly the great Lakes. They seemed to be cheerful, and content with the fortune that impelled them to seek out a new habitation, (several of them at a period of life when for their use earthly habitations could endure but a very brief space,) and they seemed to look forward to the possession of their fancied Elysium, with the greatest satisfaction."

VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

By the schooner *Shylock*, Capt Minot, in twenty days from Chagres we have received our regular files of Lima papers to the 2d of March and letters to the 10th.

The Liberator Bolivar returned to Lima from Upper Peru and entered the Capital on the 10th of February, when great rejoicings took place. It is thought that he will again visit the Upper provinces to consolidate the governments previously to his return to Colombia, and of course, will not meet the Congress at Panama for some time.

The General Congress had not opened its session at Panama, but most of the deputies from the South American States had arrived, and much anxiety was manifested to know whether the U. States would send Commissioners. The Frigate United States had just sailed from Callao for Valparaiso. The U. States ship Peacock remained at Callao: Purser Humphreys of the Peacock died at Callao on the 10th of March.—*Balt. Gazette.*

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 16.—By the ship Edward Quesnel, Capt. Hawkins, arrived yesterday from Havre having sailed on the 4th ultimo, we have received our regular Paris dates down to the first of April and Havre papers to the third of the same month.

Some disturbances took place at Madrid, on the evening of the 19th of March, between the Swiss soldiery and the Royal Guard, which was however quelled without any serious consequences.

English Journals of the 28th, received in Paris by express, speak of great disorders in Ireland at the Woodford fair. Notwithstanding the intervention of pastors, the protestants and catholics resorted to acts of violence, of which the ecclesiastics were the first victims.

The Corfu packet arrived at Trieste with letters of the 7th ult. has brought the details of the defeat of Ibrahim on the 2d, before Missolonghi. The inhabitants, summoned to surrender, refused every kind of capitulation. On the 28th of February, their priests administered the communion, and their enthusiasm was very great. Ibrahim having attacked them by sea and land, was repulsed on all sides, and lost from four to five thousand men. This defeat occasioned the dissolution of his army. He retired to Patras, after having dispatched his Kaja Bey to Albania to raise troops.

Enlistments were publickly making in France for the Viceroy of Egypt. A number of French officers recently engaged for his service, were about to sail from Marseilles. Six armed vessels were fitting out at the same place for the Viceroy. A corvette for the same government, was sunk in launching on the 23d March.

☞We are authorised to state that General PHILIP REED, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

☞LEVIN GALE, Esq, is a candidate for the next Congress, to represent the district composed of Cecil, Kent and Harford counties.

☞NOTICE.☜

A young or middle aged white woman accustomed to the different branches of house work, and who can come well recommended, will hear of a situation by making immediate application to the editor of the Telegraph.

Chestertown, May 19.

Shingles and Clapboards.

THE Subscribers can deliver, at Chestertown, any quantity of Oak Shingles and Clapboards, at very reduced prices. For terms apply to

G. GARRETTSON, & Co.
Head of Chester, or
J. W. WALKER,
May 19. *Chestertown.*

Jesse Corse Ex'tr. of Barney Corse, and Benjamin Chew, vs. *Edwin Carvill and others.* } Kent county court, In Chancery, March Term, 1826.

ORDERED, that the sale made by William H. Barroll, Trustee for the sale of part of the Real Estate of Thomas Carvill, deceased, and the report thereof made to this Court by the said trustee at the present term, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn in this Court on or before the third Monday of September next,—provided a copy of this order shall be published for three successive weeks in the Chestertown Telegraph, before the third Monday of July next.

The said Trustee's report states that the said part of the said Real Estate was sold for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy four dollars, fifty nine and a half cents.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
LEMUEL PURNELL,
ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 29, 1826.

True Copy—Test,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*

May 19.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the court house in Chestertown, on every Friday and Saturday during the present month, and on Friday and Saturday the 2d and 3d of June next—On Friday the 2d of June the appointments of Constables will be made, and it is hoped and expected that all applicants will come prepared with securities on the day last above mentioned, as the Levy Court are very anxious to close their sittings as soon as practicable. All persons having business with the Court are requested to attend.

By order,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*

May 19.

MEETING.

THE Kent County Auxiliary Bible and Colonization Societies will meet in Chestertown on Wednesday the 31st May—the former Society, at the Episcopal Church at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and the latter at the Court House at 3 o'clock P. M.—All those who wish to promote the grand object for which these societies were formed, and particularly the officers and patrons, are earnestly desired to attend. Appropriate addresses will be delivered.

May 19.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having guns and accoutrements belonging to the "Chester Independent Company," are hereby requested to deliver them immediately to Mr. John H. Kennard, who is duly authorised to collect the same.

JOSEPH WICKES, 4th, *Captain.*

May 19.

NOTICE.



The subscriber having lost a red and white COW, 4 or 5 days past, supposed to have gone astray, will give a reasonable reward upon receiving information where she may be found.

EDWARD ANDERSON.

Chestertown, May 19.



POETICAL

THE ISLAND OF ATLANTIS.

By the Rev. G. Croley.

Oh thou Atlantic dark and deep,
Thou wilderness of waves,
Where all the tribes of earth might sleep
In their uncrowded graves.

The sun beams on thy bosom wake,
Yet never light thy gloom;
The tempests burst, yet never shake
Thy depths, thou mighty tomb!

Thou thing of mystery, stern and drear,
Thy secrets who hath told?—
The warrior and his sword are there,
The merchant and his gold.

There lie their miriads in thy pall,
So cure from steel and storm;
And he the feaster on them all,
The cankerworm.

Yet on this wave the mountain's brow
Once glowed in morning beam;
And, like an arrow from the bow,
Out sprang the stream;

And on its bank the olive grove,
And the peach's luxury,
And the damask rose—the nightbird's love—
Perfumed the sky.

Where art thou, proud Atlantis, now,
Where are thy bright and brave?
Priest, people, warriors' living flow?
Look on that wave!

Crime deepened on the recreant land,
Long guilty, long forgiven:
There power upreared the bloody hand,
There scoff'd at Heaven.

The word went forth—the word of wo—
The judgement thunders pealed;
The fiery earthquake blazed below;
Its doom was sealed.

Now on its halls of ivory,
Lie giant weed and ocean slime,
Burying from man's and angel's eye
The land of crime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COUNT DE ST. GERMAIN'S TALE.

From the Memoirs of the Court of Louis XV. By Madame du Hausset.

"At the beginning of this century, the Marquis de St. Gilles was sent Ambassador from Spain to the Hague. In his youth he had been particularly intimate with the Count de Moncade, a grandee of Spain, and one of the richest nobles of the country. Some time after the Marquis' arrival at the Hague, he received a letter from the Count, entreating him, in the name of their former friendship, to render him the greatest possible service.

'You know,' said he; 'my dear Marquis, the mortification I felt that the name of Moncade was likely to expire with me.—At length it pleased heaven to hear my prayers, and to grant me a son! he gave early promise of dispositions worthy of his birth, but he, sometime since, formed an unfortunate and disgraceful attachment to the most celebrated actress of the company of Toledo. I shut my eyes to his imprudence on the part of a young man whose conduct had, till then, caused me unmingled satisfaction. But, having learnt that he was so blinded by passion, as to intend to marry this girl and that he even bound himself by a written promise to that effect, I solicited the King to have her placed in confinement. My son having got information of the steps I had taken, defeated my intentions, by escaping with the object of his passion. For more than six months, I have vainly endeavoured to discover where he has concealed himself, but I have now some reason to think, he is at the Hague.' The Count earnestly conjured the Marquis to make the most rigid search, in order to discover his son's retreat, and to endeavour to prevail upon him to return to his home. 'It is an act of justice,' continued he, 'to provide for the girl, if she consents to give up the written promise to marriage which she has received, and I leave it to your discretion to do what is right for her, as well to determine the sum necessary to bring my son to Madrid, in a manner suitable to his condition. 'I know not,' continued he,' whether you are a father; if you are, you will be able to sympathise in my anxiety.'

The Count subjoined to this letter an exact description of his son, and the young woman by whow he was accompanied. On the receipt of this letter, the Marquis lost not a moment in sending to all the inns in Amstordam, Rotterdam, and the Hague, but in vain—he could find no trace of them. He began to despir of success, when the idea struck him, that a young French page of his remarkable for his quickness and intelligence, might be employed with advantage. He promised to reward him handsomely, if he succeeded in finding the young woman who was the cause of so much anxiety and gave him the desciption of her person. The page visited all the public places for many days, without success; at length, one eveing at the play, he saw a young man and woman in a box, who attracted his attention. When he saw that they perceived he was looking at them, and withdrew to the back of the box to avoid his observation, he felt confident that they were the objects of his search. He did not take his eyes from the box, and watched every movement in it. The instant the performance ended, he was in the passage leading from the boxes to the door, and he remarked that the young man, who doubtless observed the dress he wore, tried to conceal himself as he passed him, by putting his handkerchief before his face. He followed him, at a distance, to the inn called the Vicomte de Turenne, which he saw him and the woman enter; and being now certain of success, he ran to inform the Ambassador.

The Marquis de St. Gilles immediately repaired to the inn, wrapped in a cloak, and followed by his page and two servants. He desired the landlord to show him to the room of a young man and woman, who had lodged for some time in his house. The landlord for some time refused to do so, unless the Marquis would give their name. The page told him to take notice, that he was speaking to the Spanish Ambassador, who had strong reasons for wishing to see the persons in question. The innkeeper said, they wished not to be known, and that they had absolutely forbidden him to admit any body into their apartment, who did not ask for them by name, but that since the Ambassador had desired it, he would show him their room. He then conducted them up to a dirty miserable garret. He knocked at the door, and waited for some time; he then knocked again pretty loudly, upon which the door was half opend. At the sight of the Ambassador and his suite, the person who opened it immediately closed it again, exclaiming that they had made a mistake. The Ambassador pushed hard against him, forced his way in, made a sign to his people to wait outside, and remained in the room. He saw before him a very handsome young man, whose appearance perfectly corresponded with the description, and a young woman of great beauty, and remarkable fine person, whose countenance, form, color of the hair, &c. were also precisely those described by the Count de Moncade. The young man spoke first. He complained of the violence used in breaking into the apartment of a stranger living in a free country, and under the protection of its laws. The Ambassador stepped forward to embrace him, and said "It is useless to give pain to you, my dear Count; and I do not come here to give pain to you or to this lady, whose appearance interests me extremely." The young man replied that he was totally mistaken; that he was not a Count but the son of a merchant of Cadiz; that the lady was his wife; and that they were travelling for pleasure. The Ambassador, casting his eyes round the miserably furnished room, 'Is this, my dear child, (allow me to address you by a title which is warranted by my tender regard for your father) is this a fit residence for the son of the Count de Moncade?" The young man still protested against the use of any such language, as addressed to him. At length overcome by the entreaties of the Ambassador, he confessed, weeping, that he was the son of the Count de Moncade, but declared that nothing should induce him to return to his father, if he must abandon a woman he adored. The young woman burst into tears, and threw herself at the feet of the Ambassador, telling him that she would not be the cause of the ruin of the young Count; and that generosity, or rather love, would enable her to disregard her own happiness, and for his sake to seperate herself from him.

The Ambassador admired her noble disinterestedness. The young man on the contrary, received her declaration with the most desperate grief. He reproached his mistress and declared that he would never abandon so estimable a creature, nor suffer the sublime generosity of her heart to return against herself. The Ambassador told him that the Count de Moncade was far from wishing to render her miserable, and that he was commissioned to provide her with a sum sufficient to enable her to return to Spain, or to live where she liked. Her noble sentiments, and genuine tenderness, he said, inspired him with the greatest interest for her, and would induce him to go to the utmost limits of his power, in the sum he was to give her; he therefore promised her ten thousand florins, that is to say, about twelve hundred pounds, which would be given her the moment she surrendered the promise of marriage she had received, and the Count de M. took up his abode in the Ambassador's house and promised to return to Spain. The young woman seemed perfectly indifferent to the sum proposed, and wholly absorbed in her love, and in the grief of leaving him. She seemed insensible to every thiny but the cruel sacrifice, which her reason, and her love itself demanded.

At length, drawing from a little portfolio the promise of marriage, signed by the Count, 'I know his heart too well,' said she, to 'need it.' Then she kissed it again and again with a sort of transport, and delivered it to the ambassador, who stood by astonished at the grandeur of sole he witnessed. He promised her that he would never cease to take the liveliest interest in her fate, and assured the Count of his father's forgiveness. 'He will receive with open arms,' said he, 'the prodigal son, returning to the bosom of his distressed family; the heart of a father is an inexhaustable mine of tenderness. How great will be the felicity of my friend on the receipt of these tidings, after his long anxiety and affliction; how happy do I esteem myself, at being the instrument of that felicity.' Such was, in part the language of the ambassador, which appeared to produce a strong impression on the young man. But, fearing lest, during the night love should regain all his power, and should triumph over the generous resolution of the lady, the Marquis pressed the young Count to accompany him to his hotel. The tears, the cries of anguish, which marked this cruel separation, cannot be described, they deeply touched the heart of the ambassador, who promised to watch over the young lady. The Count's little baggage was not difficult to remove, and that very evening he was installed in the finest apartments in the ambassador's house. The Marquis was overjoyed in having restored to the illustrious house of Moncade the heir of its greatness, and of its magnificient domains. On the following morning as soon as the young Count was up. he found tailors, dealers in cloth, lace stuff, &c. out of which he had only to choose. Two valets de chambre, and three laquais, chosen by the ambassador for their intelligence and good conduct, were in waiting in his anti-chamber, and presented themselves, to receive his orders.

The Ambassador showed the young Count the letter he had just written to his father, in which he congratulated him on possessing a son, whose noble sentiments and striking qualities were worthy of his illustrious blood, and announced his speedy return. The young lady was not forgotten; he confessed, that to her generosity he was partly indebted for the submission of her lover, and expressed his conviction that the Count would not disapprove the gift he had made her, of ten thousand florins. The sum was remitted, on the same day, to this noble and interesting girl, who left the Hague without delay. The preparations for the Count's journey were made: a splendid wardrobe and an excellent carriage were embarked at Rotterdam in a ship bound for France, on board which a passage was secured for the Count, who was to proceed from that country to Spain. A considerable sum of money and letters of credit on Paris, were given him at his departure: and the parting between the Ambassador and the young Count was most touching. The Marquis de St. Gilles awaited with impatience the Count's answer, and enjoyed his friends delight by anticipation. At the expiration of four months, he received this long expected letter. It would be utterly impossible to describe his surprise on reading the following words; 'Heaven, my dear Marquis, never granted me the happinass of becoming a father and in the midst of abundant wealth and honors, the grief of having no heirs, and seeing an industrious race end in my person, has shed the greatest bitterness over my whole existence. I see, with extreme regret, that you have been imposed upon by a young adventurer, who has taken advantage of the knowledge he had, by some means, obtained of our old friendship. But your excellency must not be the sufferer. The Count de Moncade is, most assuredly, the person whom you wished to serve; he is bound to repay what your generous friendship hastened to advance, in order to procure him a happiness which he would have felt most deeply. I hope, therefore, Marquis, that your excellency will have no hesitation in accepting the remittance contained in this letter, of three thousand louis of France, of the disbursal of which you sent me an account."

The manner in which the Count de St Germain spoke, (says Madame du Hausset,) in the character of the young adventurer, his mistress, and the ambassador, made his audience weep and laugh by turns. The story is true in every particular, and the adventurer surpasses Gusman d' Alfarache in address; according to the report of some persons present, Madame de Pompadour thought of having a play written, founded on this story; and the Count sent it to her in writing from which I transcribed it.

Wheat Cradles.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends making and repairing Wheat Cradles, and that he has on hand

AN ASSORTMENT OF

SCYTHE BLADES:

He also informs the public, that in a few weeks he will have

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

New Cradles

On hand, made by a first rate workman, so that any farmer may be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the same time have an opportunity of making a selection. All kinds of country produce will be taken at market price, in payment for the same.

CHARLES E. TILDEN.
Chestertown, May 12.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

THE festival of St. John the Baptist (24th June next) will be celebrated by the members of Coat's Lodge, No. 76, at their Hall in Easton. The fraternity generally, are invited to meet on the level.

By order, W. B. MULLIKIN, *Sec'ry.*
May. 6.

NEW
Dry Goods Store.

BRITISH AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

William Harris, junior,

Has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Store-house, three doors above his father's, and opposite the Store of Mr. John Walker,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Selected with particular care from the cargoes of the ships Dorothea, Electra, Alexander, Algonquin and Marmion, the latest London and Liverpool arrivals, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Irish Linens,	Shirting muslin
Long Lawn,	Do. long cloth,
Blck Italian lustring	Plaid and striped do-
7-8 chintz, new style	mestics
Black Senschaws	Ginghams, new style
4-4 Cambric muslin	Muslins do. do.
6-4 do. do.	Uubleached domes-
4-4 Jaconet muslin	tic
6-4 mull mull muslin	Bleached do.
4-4 seeded do. do.	White Cotton Ho-
4-4 striped do. do.	siery
Bandanna handkfs.	Ladies York Tan
Madras do.	Gloves
4-4 Book muslin	Do. horse skin do.
6-4 do, do.	Do. white kid do.
4-4 figur'd Swiss do.	Do. satin kid do.
White linen drilling	Checks of all widths
Coloured do. do.	Bed ticking
White Marseilles	Tow linen,
Vesting	Tier do.
Black and white Ca-	Osnaburg do.
licoes	Burlaps do.

White and black HATS,

With a splendid collection of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Belts, &c.

Also, an assortment of

Crockery, Glass, and Queens Ware.

The Public are aware that I have had ample opportunity to be acquainted with the Dry Goods business, having been engaged in the purchase and sale of goods several years for my Father.

I now invite the Ladies particularly, and the public generally, to the above mentioned selection, confident they will satisfy their judgements, and gratify their taste.

N, B. Sensible that this Store and corner has been a resort for conversation &c. and conscious that it must be evident, to every reasonable mind, that it is ruinous to any man's business, I humbly hope this will not be the case as formerly!----*I pledge myself it shall not be*, as it would prevent persons from coming to the Store who [otherwise] would favour me with their custom.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr.
Chestertown, May 5.

CITIZENS OF KENT!

THE Subscriber having resigned his place as deputy Sheriff, takes this opportunity to present to you his highest respects, and in grateful remembrance feels justly bound to acknowledge your polite attention and gratuitous hospitality to him while in his official station, especially to those of the two districts amongst whom his business particularly called him, and hopes he will have further pleasure, in hearing of a continuance of similar submission to the claims of the law, as well as attention to his successors, in the proper exercise of their official duty, and that the whole period of the Sheriffality may progress in one uniform system, leading to the security and interest of your Sheriff and satisfaction of yourselves.

The Subscriber continues to execute the official duties of his commission as Constable, and will thankfully receive, and faithfully strive to execute business in that line, together with other business connected with accounts, such as Posting Books, drawing off, and settling them by Bond, Bill or Cash; for which services he will expect to be remunerated at a rate of per centum, or per diem, as the case may be.

Personal notice, or a line addressed to him at his residence in this place, will receive the first possible attention.

From the Public's most ob't. &c. &c.
JOHN HYLAND, (of Stephen.)
Chestertown, April 21.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell the following property of Mr. Saml. Reed, viz:

All that part of a Lot of ground situate in the upper part of Chestertown and designated on the plot of the said town by the No. 60; there are on the lot two dwelling houses, one a good and commodious brick house, and the other a frame house, a well of excellent water, and other improvements—and also two College lots, Nos. 43 and 44, they are well enclosed, and on one of them is a convenient dwelling house.

Any person wishing to purchase the above lots or either of them, will apply to

JOSEPH WICKES, 4th.
Chestertown, April 28. 4t

NOTICE.

The subsciber has, at his store in Chestertown, a variety of religious books for sale, at moderate prices. They are of the latest editions of some of the most approved works which have been issued from the Methodist concern in New-York; and are executed in handsome style. Those who wish to furnish themselves with good books, and particularly with one of the best selections of hymns, will do well to call.

JOHN H. KENNARD.
Chestertowe, May 5.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April 24, 1826.*

On application of Maria Medford, executrix of Macall Medford, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April, 1826

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of Oct. next, they may othewise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th, of April, 1826.

MARIA MEDFORD,
Executrix of M. Medford.
Chestertown, April 28.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April 24, 1826.*

On application of Margaret Numbers, Administratrix of Thomas Numbers, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April. 1826.

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MARGARET NUMBERS,
Adm'trix of Thomas Numbers.
Chestertown, April 28.

New Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia a large quantity of

NEW GOODS,

suited to the season, consisting of

Pennsylvania tow linen,
Bleached & brown shirtings and sheetings,
Plaids and stripes,
Ginghams and Robes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy and other Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Black and white HATS, &c.

And every other description of goods in his line that may be wanting, very cheap—persons who stand in need will please favour him with a call and judge for themselves. Flaxseed corn, wheat, rye, feathers and rags, received in exchange.

J. W. WALKER.
Chestertown, April 21.

FOR RENT

The subscriber wishing to return to his farm, will rent, for the balance of the year the house now occupied by him. There is a large and excellent garden, two carriage houses, and stabling for six horses, attached to the above property.—Possession will be given on the first of July next, or earlier if immediate application be made.

BENEDICT S. BREVITT.
Chestertown, April 21. 3t

Gig For Sale.

For sale, on accommodating terms, a good second hand Gig—For particulars apply to James E. Barroll, Esq. or to.

WM. SIMS.
Chestertown, April 28.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1826. NO. 31.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 24, 1826.

On application of Maria Medford, executrix of Macall Medford, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April, 1826

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MARIA MEDFORD,
Executrix of M. Medford.
Chestertown, April 28.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *April* 24, 1826.

On application of Margaret Numbers, Administratrix of Thomas Numbers, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of April. 1826.

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MARGARET NUMBERS,
Adm'trix of Thomas Numbers,
Chestertown, April 28.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell the following property of Mr. Saml. Reed, viz:

All that part of a Lot of ground situate in the upper part of Chestertown and designated on the plot of the said town by the No. 60; there are on the lot two dwelling houses, one a good and commodious brick house, and the other a frame house, a well of excellent water, and other improvements—and also two College lots, Nos. 43 and 44, they are well enclosed, and on one of them is a convenient dwelling house.

Any person wishing to purchase the above lots or either of them, will apply to

JOSEPH WICKES, 4th.
Chestertown, April 28. 4t

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER
TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter VII.

ON CONDUCT TOWARDS RELATIONS ACQUIRED BY MARRIAGE.

You have now, gentle lady, got among a new set of relatives—your relations-in-law; and a fresh field of duty is open to you. There is an old observation, that her mother and her daughters-in-law are natural enemies; and in truth, I must say there is too much reason for the remark. But in this disunion, there are generally, indeed almost always faults on both sides. And why is this?—why need any fault proceed from *you*? Why not imitate a character so beautiful drawn from scripture—the warm-hearted and interesting Ruth? She loved her departed husband, and because she loved *him* his mother was dear to her. Friends, country, kindred, all were given up for the mother of him she loved. What a sweet picture of tenderness and sensibility! I confess I never read the story, without feeling strongly impressed and interested by it; and, in imagination, I see the beautiful Moabitess, saying to her mother-in-law, "*Nought but death shall part thee and me.*" If you love your husband, gentle lady, surely you must love the authors of his being, surely you must love the sisters of his youth!

And besides all this, listen for a moment to nature and reason. Your relations-in-law have lost their son and their brother: in truth, gentle lady, they have *lost* him, for when once a man is married, he may repel the charge with warmth, and even with sincerity, adieu to the home and scenes of his youth! adieu to the father who gave him life!—to the mother who nursed him in her bosom!—to the sisters who loved him in the fondest corner of their hearts! New objects, new connexions, new pursuits, have rivalled and "rent those ancient loves asunder," and his wife, and very frequently her relatives, now step in, and draw away his love and attention from all that had hitherto engrossed him. Is it any wonder, then, that relations-in-law should look with a degree of jealousy on the woman who has thus alienated those affections and attentions, which for so many years they were in the exclusive possession of?—A wife perhaps will cry out and say, "Am *I* to blame for all this?—am *I* in any degree in fault? Pity, indeed, my husband did not keep himself single to dangle after his mother and sisters! Pray, is not a man to leave father and mother, and cleave to his wife?" Hush, gentle lady, hush! bearwith me for a moment. I mean not to contradict you; I mean not to blame you; nay, I do not even mean to say your husband should have done any thing but exactly what he did do; viz. *marry you*. All I ask is, an effort to make yourself an exception to the coldness, the satire, the ill-nature, which too generally characterizes a daughter-in-law" or sister-in-law. All I ask is, (and I am sure a compliance is not difficult,) that you will by kindness and affection, give your husband's family reason to rejoice in the day that he first introduced you amongst them.

And pray, gentle lady, let your manners to your sisters-in-law be particularly kind and considerate. You are made a happy wife at their expense, at their loss—the loss of a beloved brother. Enter into their feelings, endeavour to gain their confidence; your matronly experience qualifies you to be their adviser as well as friend. Do all you can to make them appear to advantage, and to forward their advancement through life. As a married woman, *much* lies in your power. Should there be a favourite swain, approved of by father, mother, and prudence on all sides, remember your own feelings on a similar occasion, and take every opportunity to promote the union. Married women are sometimes extremely apt to forget girlish pursuits, hopes, and wishes, and to speak satirically of the very manner which perhaps before marriage they had themselves been remarkable for. Avoid such inconsistency, and give your sisters-in-law reason to say, "No: we have not lost our brother;—far from it; we have gained a sweet sister and friend!"

Chapter VIII.

ON THE TREATMENT OF SERVANTS.

"Next to your children," says an admired writer, "your servants are your nearest dependents: and to promote their good, spiritually as well as temporally, is your indispensible duty. Let them always join your family devotions, and endeavour to make them spend their Sabbath properly."

I have heard an old domestic remark, the worst mistresses a servant ever lived with were young married women. "They are unreasonable," said she, "in their commands: they expect too much; nor do they know rightly when to commend or when to blame."

In your manner to your servants, be firm without being severe, and kind without being familiar. Never be in the habit of conversing with them, unless on business, or on some point connected with their improvement. But, with this reserve and distance of manner, be particularly careful to maintain kindness, gentleness, and a respect for their feelings. Their patience is often unnecessarily exercised, and their temper watonly irritated "I have been sometimes shocked." says Mrs. Chapone, "with the want of politeness by which masters and mistresses provoke impertinence from their servants." I remember seeing a lady, who filled every station of life with honor both to her head and her heart, attending the dying bed of an old domestic who had lived for thirty years in her service.—"How do you find yourself to-day, Mary?" said her mistress taking hold of the withered hand which was held out. "Is that you my darling mistress?" and a beam of joy overspread the old woman's face. "O yes!" she added, looking up, "it is you, my kind, my *mannerly* mistress!" The poor old creature said no more; but in my mind she had, by this last simple word, expressed volumes of panegyric on her amiable mistress.

Let your commands to your servants be consistent and reasonable; and then firmly, but mildly, insist on obedience to them. I really think that common complaint: "My servants never remember what I tell them to do," might, in a great degree, be obviated. Let them see that you are particular, and that you will not pass over any neglect of orders; and when they find this decisive manner accompanied by mildness, kindness, and consideration, and that you are not to be disobliged with impunity, they will soon take care to remember what you command them to do. A little effort very easily remedies a bad memory.

"Never keep a servant, however excellent they may be in their station, whom you know to be guilty of immorality."

When a servant is sick, be particularly kind and considerate to them. The poor *dependent* creature has nowhere else to go; no one else to turn to: and their pale looks should be always a claim on your sympathy.

It is very disheartening to a poor servant to be continually found fault with.—Praise and reward them when you can; human nature will not bear constant chiding (*To be continued.*)

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN COUNCIL,
ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis: The Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Fredericktown; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light Hagers Town: Maryland Advocate Cumberland; True American Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph; Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton, and Cambridge Chronicle; Bond of Union, Harford County.

By Order,
THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT, to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there shall be constituted and appointed by the Governor and Council, an officer to be known and distinguished as the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to digest and prepare a plan or plans for the public instruction of youth throughout the state, for the organization, improvement and management of such system as may be adopted, and of such revenues, as may, from time to time, be assigned and appropriated to the general objects of the institution; to prepare and report estimates and expenditures of the said revenues, to superintend the collection thereof, to apportion the funds; to perform such duties in relation thereto, as may by law be required of him; to give information to the legislature on all matters referred to him by either branch, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to execute all concerns in relation to the administration of his department; and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of the duties of his office.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the justices of the levy court in each of the several counties of this state, in the month of April, or at any special meeting for that purpose to be called, shall annually appoint nine of the inhabitants of their respective counties to be commissioners of primary schools for the said county; also a suitable number of discreet persons not exceeding eighteen, who, together with the commissioners, shall be inspectors of primary schools for the said county, which said commissioners and inspectors shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their places; and in case any of the said officers so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the same shall be supplied at the next meeting of the levy court.

4. *And be it enacted*, That each of the said officers, so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after his election or appointment as aforesaid, take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace, in the form following; that is to say, "I,——, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner or inspector, as the case may be, of primary schools for the county, without favour or partiality," and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken, and subscribed as aforesaid, shall, without fee or reward, certify the same in writing, the day and year when the same oath be taken, and subscribe his name thereto; and then deliver such writing to the person taking such oath, who shall, within eight days thereafter transmit or deliver the same to the clerk of the county for which such officer so taking such oath, was elected or appointed, and if any such officer, so chosen or appointed, as aforesaid, shall not take and subscribe such oath as aforesaid, and transmit or deliver the same as aforesaid, within the time for that purpose limited as aforesaid, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve in such office; and if any person so chosen or appointed to such office as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve in such office, or shall serve therein before he shall have taken and subscribed such oath as aforesaid: then, and in every such case, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, by action of debt, the one moiety thereof to the use of the primary schools of the county for which such officer was chosen or appointed as aforesaid, and the other moiety thereof, with costs of suit, to the use of any person who shall prosecute for the same to effect.

5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or the major part of them, to divide their respective counties into a suitable and convenient number of school districts, and to alter and regulate the same as hereafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the commissioners or the primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school district in their respective counties, to describe and number the same, and to deliver the description and number thereof, in writing to the clerk of the county, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the county records, without fee or reward.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement, and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided, however*, That no such alteration or change shall be made before the 1st day of April, or after the first day of June in each year, unless the trustees of the district, so to be altered or changed shall assent thereto.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several constables in their respective counties to notify the different officers, to be appointed in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, having received notice from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the constables aforesaid.

8. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any school districts shall be formed in any county, by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing, describing such districts, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid by public advertisements, to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at least six days before the time of such meeting, and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting, in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioner aforesaid, or any of them, at any time thereafter to renew such notice, and the inhabitants of such district, liable to pay taxes as aforesaid, shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice; and when so assembled in district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first, or any future legal district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorised and required to hold; to choose by ballot, one district clerk, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the trustees, to keep the records and proceedings of such meetings; also three trustees to manage the concerns of such district and one district collector; also to designate a scite for their school house; to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of such district, as they, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, shall deem sufficient to purchase a suitable site for the school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel books, stationary and appendages, and to repeal, alter, regulate and modify all such proceedings, or any part thereof, from time to time as occasion may require, *provided however*, That no alteration as to the site of a school house shall take place, but by consent of at least four commissioners of the county; and it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of such districts, or a majority of them, whenever they shall deem it necessary, to call a special meeting of the said inhabitants of such district, notice thereof being given as hereinafter provided, and no district meeting held as aforesaid shall be taken or deemed illegal for defect or want of due notice to any of the said inhabitants of such district: provided the omission to give such notice be not wilful and designed.

9. *And be it enacted*, That the clerk, trustees, and collector of each school district, shall hold their respective offices until the annual meeting of such district next following the time of their election and a new election shall have been made; and in case such offices, or any of them, shall be vacated by the death, refusal to serve, removal out of the district, or incapacity of any such officer; and such vacancy shall not be supplied by the district at a special or other district meeting within one month thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, to supply such vacancy by the appointment of any person residing in such district, and such appointment shall have the same effect to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by the district at any legal district meeting; and every person who shall be duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and shall refuse to serve therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the commissioners of primary schools, for the county in which such person shall reside; or in the name of any other person, before any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof; and such sum, when so recovered shall be paid to the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary school in such district; and every person, who being duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and having accepted thereof, or not declared his refusal to accept, shall neglect the performance of the duties of such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in manner aforesaid, and for the use aforesaid.

10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each school district, to keep the records and proceedings of his district, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and whenever a special district meeting shall be called by the trustees of such district, it shall be the duty of such clerk to give notice as aforesaid of the time and place of such special district meeting, to the inhabitants of such district, at least ten days before such meeting shall be held; and when any district meeting shall be adjourned for a longer time than one month, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to give notice thereof in writing as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed for such meeting; and it shall be the further duty of such clerk, to give notice in like manner, of every meeting to be held in such district; and it shall be the duty of such district clerk, to keep and preserve all records, books, writings and papers, belonging to his office, and on the expiration of his time of service, to deliver the same to his successor in office, in the same manner as the county clerk is required by law to deliver all records, books and papers, belonging to his office, to his successor in office under the penalty of his official bond.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the collector in each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfactoin of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fees for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and duties, with respect to the school business of the district, as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county charges in which such district may be: *Provided*, that the said collector of the county charges may be eligible as the district collector.

12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, or as soon as may be, to make a rate bill, or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill, a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as followeth: "County of ——, ss. to —— collector of the district in the county aforesaid, greeting, you are hereby required and commanded, to collect from each of the inhabitants of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax-list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant, to pay the amount of the monies by you collected into the hands of the trustees of said district, or some one of them, and take their or his receipt therefor; and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof, according to law. Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, A. D.

S.
S. } Trustees.
S.

And if the sum or sums, payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill, shall not be paid by him, or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid, to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person.

13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose, to purchase a suitable scite for their school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to agree with and employ, all teachers to be employed in such district; *Provided*, That no teacher shall be employed by them, who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the inspectors of schools, as is hereinafter provided: and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid to pay the salaries of such teachers out of the monies which shall come into their hands from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid.

14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district aforesaid, semi-annually on or before the first days of April and October in each year, to make and transmit to the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, a report specifying the length of time a school has been kept in such district; the amount of monies received by them; the mannner in which the same hath been expended by them, and as nearly as may be, the number of white children taught in such district, and the number of white children residing in such district, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive.

15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools for each county, to apply for and receive from the treasurer of the W. Shore, all monies which shall be apportioned, and payable to their counties, as soon as may be, after the same shall be so apportioned and payable as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to apportion all monies which shall come into their hands for the use of the primary schools, as soon as may be after such monies shall be received by them, amongst the several school districts, lying within their counties which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act, according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen yeas as aforesaid, living in each such district; and all monies so to be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, shall be paid by them according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment; which monies so to be received by the trustees as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them in paying the salary of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose; *Provided*, That no monies apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, or at least two of them, shall have certified, in writing under their hands and delivered such certificate to the commissioners aforesaid, or some one of them substantially in the words following, viz: "We the trustees of the —— school district, within the county of —— do certify that a school hath been kept in said district for at least three months during the year last past, from the date hereof, by an instructor duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, and that all monies received during the said year, from the commissioners of primary schools have been faithfully applied in paying the salaries of such instructor; dated &c. ——, ——, ——, ——, trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, to the trustees on their making and delivering to them a certificate, substantially in form following: "We—— —— —— the trustees of —— —— —— do hereby certify that all monies heretofore received from the commissioners of primary schools, have been faithfully applied according to the true intent and meaning of the act entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state; —— ——, trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, and which shall remain in their hands unpaid for the space of one year thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustees to apply for, and make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, shall after the expiration of such year, be added to the monies next thereafter to be apportioned by them, and shall be apportioned and paid together with such monies as aforesaid; and in case any monies, which shall come into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary schools for their counties, shall not be apportioned by them as aforesaid, for the space of two years thereafter, by reason of the non-compliance of all the school districts in such county, with the provisions of this act, all such monies so remaining, not apportioned for the space of two years as aforesaid, shall be returned and paid by the commissioners to the treasurer and be apportioned and distributed by him, together with the other monies next thereafter to be apportioned and distributed by him in pursuance of this act.

16. *And be it enacted*, That if any trustee appointed under this act, shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any monies shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, or unjustly apportioned by them, such trustee, signing such certificate or report, shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained, to the commissioners of the county in which such trustee shall be appointed or chosen, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, before any court of justice or any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof, in the name of the said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the costs of suit, shall be applied when recovered, to the use of the primary schools of such county.

17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools, to be appointed under this act, to examine all persons, who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county for which such inspectors shall be chosen or appointed; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid to inquire, and so far as they shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform themselves as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form; and if they shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, they shall certify, in writing, under their hands, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by them as aforesaid, in form or substance following, viz:—'We, the undersigned, inspectors of primary schools for the district, number ——, in the county of ——, do certify, that we have examined ——, and do believe that he or she, as the case may be, is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under our hands, at ——, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and —— —— ——; Inspectors of Primary Schools.

18. And it shall and may be lawful for the inspectors of primary schools, to annul any such certificate so given by them, or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid: *Provided*, That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such teacher, at least three days before such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid: And further if any person shall be employed as a teacher by the trustees of any school district, who shall not have obtained such certificate, as aforesaid, from the inspectors of primary schools of the county in which such district shall be situated, or whose certificate, so having been obtained, shall have been annulled as aforesaid, such district shall forfeit, for the time such person shall be so employed, as aforesaid, all right and claim to any share of the monies which shall come into the hands of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, during such time.

19. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in pursuance of this act, quarterly, or oftener, if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

20. *And be it enacted*, That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties: *Provided*, That in the examination of teachers, and certifying their qualifications as aforesaid, or in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases, not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

21. *And be it enacted*, That the establishment and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore; *Provided*, That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

22. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state, on or before the first day of July in each year, to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of their county, embracing the same matters as shall be contained in the report of the trustees of school districts to the said commissioners, and the clerks of the several counties shall, on or before the first day of December, annually make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be annually, on or before the first Tuesday in January, to make a report to the legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

23. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law: and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts, for the use and benefit of their school, in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

24. *And be it enacted*, That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificient purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools, as is herein before provided.

25. *And be it enacted*, That the funds accruing under the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly, passed December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapters sixteen and ninety three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing a part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction: *Provided*, that no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, than as in such acts is provided, shall be applied to said funds

26. *And be it enacted*, That all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall, be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceeding census of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing to each of the clerks of the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. *And be it enacted*, That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

28. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in this state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. *And be it enacted*, That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. *And be it enacted*, That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

By the House of delegates, 14th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 28th day of February 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor, [L.S.]

May 26—4w.

CONGRESS.

Friday, May 19.—In Senate yesterday, Mr. Holmes rose to offer a resolution, which he had some time deemed necessary, as well for his own sake as for that of the Senate. Existing circumstances had rendered something of the kind indispensable. Considering the pressure at this stage of the session, he should not at this time urge upon the Senate the consideration of the resolution. He probably should not trouble the Senate with it during the present session. But at an early day in the next, he should take occasion to urge it upon their consideration with a seriousness which its importance and the public feeling might demand.—He was well aware of what he had undertaken, and was prepared for the event.

Mr. H. then read the resolutions, in his place, and remarked that he did not now ask for its consideration.

Resolved, That a committe be appointed to report such rules and regulations of the Senate as may be expedient:

1. To require the President of the Senate to call a member to order, and decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the Senate.

2. To make further provisions to prevent any member from interrupting a member speaking.

3. To provide that no member shall indulge in remarks or in debate, previous to submitting a motion or resolution, until such member shall have read such motion or resolution in his place.

4. To make further provision to prevent members from speaking indecorously or disrespectfully of other members.

5. To prohibit any member from charging a member of the House of Representatives with a crime or offence.

6. To inquire whether it is proper that a member should charge any officer of the government with an impeachable offence.

7. To inquire how far, it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow disrespectful language to a stranger invited into the Senate.

8. To inquire how far, and in what case it ought to be permitted to a member to speak disrespectfully of the dead.

9 To inquire whether by the existing rules, a member has a right to retain a paper or document, which he acknowledges to be in his possession, of a public character, or which he may have read in debate; and whether any further provision be necessary to obtain such paper or document, when the Senate may deem it proper.

And that the committee report such rules and regulations, on any or all of these inquiries, as under existing circumstances may be expedient.

Saturday, May 20.—In the Senate a resolution was offered by Mr. Harrison, and passed by a vote of twenty-six to fourteen to prolong the session of Congress until Thursday next, to enable Congress to dispose of the great mass of pressing business that must otherwise remain unacted on for want of time.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the amendment made by the senate to the bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe, by which the sum appropriated was raised from $15,000 to somewhat more than $29,000, was disagreed to by a vote of 66 to 64.

A report was made from the Committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of making the Hall of Representatives more suitable for the purposes of a deliberative Assembly, and a resolution was agreed to, authorizing the employment of Mr. Strickland, of Philadelphia, to aid the Architect of the Public Buildings in devising a plan for the improvement of the Hall, and nominating a Board consisting of the Secretaries of State and War, and the Attorney general, to carry into effect such plan as may be deemed more suitable.

Monday, May 22.—In the Senate on Saturday, the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was elected President, pro tem, after seventeen ballotings he having received a majority of two votes on that ballot. A large number of bills was passed, and both Houses continued in session until five o'clock yesterday morning.

In the House of Repesentatives on Saturday, no less than four attempts were made to prolong the session. When the resolution came from the Senate, fixing the day of adjournment for Thursday, the House refused to accede to it. The report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the disagreeing vote with the Senate relative to the Creek Appropriation Bill was then taken up, discussed and agreed to.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of the Senate respecting the prolongation of the session was rejected, but the House refused to entertain the motion. Various bills were then read a third time, and passed; and, on motion of Mr. Cook, a joint resolution suspending the rule which prohibits the sending of bills to the President for signature on the last day of the session, was adopted, and sent to the Senate which body refused to concur in the resolution. The House then took a recess from four to six o'clock.

The evening session commenced with a call of the House, there not being a quorum present at half past 6 o'clock.—As soon as a quorum was obtained Mr. Everett introduced a joint resolution to prolong the session until Wednesday, but the House refused to consider it. In the course of the evening Mr. Henry made another attempt but no question was taken on it. The House acted on the various bills from the Senate, which were about thirty in number: of these about twenty were disposed of, the greater part of them being passed.

About midnight, there being no quorum, a call of the House took place, which carried so far as to close the doors, after which, two or three members were brought in in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and made their personal apologies. The further proceedings were then dispensed with, and the House continued in session until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. For the last three hours there was no quorum, and the motions for adjournment and for a call of the House were almost unintermitted during that time.

Among the most important of the private bills which were acted on, was that for the relief of Mr Monroe, late President of the United States. His claim for arrearages due to him was about $15,000. As this was due fifteen or sixteen years ago, the Committee which reported the bill, added the interest to the appropriation. This item of interest was stricken out on motion of Mr. Whittelesey of Ohio, and the bill passed without it.

The Senate amended the bill by inserting an additional sum of about $14,000 nearly equivalent to the interest, making the aggregate amount of appropriation somewhat more than $29,000. The House insisted on its own bill, and the Senate insisted on the amendment, and asked a conference. The house refused to recede and granted a conference. The Committee of Conference made a report stating the impracticability of coming to an arrangement. A motion was then made to recede, and the House finally adopted the larger sum, a sinserted by the Senate.

One or two of the members, during the sitting yesterday morning, expressed a belief that it is unconstitutional, and at variance with the rules of the House to legislate on Sunday. The Speaker decided, that although not usual for the House to legislate on that day, it is fully competent for the House to do so.

Mr. Mercer gave notice before the House adjourned, that he should this morning move for a call of the House; and Mr. Weems, of Maryland, also gave notice that he should move to record on the Journal, the names of all the members who have drawn their full pay and absented themselves without leave of the House.

Tuesday, May 23.—In the Senate yesterday the morning was principally spent in the consideration of Exective business. The resolution was offered by Mr. Benton, to continue the business over till the next session, was rejected, Ayes 13, Noes 18. At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

The House of Representatives met yesterday at 10 o'clock, when a quorum being present, the Bill making appropriation for the public buildings was signed by the Speaker. The House then suspended the 18th rule, by a resolution which was concurred in by the Senate, in order to pass two bills—the one to compensate registers and receiver of the Land Office, for extra services under the act of 1821, and the other to compensate registers and receivers of public money for transporting and depositing the same, both of which bills were passed, enrolled, and approved by the President.

A bill was reported by Mr Livingston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, for the creation of a new Department, to be a branch of the State Department.

After the usual formalities, the House adjourned at about half past twelve o'clk. until the first Monday in December.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

[Extracts from late foreign papers received at New York.]

GREECE.

From the London Courier of April 10.

Fall of Missolonghi.—We copy the fol-

lowing from a Morning paper, where it is described as an "authentic letter from an English Colonel who was one of the brave defenders of the place," and with a copy of which the paper had been favoured by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

"St. Anne's near Lepanto, March 14.

Missolonghi has fallen. That heroic city, which for eighteen months had defeated the power of the Infidels and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 7000 troops, arrived before the place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising favourable conditions, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which was that he fell back, having lost 700 killed, 200 wounded, 400 prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon and two standards. On the 9th he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides.

We had only 7,000 men to oppose him and those worn out with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die. In the evening we received the Sacrament in the church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from which few returned. At 12 o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 185 cannons and 48 mortars, which continued, without intermission till 10 o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours fighting, forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choaked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams. The slaughter of the turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet, inch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders. Three times, headed by our brave and lamented St. Aubyn, they charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making a fourth and desperite attack, our gallant St. Aubyn was shot in the breast, and died in my arms, begging me with his last breath, to die rather than yield.

In the mean time the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great Church, but the doors being forced, and most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mine, which destroyed both that and the citadel, overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin. The enemy having now entire possession of the bord fought town, we collected about 3,000 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest, we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim nine thousand of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined General Gouras on the 12th, with 2,500 men, 150 prisoners, and six cannonades, and nine standards taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We brought the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be intered to day with military honours. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering."

IMPORTANT!

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The following is an editorial paragraph taken from the London British Traveller of the 18th April.

"The din of warlike preparations sounds in the North; all the accounts today wear a hostile aspect. The Czar seems resolved on war, and is arranging his immense strength, naval and military, for the assault on the sinking empire of the Ottoman. Admiral Greig, who commands in chief the fleets of Russia, has been ordered to St. Petersburgh to report the condition of the naval forces, and prepare for hostilities in the Black Sea.—The armies of Sachen and Wittgenstein, in Bessarabia, are said also to be in motion. The Russian hordes are concentrating for the march, and taking up advanced positions in front of the Pruth.—The Duke of Wellington is said to have urged every argument against this tremendous war, but in vain. No diplomacy could avert the storm, which seems ready to burst on Eastern Europe in unmitigated fury."

Extract of a letter from Monte Video, Feb. 27, received at Boston.

"The Brazilian squadron, in the late action with that of Buenos Ayres, lost between fifty and sixty men, and one of their ships was partly dismasted. Two of the Brazilian ships which alone fought Brown, have been for a fortnight repairing. Since the engagement, Brown has purchased a 32 gun ship, and three brigs. All his officers are broke; had they acted like men, the whole of the Brazilian fleet would have been taken.—We expect that a second battle has been fought, as a part of the squadron, of the latter are anchored off.

A few mornings since, I had the satisfaction of seeing a land engagement.—There is a mount here, fromwhich the place derives its name, which being considered secure, was made a place of deposite for all cattle and horses, in case of a siege.—The Buenos Ayrean troops, early in the morning took all the cattle, and killed sixty of the enemy, who immediately retired to their fort. A flag of truce came in from the country and stated that if the city was not surrendered in three days, they would blow it up, which time expires to morrow."

BUENOS AYRES AND BRAZIL.

An arrival at Salem, last from Bahia furnishes intelligence from La Plata to the 9th of March which confirms the account of the naval affair between the Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian squadrons, in which the latter was evidently the most injured, and adds, that on the 27th of the same month (February) another sanguinary conflict took place, in which the Brazilians were defeated, with the loss of a Steam vessel, one Brig, and one Ship (The Taporica) was driven on shore. It was stated that the Blockade of the River could not be maintained, and that the American and British Ministers at Buenos Ayres had promulgated their opinions of its inefficiency by public declaration. Several Men-of-War sailed from Rio, (among which were two frigates) on receiving the foregoing intelligence, to reinforce the Brazilian Squadron off Monte Video, which was closely invested on the land by the Patriot forces.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertser.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The following article we have extracted from the ship news report of the brig Rooke, Capt. Atwood, from the Canary Islands, which arrived last evening:

May 5, lat. 30, 30, lon. 65, 30, fell in with schooner Decatur, of Boston, which sailed from Baltimore about the 20th of April for New Orleans, and took from her fourteen slaves. The crew and slaves stated that Capt. Walter R. Galloway, late master, and Mr. Wm. Porter, the mate, both fell overboard on the 26th April, at 10 A. M. and were drowned.—The wheather was pleasant at the time, and the vessel running at the rate of 6 knots, did not heave to pick them up, but immediately shifted her course for St. Domingo, as they supposed; but having no navigator on board, they had been drifting about, and when fallen in with, did not know where they were. Capt. A. put on board his second officer, Mr. Gallilee, and ordered her to keep co. but parted on Friday night, in a gale, lat. 37, lon. 70, 30. It was his intention on gaining the coast, to take out the two remaining slaves, and one of her crew, and to put on board a sufficient number of his men, for fear they might do violence to Mr. G. or run the vessel ashore and make their escape. The crew also informed captain A. that a ship bound to Nantucket, boarded the Decatur three days before, took off the female slaves, two of the crew and the papers, and put a navigator on board, who, however, refused to remain, and was received on board the ship next morning. The slaves were 32 in number, and belonged to Mr. Woolfolk, of Baltimore. Capt. Atwood is of opinion that Capt. Galloway and his mate were thrown overboard.

The Providence papers received this morning, furnish the following article, which is such a circumstantial confirmation of the above, with the positive testimony that there has been mutiny and murder on board of the schooner Decatur, that we can scarcely entertain a doubt upon the subject. It is to be hoped that the Decatur will be taken, and the white culprits brought to justice.

The schr. Mentor, Captain Smith, arrived at Providence, from Baltimore on Monday last. Spoke on Saturday, off Block Island, whale ship Constitution, Captain Chase, from the Pacific Ocean, bound to Nantucket, with a cargo of oil. Was informed by Captain Chase, that she had spoken a schooner belonging to Boston, bound from Baltimore to New Orleans. On hailing her was informed that the captain and mate of the schooner had been lost overboard, and that they were in want of a navigator. Boarded her and was requested to take a number of women and children slaves on board of his ship, to carry into port, and leave them a navigator. While on board the schooner a sailor stated to Capt. C. that he had something to communicate which he would not tell there, but would do so if he would take him on board the ship. The sailor, together with 17 blacks, at the request of those on board the schooner were then conveyed on board the Constitution, where the sailor informed him that the white crew, together with the slaves had mutinied, killed the captain and mate, and taken possession of the vessel. Captain Chase finding that he was not strong enough to take possession of the schooner, made sail and left her, with the remainder of her crew, and 16 blacks on board.

The Decatur arrived at New York on Wednesday the 17th inst, under the command of Mr. Gallilee. It is positively asserted by some of the crew that the captain and mate of the Decatur were thrown overboard by the negroes.

We have accounts from New York as late as Friday last, two days after the arrival of this vessel at that port, at which time the slaves were going at large and had not been apprehended by the civil authorities, they having refused to act in the case.

Slavery Prohibition in Louisiana.—At the late session of the Legislature of Louisiana, an act was passed prohibiting the further introduction of Slaves into that State for sale. The following is an abstract of the act:

Sec. 1. No person shall after the first day of June, 1826, bring into this State any Slave with the intent to sell or hire the same, under the penalty of being punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and moreover shall forfeit the said slave or slaves.

Sec. 2. That hereafter any person who has a *bona fide* intention to emigrate to this State, with a view to become an inhabitant shall be allowed to bring with them their slaves; and employ the same within the limits of the State; Provided, that any slaves so brought in by an emigrant shall not be sold or exchanged for the term of two years from the time they were brought into the State, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the slaves so sold.

Sec. 3. Any *bona fide* citizen of this State shall be allowed to bring therein or employ any slaves of which he may be the lawful owner; provided that any slaves brought into this State by any citizen thereof, under the provisions of this section, shall not be sold or exchanged until after said slaves have been 2 years within the State, under the penalty of forfeiting the aforesaid slaves.

Sec. 4. Any slave or slaves brought into this State in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, shall, after due condemnation, by any court of competent jurisdiction, be sold after ten days notice by the sheriff of the parish in which said slaves have been condemned, and the nett proceeds of said slaves, when sold, shall be paid over, one fourth to the informer or informers, and the other three fourths to the Treasury of the State.

The following will show when the terms, for which all the Senators in the present Congress were appointed, will expire.

In 1827.—Messrs. Holmes, Mills, Robbins, Edwards of Con. Van Buren, McIlvaine, Findlay, Clayton, Smith, Randolph, Eaton Ruggles, Noble, Reed, Benton, Seymour.

In 1829.—Messrs. Chandler, Bell, Lloyd, Knight, Dickerson, Tazewell, Van Dyke,* Branch, Hayne, Cobb, Johnson of Ky. White, Johnson, of Lou. Williams, Thomas, King.

In 1831.—Messrs. Woodbury, Willey, Chase, Sandford, Marks, Chambers, Berrien, Rowan, Harrison, Hendricks, Kane, Pickens, Barton, Macon, Harper, Bouligny.

*Died on Sunday last the 21st inst. at Newcastle, Del.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

Invasion of State Rights!—Millions for defence; not a cent for tribute.—It is announced in the Buffalo Journal of the 9th inst. that information has been given by the collector of that port, that "he is instructed by the general government to demand of every boat navigating the canal, a tonnage duty, and an entrance and clearance fee." Will this unconstitutional, most unjustifiable, and high-handed attempt of the administration at Washington, to enforce the payment of *tribute money* from the state of New-York, be calmly submitted to by a free and enlightened people, who know their rights and have the will to defend them! Never! The canals of New York are the sole property of the state; constructed by its own energies, and paid for with its money. The Bashaw of Tripoli has as much right to place one of his long-bearded subjects to demand tribute money from the citizens of New-York navigating *their own* artificial waters; and has as much right to do so, as the Washington administration have to demand tonnage duty, and entrance, and clearance fees of our canal boats.—What right, we ask, in the name of all that is honest—what pretence do the general government set up for ordering their agents to demand this tribute money?—By what authority do they come here and undertake to claim a revenue from a great state work after having refused to give a cent towards its completion.

If we submit to this interference of the general government in our internal affairs, and tamely relinquish the right to regulate the concerns of this great work, this state property, which has cost us so many millions, we may find it but a prelude to still more unjustifiable measures, and learn too late, that our state sovereignty has been swallowed up by the overshadowing power of the general government.

Congress continue but few days longer in session, but there is yet a time, and we trust our Senators and Representatives will not fail to improve, it in procuring an explicit declaration of the government on this subject.

Family Mill, or *'every man his own miller."*—Mr. David Flagg, whose inventions have already gained him no small reputation as an ingenious mechanic and man of genius, has lately taken out letters patent as the inventor of an improved and highly valuable *"Family Mill."* And if the feudal custom of prescription for toll has not obtained to be common law in our country, we apprehend this invention will work the loss of many a white penny worth to the "merry millers." The simplicity of motion and machinery belonging to this Mill, with the small cost of construction, being built of the requisite dimensions and excellence of structure for the sum of thirty-five dollars, will place it within the means to purchase of every thrifty farmer or small neighbourhood; and very little skill suffices for its use, to make meal and flour of the first quality. The space which it occupies, together with the bolt, is about the size of a common dining table. The whole machinery is moved by a crank in the ordinary manner of a grindstone, and the strength of only one man or well grown boy is required to grind and bolt two bushels in an hour.—And besides the economy of saving toll in the vicinity of water mills; in parts newly settled, where wealth and the arts have made but little progress, this mill, being transported with facility, and made, as in old times when women ground at the mill, an household utensil,—must prove highly valuable; nor can it be less so in countries where water power is distant, or supplied only during certain portions of the year.

Gardiner Maine Chron.

Portsmouth, (N. H.) May 16.

Horrors of the Slave Trade.

We are informed by a ship master who lately arrived here from Trinity, Martinique that while he was at that port a French slave ship arrived there in a long passage from Africa. The whole number of slaves when taken on board consisted of 300, but owing to shortness of provision and other circumstances incidental to the traffic, 100 had died before the vessel arrived.—The remainder were purchased by the commandant of the port, and sent to his plantation. Our informant saw these poor wretches on their march: they were entirely naked, and so miserably weak and poor that it was with difficulty they could walk; some of them were placed on mules; all their ribs and other bones could be counted. On asking a Frenchman the cause of their frightful appearance, he received for answer with a significant gesture *"want for de stomach."* In the evening of the day of their arrival a gentleman visited the plantation, and saw a few of them seated, eating sugar cane; the rest were housed, with the exception of some who were burying one of their number, and, though at some distance, he heard the groans of the dying slave partly covered with earth!



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

Friday, May 26, 1826.

At the close of the polls on Monday last, the following gentlemen were found to be elected Commissioners of Chestertown for the ensuing year.

John Harrison, Benj. Greenwood, Joseph Redue, Richard P. Seymour, John Constable, Thomas E. Dugan. James Mansfield,

John Randolph has gone on to New-York with a view of embarking immediately for Europe.

We are informed that Miss Miller, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of Sunday next.

A Camp Meeting, for the Queen Anne's Circuit, will commence at Hibernia woods, near Centreville, on Wednesday the 7th June.

Sunday Schools.—We take the earliest opportunity to correct the erroneous impression which our remarks in the Telegraph of the 19th inst. respecting Sunday Schools, were calculated to make. We by no means intended to say that no Institution of that kind existed in Chestertown, though we confess that this is a fair inference from what we did say.—Sometime in the year 1815, a female Sunday School, patronized principally by the then Rector of the Parish (the Rev. Doct. Turner) and the members of the Episcopal Church, went into operation. A year or two afterwards a school for boys was likewise opened—and both are still in existence and very flourishing. Nearly 70 of both sexes are taught every Sunday in the church and the lecture room of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, who, by the exercise of a well regulated economy of time, and an untiring zeal, finds leisure every Sunday afternoon, to meet and lecture his interesting charge. Much praise is most justly due to the young ladies of this town, who, under the wise superintendence of Mrs. Jackson, have conducted the female school for so many years. It is believed to be the oldest Institution of the kind in the State, and with the exception of Philadelphia, in the United States; and if we may form a judgment from the zeal displayed by the superintendents and teachers, a long and prosperous duration may be justly anticipated.

Having thus done justice to the pastors and members of the Episcopal Church, who certainly took the lead in this laudable undertaking, we conclude by cordially wishing our friends of the McKendree association success, and that they may equal in zeal and perseverance their brethren of the Church.

We perceive by the last Religious Messenger that the following is the amount of the present population of South America. Whites, 3,857,000—Indians, 7,790,000—Mixed race, 5,131,000—Negroes 2,347,000—To which maybe added 1,000,000 of Independent Indians, in North and South America, exclusive of Paraguay and Patagonia.

☞We are authorised to state that General PHILIP REED, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

☞LEVIN GALE, Esq, is a candidate for the next Congress, to represent the district composed of Cecil, Kent and Harford counties.

RICHARD W. RINGGOLD,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that having been admitted to the bar, he has opened an office in Princess street, Chestertown, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. William H. Bartoll. He trusts that by strict attention to his professional duties, he will give ample satisfaction to those who may employ him to transact their business.

May 26.

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court, *May 23, 1826.*

On application of Samuel W. Woodland, administrator of William Pryor, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty third day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d of May, 1826.

SAMUEL W. WOODLAND.
Adm'tor. of William Pryor, dec'd.
Chestertown, May, 26.

WOOL CARDING.

THERE IS A FIRST RATE NEW

Carding Machine

Now in operation at my Mills, and will be attended by a person well acquainted with the business, so that those who may favour me with their custom, and have their Wool properly cleaned and prepared, (which is indispensably necessary,) may depend on having their work well done.

The price will be five cents per pound for passing once through, and seven cents for twice.

Payment may be made with Cash, Wool, Grain, Poultry, or any kind of produce, &c. at fair market prices, and to avoid keeping accounts, and the trouble of collecting small and scattered sums, payment will be expected in every case before the rolls are delivered.

WINBERT TSCHUDY,
May 26. Red Lyon Mills.

N. B.—Customers will be set across the river at M'Collester's Ferry, both coming to and returning from said Mills, free of charge.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf; with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.



POETICAL

ODE TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

BY HENRY KIRK WHITE.

Come, disappointment, come!
Not in thy terrors clad;
Come in thy meekest, saddest guise;
Thy chastening rod but terrifies
The restless and the bad.
But I recline
Beneath thy shrine,
And round my brow resign'd thy peaceful cypress twine.

Tho' fancy flies away
Before thy hollow tread
Yet meditation, in her cell,
Hears with faint sigh the lingering knell,
That tells her hopes are dead;
And though the tear
By chance appear,
Yet she can smile, and say, my all was not laid here.

Come, disappoitment, come!
Though from hope's summit hurl'd
Still rigid muse, thou art forgiven,
For thou severe wert sent from heaven,
To wean me from the world;
To turn my eye
From vanity,
And point to scenes of bliss that never, never die.

What is this passing scene?
A peevish April day!
A little sun—a little rain,
And then night sweeps along the plain
And all things fade away,
Man (soon discuss'd)
Yields up his trust,
And all his hopes and fears lie with him in the dust.

Oh, what is beauty's power!
It flourishes and dies;
Will the cold earth its silence break,
To tell how soft, how smooth a cheek
Beneath its surface lies?
Mute, mute is all
O'er beauty's fall;
Her praise resounds no more when mantled in her pall.

The most beloved on earth
Not long survives to-day;
So music past is obsolete,
And yet, 'twas sweet, 'twas passing sweet
But now 'tis gone away,
Thus does the shade
In memory fade,
When in forsaken tomb the form beloved is laid.

Then since this world is vain,
And volatile, and fleet,
Why should I lay up earthly joys,
Where rust corrupts and moth destroys,
And cares and troubles eat?
Why fly from ill
With anxious skill,
When soon this hand will freeze, this throbbing heart be still.

Come, Disappointment, come!
Thou art not stern to me;
Sad monitress! I own thy sway;
A votary sad in early day,
I bend my knee to thee.
From sun to sun
my race will run,
I only bow, and say, "my God thy will be done."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Go, restless man, on woman's breast,
Seek happiness and gentle rest;
There earthly Paradise is known;
Peace, hope and joy's united throne.

On the banks of the far famed Brandywine which empties its peaceful waters into the Delaware, and whose soil first drank the blood of the gallant La Fayette, stood a neat little cottage which had lifted its humble roof to the storms of more than forty winters. The happy inmates blest with all that life could bestow, had almost forgotten the injuries which their ancestors had received from the hands of an oppressive people when they were driven out to plant the church in the lonely wilderness. Time with his magic wand, had brushed away those tempestuous clouds which had originated in the bosom of superstition and bigotry, and had shed the sunshine of hope on the altar of despair. Though the hand of despotism still waved the sceptre over this asylum of wretchedness, yet the mind in its fruitful resources, sought contentment in the pleasing interchange of a greater for a lesser evil. Such is human nature. The least remove from misery is construed into a greter proportion of happiness, and hope never fails to exaggerate the fascinating prospect—Such were the feelings of the family of Edenfield. A happy pair, indeed they were; blest with one son, a youth who had arrived at his twentieth year, full of vigour, with an intellect aspiring. Education had unfolded to his view her trophies of art, of science and of philosophy, snatched from the destructive influence of ages and empires, which his eagle eyed mind surveyed with emotions peculiar to himself. His aged parents looked upon him with delight, and the tears of joy often rolled down their furrowed cheeks. Experience exercised the powers of judgment in directing the youth to the path of true happiness, and laid open to him the snares and temptations which abound in human life. He listened with an attentive ear. His object was happiness.—He surveyed the precipice over which so many tumbled, and shuddered at the idea; yet in his pleasing dreams of future greatness his senses were imperceptibly attracted by the flowery paths of pleasure. He beheld Fame pointing with Gothic triumph to the golden characters inscribed with the pencil of immortallity on her temple, and he surveyed the laurels which she held in her hand with a cautious but enamoured glance. And when imagination usurped the prerogative of reason, he discovered himself wielding the gleaming sword in battle, or dictating more lenient laws to an injured nation. But his mind in all these hallucinations was seeking happiness, and he looked forward with enthusiasm for the day which should unbind the shackles of parental authority, and give him the free agency to seek the object of his wishes. The time arrived, and with it the field of action. At that important and never to be forgotten period of America, the chains were unlocked from the Lion of England, and the spirit of vengeance and persecution which had been sleeping in the cradle of exiled innocence was roused and reanimated with double fury. The clouds of prejudice and tyranny were spreading far along the western world, and the sons of America beheld them with awe, but not with fear.—Edenfield was young and unaccustomed to the tumults of war, but he was brave. His heart beat high with valour, and his enterprising spirit languished for the opportunity of committing some deed which might enrol his memory in the archieves of fame, and gild his name on eternity's car.

After a period had elapsed, and his parents whom he loved and venerated were silently laid in the dust, Edenfield gained a commission in the army which had planted the banner of freedom and the bulwark of destruction. His martial soul gloried in the cause which led him to take up arms against his fellow man, and his gallant conduct as he dashed along the lines in battle, stimulating his brave comrades to victory or death, won him the meed of applause. His name became associated with honour, and the fire of his ambition was heightened into a flame of the warmest regard for his bleeding country. But his military achievements and intrepid bravery were not more admired, than his humane tenderness was beloved when the din of strife was over; for a brave heart scorns the cruelty which cowardice inflicts upon the helpless. The eye which beheld him lifted above the heads of the contending hosts shouting courage in the ears of his dauntless countrymen, often danced with delight at his noble exploits; and the same eye could not restrain its tears of tenderness when it witnessed his generosity to the fallen foe.

But his fame was not yet complete.—The scenes of his childhood, in whose shade he had reposed at noontide in the morning of his youth, was destined to support the conflict which should crown him with the perenial roses of fame, or bury all his former prospects in the dust. Busy thought was awake in the mind of Edenfield the night preceding, and hope and fear alternately held the ascendancy. This was a conflict more terrible than even the din of battle. It was the battle of the mind. He beheld the sun arise which was to set upon his triumph, or cast a glimmering ray upon his solitary grave. The recollections which his natal cottage inspired, and the remembrance of the many happy moments which he enjoyed upon that spot, clung close to his heart, and cast a melancholy gloom over his mind; but when he beheld the brave Pulaski at his side, challenging him for the honours of the day, the reminiscences of childhood were forgotten, and the feelings of the soldier became paramount to final affection.

The battle commenced and bloody was the contest. The haughty foe fell like ripe wheat until the waters of the Brandywine assumed the crimson hue. Edenfield was seen in the midst surrounded with smoke and fire. British thunder shook the battlements of freedom that day, and doubt seemed for a moment to hang upon the event; but the daring sons of liberty was forced to retire. Many of Britains bravest heroes died on the field, and America's warlike band retired with unfading laurels.

It was at this eventful epoch, when Edenfield was in the plenitude of fame, that he received a token of respect for his gallant conduct. It was a golden medal with the impression of an eagle stamped upon the one side and that of a heart upon the other, with the initials of a lady's name. The note which accompanied it did not inform him from what fair hand it came, but that she had heard of his deeds and honoured them, and that she had seen and loved. His heroic heart was not impregnable to the tender passion, and he sighed for the presence of so charming a female as his imagination had presented to his view; but he had received orders to march, and all further hope of discovery was at an end. He was soon engaged again in the deadly strife at Germantown and Trenton, still rising to higher glory.

Thus he who sought for happiness through the medium of fame, continued in the perilous struggle for independence, until the clouds of war were dissipated by the returning sunshine of peace, and prosperity dawned upon the infant cradle of liberty. But happiness did not dawn upon the mind of Edenfield, though his brows were bound with the wreaths of conquest. In the deliberate moments of reason and reflection, he found that the warrior's laurels had been dipped in blood; and that his page of history was blotted with the tears of the widow and orphan. The burst of passion was over, the flames of desire had died upon the altar of the heart, enthusiasm had sunk into apathy, and he discovered to his astonishment that fame was but a breath, a nightmare of imagination; and that happiness did not reign in the brest of the hero.—He rejoiced in the prosperity of his country, but he perceived himself far from being happy. To fill up the vacancy which now occupied his mind, he gave way to the allurements of pleasure: but he soon discovered that in gathering the blushing roses of enjoyment he was lacerated by the poignant thorns of discontent. He was convinced that happiness could not be obtained by the gratification of the senses, and imagined that a splended fortune could alone bestow it. Fortune soon showered her golden jewels in his lap, but alas! he found that his wealth was a South Sea bubble, an Alchymy of the imagination which could not convert his discontent into happiness. Perplexed and disconsolate he walked his splended hall, ambulated the open fields, or reposed upon the voluptuous couch of indolence. A ray of satisfaction would occasionally dart into his mind, but it was obnubilated by the idea that it was transient. Like the cloud which is illuminated with lightening for a moment, his mind closed in tenfold darkness.

At length Edenfield resolved to travel and store his mind with knowledge, which he fondly conceived would insure to him the respect of the world; and infuse happiness into his mind; but he did not reflect that the wisest men are seldom the happiest. He did not perceive that desire begets desire until that powerful principle of the intellect cannot be controlled by reason or philosophy. He entertained the most unbounded prospects which reason could never realize, and hence came discontent and the train of moral and physical evils which is ever attendant on ambition in dispair. His prospects in life perished in his own estimation, and the only resource which was left him to regain that sprightly vivacity which he had once enjoyed, was to travel into foreign countries, and study the manners and customs of nations.

Steady to his purposes he soon found himself riding on the lofty billows of the ocean, surrounded by a prospect which he never before witnessed. A ray of light darted for a moment into his mind, but like that which plays upon the surface of the sea, it was soon shut out by the nebulous cloud of despondency. The meteor of hope was again lighted up in the atmosphere of intellect, when he discovered himself treading upon the classic shores of Italy, and ruminating upon the fallen grandeur of the once mighty mistress of the world. Whilst reflecting how many monarchs of ancient celebrity had held the reigns of empire within the walls which enclosed him, he was irresistibly forced to relinguish those imaginary miseries which ever prey upon a vacant mind. From Italy he passed into Greece, and stood with feelings not to be described upon the ruins of Athens. On this celebrated spot, sacred to valour and philosophy, he felt a pleasing sorrow, a melancholy joy, to which no language has ever yet appropriated a name. Passing by the tombs of oriental genius, imagination thundered in his ears the sublime eloquence of Demosthenes, and the majestic strains of him who sung the wrath of Pelus' son.

Thus Edenfield rambled in the warm pursuit of happiness, but he found not the casket which contained the jewel. He contemplated the flowery scenes of Italy, the monuments of immortal fame which adorn the dreary land of Greece, the lofty magnificence of the pyramids of Egypt; but his bosom now sighed for his native land. In France he received the civilities of the great, and in England of the learned; but fame, pleasure, wealth and learning had never instilled that joyful contentment into his mind, which he had experienced in the humble cottage. He returned to his native country, and in a melancholy moment determined to seek after happiness no more, believing with the wise man that all is vanity; that when all earthly hopes are realized, satiety breaks the enchantment, and disgust embitters the enjoyment.

In the hospitable city of Philadelphia, where the gallant ship had landed him, he sought amusement in the society of the polished and the gay.

Every eye in the assembly was pleased with his martial manner and his gallant address, but there was a bosom which throbbed with an impulse unknown to any other, and the language of her eye was the transcript of love. It was she who had rewarded his gallant conduct after the battle of Brandywine. In an oblique and delicate manner she unfolded the circumstance of mystery to him, and the happy Edenfield expressed his gratitude of soul, through the medium of the eyes; for he had long since been taught the science of the heart. They loved mutually. That tenderness which had so long reigned in her bosom had become reciprocal, and he owned in the moments of abscence, that the greenest laurel which graces the brow of fame is prepared by the fair hand of woman, and interwoven with her love. He now discovered, that the loudest shouts of the tumultuous multitude, the lavish encomiums of the learned, and all the gaudy garlands of civic honour were but trivial in comparison, in bestowing contentment, with the silent but, endearing approbation of a lovely woman. In her affection he placed all his hopes, and her prescence seemed like a silent little world where all the passions were at rest save that which had bound his heart in silken chains.

Time was passed smoothly along. The mind of Edenfield so far from being vacant, and so far from being subjected to the numberless inquietudes wich originate in vacancy, was employed in the pleasing contemplation of the charms of her whom he loved, and with the happy idea of settling himself in life. How pleasing are the lucubrations of the lover! He found that her prescence was necessary to his amusement, his happiness and almost his existence; and he was convinced that her amiable accomplishments would increase with acquaintance. Influenced by these salutary ideas, he opened his wishes to the fair Ellen, which was sanctioned, and from the performance of the ceremony Edenfield dated his happiness.

From the city they retired to a delightful and romantic spot in the country, and rejoiced in the union of two souls so congenial to each other. It was a common expression with Edenfield that he had viewed human life on every side, and that he had travelled through a long and dreary path to happiness, but that he had at length discovered the sylvan grove and the genius which inhabited it. Imagination, that magic lanthern of the mind, had depicted many scenes in which happiness dwelt; but the hope which he had indulged of discovery then proved to be but the ignis fatuus of fancy, the mere indulgence of a noonday dream. In their retired retreat, in this solitude made gay and pleasing by the presence of Ellen, he could ask for no more.

Thus they lived until a numerous family had collected around them, and the frosts of time had silvered their heads: still blest with the consciousness of having fulfilled the duty enjoined upon them both in the moral and social paths of life. The hopes and anticipated happiness of Edenfield were thus realized, and henceforth, said he, let no man seek after felicity where his wishes can never be consummated; but let him explore the jewel where it may be found in the peaceful home, the domestic circle, and in the presence of an amiable and beloved wife.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the court house in Chestertown, on every Friday and Saturday during the present month, and on Friday and Saturday the 2d and 3d of June next—On Friday the 2d of June the appointments of Constables will be made, and it is hoped and expected that all applicants will come prepared with securities on the day last above mentioned, as the Levy Court are very anxious to close their sittings as soon as practicable. All persons having business with the Court are requested to attend.

By order,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*

May 19.

MEETING.

THE Kent County Auxiliary Bible and Colonization Societies will meet in Chestertown on Wednesday the 31st May—the former Society, at the Episcopal Church at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and the latter at the Court House at 3 o'clock P. M.—All those who wish to promote the grand object for which these societies were formed, and particularly the officers and patrons, are earnestly desired to attend. Appropriate addresses will be delivered.

May 19.

Jesse Corse Ex'tr. of Barney Corse, and Benjamin Chew, vs. *Edwin Carvill and others.* — Kent county court, In Chancery, March Term, 1826.

ORDERED, that the sale made by William H. Barroll, Trustee for the sale of part of the Real Estate of Thomas Carvill, deceased, and the report thereof made to this Court by the said trustee at the present term, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn in this Court on or before the third Monday of September next,—provided a copy of this order shall be published for three successive weeks in the Chestertown Telegraph, before the third Monday of July next.

The said Trustee's report states that the said part of the said Real Estate was sold for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy four dollars, fifty nine and a half cents.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
LEMUEL PURNELL,
ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 29, 1826.

True Copy—Test,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*

May 19.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

Shingles and Clapboards.

THE Subscribers can deliver, at Chestertown, any quantity of Oak Shingles and Clapboards, at very reduced prices. For terms apply to

G. GARRETTSON, & Co.
Head of Chester, or
J. W. WALKER,
May 19. *Chestertown.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having guns and accoutrements belonging to the "Chester Independent Company," are hereby requested to deliver them immediately to Mr. John H. Kennard, who is duly authorised to collect the same.

JOSEPH WICKES 4th, *Captain.*
May 19.

Wheat Cradles.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends making and repairing Wheat Cradles, and that he has on hand

AN ASSORTMENT OF
SCYTHE BLADES:

He also informs the public, that in a few weeks he will have

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
New Cradles

On hand, made by a first rate workman, so that any farmer may be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the same time have an opportunity of making a selection. All kinds of country produce will be taken at market price, in payment for the same.

CHARLES E. TILDEN.
Chestertown, May 12.

NEW
Dry Goods Store.

BRITISH AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

William Harris, junior,

Has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Store-house, three doors above his father's, and opposite the Store of Mr. John Walker,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

Selected with particular care from the cargoes of the ships Dorothea, Electra, Alexander, Algonquin and Marmion, the latest London and Liverpool arrivals, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Irish Linens,	Shirting muslin
Long Lawn,	Do. long cloth,
Blk Italian lustring	Plaid and striped do-
& do chintz, new style	mestics
Black Senschaws	Ginghams, new style
4-4 Cambric muslin	Muslins do. do.
6-4 do. do.	Uubleached domes-
4-4 Jaconet muslin	tic
6-4 mull mull muslin	Bleached do.
4-4 seeded do. do.	White Cotton Ho-
4-4 striped do. do.	siery
Bandanna handkfs.	Ladies York Tan
Madras do.	Gloves
4-4 Book muslin	Do. horse skin do.
6-4 do, do.	Do. white kid do.
4-4 figur'd Swiss do.	Do. satin kid do.
White linen drilling	Checks of all width
Coloured do. do.	Bed ticking
White Marseilles Vesting	Tow linen,
	Tier do.
Black and white Calicoes	Osnaburg do
	Burlaps do

White and black HATS,

With a splendid collection of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Belts, &c.

Also, an assortment of

Crockery, Glass, and Queens Ware.

The Public are aware that I have had ample opportunity to be acquainted with the Dry Goods business, having been engaged in the purchase and sale of goods several years for my Father.

I now invite the Ladies particularly, and the public generally, to the above mentioned selection, confident they will satisfy their judgements, and gratify their taste.

N, B. Sensible that this Store and corner has been a resort for conversation &c. and conscious that it must be evident, to every reasonable mind, that it is ruinous to any man's business, I humbly hope this will not be the case as formerly!—*I pledge myself it shall not be,* as it would prevent persons from coming to the Store who (otherwise) would favour me with their custom.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr.
Chestertown, May 5.

NOTICE.

The subsciber has, at his store in Chestertown, a variety of religious books for sale, at moderate prices. They are of the latest editions of some of the most approved works which have been issued from the Methodist concern in New-York, and are executed in handsome style. Those who wish to furnish themselves with good books, and particularly with one of the best selections of hymns, will do well to call.

JOHN H. KENNARD.
Chestertown, May 5.

JUNE

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1826. NO. 32

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last, and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; The Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Fredericktown; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light Hagers Town; Maryland Advocate Cumberland; True American Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph; Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton, and Cambridge Chronicle; Bond of Union, Harford County.

By Order,

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT, to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there shall be constituted and appointed by the Governor and Council, an officer to be known and distinguished as the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to digest and prepare a plan or plans for the public instruction of youth throughout the state, for the organization, improvement and management of such system as may be adopted, and of such revenues, as may, from time to time, be assigned and appropriated to the general objects of the institution; to prepare and report estimates and expenditures of the said revenues, to superintend the collection thereof, to apportion the funds; to perform such duties in relation thereto, as may by law be required of him; to give information to the legislature on all matters referred to him by either branch, or which shall appertain to his office, and generally to execute all concerns in relation to the administration of his department; and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of the duties of his office.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the justices of the levy court in each of the several counties of this state, in the month of April, or at any special meeting for that purpose to be called, shall annually appoint nine of the inhabitants of their respective counties to be commissioners of primary schools for the said county; also a suitable number of discreet persons not exceeding eighteen, who, together with the commissioners, shall be inspectors of primary schools for the said county, which said commissioners and inspectors shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their places; and in case any of the said officers so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the same shall be supplied at the next meeting of the levy court.

4. *And be it enacted*, That each of the said officers, so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after his election or appointment as aforesaid, take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace, in the form following; that is to say, "I, ——, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner or inspector, as the case may be, of primary schools for the county, without favour or partiality," and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken, and subscribed as aforesaid, shall, without fee or reward, certify the same in writing, the day and year when the same oath be taken, and subscribe his name thereto; and then deliver such writing to the person taking such oath, who shall, within eight days thereafter transmit or deliver the same to the clerk of the county for which such officer so taking such oath, was elected or appointed, and if any such officer, so chosen or appointed, as aforesaid, shall not take and subscribe such oath as aforesaid, and transmit or deliver the same as aforesaid, within the time for that purpose limited as aforesaid, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve in such office; and if any person so chosen or appointed to such office as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve in such office, or shall serve therein before he shall have taken and subscribed such oath as aforesaid: then, and in every such case, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with cost of suit, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, by action of debt, the one moiety thereof to the use of the primary schools of the county for which such officer was chosen or appointed as aforesaid, and the other moiety thereof, with costs of suit, to the use of any person who shall prosecute for the same to effect.

5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or the major part of them, to divide their respective counties into a suitable and convenient number of school districts, and to alter and regulate the same as hereafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the commissioners or the primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school district in their respective counties, to describe and number the same, and to deliver the description and number thereof, in writing to the clerk of the county, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the county records, without fee or reward.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement, and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided, however*, That no such alteration or change shall be made before the 1st day of April, or after the first day of June in each year, unless the trustees of the district, so to be altered or changed shall assent thereto.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several constables in their respective counties to notify the different officers, to be appointed in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, having received notice from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the constables aforesaid.

8. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any school districts shall be formed in any county, by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing, describing such districts, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid by public advertisements, to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at least six days before the time of such meeting, and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting, in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any of them, at any time thereafter to renew such notice, and the inhabitants of such district, liable to pay taxes as aforesaid, shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice; and when so assembled in district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first, or any future legal district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorized and required to hold; to choose by ballot, one district clerk, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the trustees, to keep the records and proceedings of such meetings; also three trustees to manage the concerns of such district and one district collector; also to designate a scite for their school house; to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of such district, as they, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, shall deem sufficient to purchase a suitable site for the school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel books, stationary and appendages, and to repeal, alter, regulate and modify all such proceedings, or any part thereof, from time to time as occasion may require, *provided however*, That no alteration as to the site of a school house shall take place, but by consent of at least four commissioners of the county, and it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of such districts, or a majority of them, whenever they shall deem it necessary, to call a special meeting of the said inhabitants of such district, notice thereof being given as hereinafter provided, and no district meeting held as aforesaid shall be taken or deemed illegal for defect or want of due notice to any of the said inhabitants of such district: provided the omission to give such notice be not wilful and designed.

9. *And be it enacted*, That the clerk, trustees, and collector of each school district, shall hold their respective offices until the annual meeting of such district next following the time of their election and a new election shall have been made; and in case such offices, or any of them, shall be vacated by the death, refusal to serve, removal out of the district, or incapacity of any such officer; and such vacancy shall not be supplied by the district at a special or other district meeting within one month thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, to supply such vacancy by the appointment of any person residing in such district, and such appointment shall have the same effect to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by the district at any legal district meeting; and every person who shall be duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and shall refuse to serve therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the commissioners of primary schools, for the county in which such person shall reside; or in the name of any other person, before any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof; and such sum, when so recovered shall be paid to the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary school in such district; and every person, who being duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and having accepted thereof, or not declared his refusal to accept, shall neglect the performance of the duties of such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in manner aforesaid, and for the use aforesaid.

10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each school district, to keep the records and proceedings of his district, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and whenever a special district meeting shall be called by the trustees of such district, it shall be the duty of such clerk to give notice as aforesaid of the time and place of such special district meeting, to the inhabitants of such district, at least ten days before such meeting shall be held; and when any district meeting shall be adjourned for a longer time than one month, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to give notice thereof in writing as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed for such meeting; and it shall be the further duty of such clerk, to give notice in like manner, of every meeting to be held in such district; and it shall be the duty of such district clerk to keep and preserve all records, books, writings and papers, belonging to his office, and on the expiration of his time of service, to deliver the same to his successor in office, in the same manner as the county clerk is required by law to deliver all records, books and papers, belonging to his office, to his successor in office under the penalty of his official bond.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the collector in each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfaction of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fees for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and duties, with respect to the school business of the district, as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county charges in which such district may be: *Provided*, that the said collector of the county charges may be eligible as the district collector.

12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, or as soon as may be, to make a rate bill, or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill, a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as followeth: "County of ——, ss. to —— collector of the district in the county aforesaid, greeting, you are hereby required and commanded, to collect from each of the inhabitants of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant, to pay the amount of the monies by you collected into the hands of the trustees of said district, or some one of them, and take their or his receipt therefor; and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent and make sale thereof, according to law. Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, A. D.

S.
S. } Trustees.
S.

And if the sum or sums, payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill, shall not be paid by him, or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid, to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person.

13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose, to purchase a suitable scite for their school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to agree with and employ, all teachers to be employed in such district; *Provided*, That no teacher shall be employed by them, who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the inspectors of schools, as is hereinafter provided: and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid to pay the salaries of such teachers out of the monies which shall come into their hands from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid.

14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district aforesaid, semi-annually on or before the first days of April and October in each year, to make and transmit to the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, a report specifying the length of time a school has been kept in such district; the amount of monies received by them; the manner in which the same hath been expended by them, and as nearly as may be, the number of white children taught in such district, and the number of white children residing in such district, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive.

15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools for each county, to apply for and receive from the treasurer of the W. Shore, all monies which shall be apportioned, and payable to their counties, as soon as may be, after the same shall be so apportioned and payable as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to apportion all monies which shall come into their hands for the use of the primary schools, as soon as may be after such monies shall be received by them, amongst the several school districts, lying within their counties which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act, according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen yeas as aforesaid, living in each such district; and all monies so to be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, shall be paid by them according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment; which monies so to be received by the trustees as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them in paying the salary of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose; *Provided*, That no monies apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, or at least two of them, shall have certified, in writing under their hands and delivered such certificate to the commissioners aforesaid, or some one of them substantially in the words following, viz: "We the trustees of the —— school district, within the county of —— do certify that a school hath been kept in said district for at least three months during the year last past, from the date hereof, by an instructor duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, and that all monies received during the said year, from the commissioners of primary schools have been faithfully applied in paying the salaries of such instructor, dated &c. ——, ——, ——, ——, trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, to the trustees on their making and delivering to them a certificate, substantially in form following: "We —— —— —— the trustees of —— —— —— do hereby certify that all monies heretofore received from the commissioners of primary schools, have been faithfully applied according to the true intent and meaning of the act entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state. —— ——, trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, and which shall remain in their hands unpaid for the space of one year thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustees to apply for, and make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, shall after the expiration of such year, be added to the monies next thereafter to be apportioned by them, and shall be apportioned and paid together with such monies as aforesaid; and in case any monies, which shall come into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary schools for their counties, shall not be apportioned by them as aforesaid, for the space of two years thereafter, by reason of the non-compliance of all the school districts in such county, with the provisions of this act, all such monies so remaining, not apportioned for the space of two years as aforesaid, shall be returned and paid by the commissioners to the treasurer and be apportioned and distributed by him, together with the other monies next thereafter to be apportioned and distributed by him in pursuance of this act

16. *And be it enacted*, That if any trustee appointed under this act, shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any monies shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, or unjustly apportioned by them, such trustee, signing such certificate or report, shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained, to the commissioners of the county in which such trustee shall be appointed or chosen, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, before any court of justice or any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof, in the name of the said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the costs of suit, shall be applied when recovered, to the use of the primary schools of such county.

17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools, to be appointed under this act, to examine all persons, who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county for which such inspectors shall be chosen or appointed; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid to inquire, and so far as they shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform themselves as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form; and if they shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, they shall certify, in writing, under their hands, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by them as aforesaid, in form or substance following, viz:—"We, the undersigned, inspectors of primary schools for the district, number ——, in the county of ——, do certify, that we have examined ——, and do believe that he or she, as the case may be, is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under our hands, at ——, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and —— —— ——;
Inspectors of Primary Schools.

18. And it shall and may be lawful for the inspectors of primary schools, to annul any such certificate so given by them, or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid: *Provided*, That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such teacher, at least three days before such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid: And further if any person shall be employed as a teacher by the trustees of any school district, who shall not have obtained such certificate, as aforesaid, from the inspectors of primary schools of the county in which such district shall be situated, or whose certificate, so having been obtained, shall have been annulled as aforesaid, such district shall forfeit, for the time such person shall be so employed, as aforesaid, all right and claim to any share of the monies which shall come into the hands of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, during such time.

19. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in pursuance of this act, quarterly, or oftener, if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools, as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

20. *And be it enacted*, That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties: *Provided*, That in the examination of teachers, and certifying their qualifications as aforesaid, or in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases, not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

21. *And be it enacted*, That the establishment and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore; *Provided*, That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

22. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state, on or before the first day of July in each year, to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of their county, embracing the same matters as shall be contained in the report of the trustees of school districts to the said commissioners;

and the clerks of the several counties shall on or before the first day of December, annually make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be annually, on or before the first Tuesday in January, to make a report to the legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

23. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law: and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts, for the use and benefit of their school, in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

24. *And be it enacted*, That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificent purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools, as is herein before provided.

25. *And be it enacted*, That the funds accruing under the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly, passed December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapters sixteen and ninety three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing a part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction: *Provided*, that no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, than as in such acts is provided, shall be applied to said funds

26. *And be it enacted*, That all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall, be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceeding census of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing to each of the clerks of the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. *And be it enacted*, That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

28. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in the state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. *And be it enacted*, That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. *And be it enacted*, That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

By the House of delegates, 14th day of February, 1826 Read and assented to. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 28th day of February 1826 Read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor, [L.S.]

May 26—4w.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Boston Courier gives the following particulars respecting the war between Russia and Turkey.

RUSSIA.—The intelligence from Europe, by the arrival here of the British ship Arcadia, on Thursday night, and which was briefly noticed in our paper of yesterday, is of an interesting character. The opinion at London evidently is, that war is approaching. All the accounts from the north are said to be of a warlike aspect. Admiral Greigh, the commander-in-chief of the Russian naval forces, had been recalled to St. Petersburgh, to report the actual condition of the forces under him, and to make the necessary preparations for putting to sea. The movements of the two grand Russian armies were said to be of a remarkable nature, having for their ultimate object the concentration of the troops, for the purpose of approaching with advantage the provinces of Bessarabia. Different corps of cavalry had been reinforced, and were to be joined by the Hetman of the Cossacks, and be ready to commence the campaign at the first intimation. The Duke of Wellington and the Austrian minister had urged every possible argument to avert the storm. The Duke had concluded his mission; and it had been announced in Paris that he had left St. Petersburgh, and was every moment expected at Calais. The St. Petersburgh Gazette, of March 28, gives an account of the closing funeral ceremonies of Alexander, in that city. The crowd in the streets, as well as in the cathedral, was immense. The balconies and windows of most of the houses were hung with black, and even the roofs of some were covered in like manner. The Emperor followed the hearse on foot, attended by the Grand Duke Michael, the Prince of Orange, Prince William of Prussia, &c. The inhabitants heard, (says the Gazette,) with a sensation which it is impossible to describe, the discharge of the artillery, and the three volleys fired by the troops, announcing that the earth had received into her bosom the remains of him, who, when living, was the noblest of her sons.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have received says the Baltimore Gazette, by the schooner Chase, our regular files of Jamaica papers to the 4th May.

SLAVE SHIP.—The armed schooner Speedwell went into Port Royal on the 26th of April, and took in with her, the slave brig Alcide, which she detained on the 21st, in lat. 19, 30, long. 79. The Alcide had on board 337 slaves; she is under French colors, and is reported to be from Cape Lopes, and bound to Martinique, but it is strongly suspected that her destination was Cuba.

PIRATE.—The ship Hall, Clarke, arrived at Montego-Bay on the 21st of April last from Liverpool, was fallen in with near Madeira, by a piratical vessel, which fired seventeen rounds of grape-shot into her, when, finding the Hall to be unarmed, she came up and boarded.—The pirates plundered the ship of part of her cargo, consisting of plantation stores, beef, pork, &c. and carried off the whole of Captain Clarke's clothes.—She was a large top-sail schooner, painted black, and her crew appeared to be a medley from various countries.

Extract from a letter dated on board the United States ship Peacock.

"BAY OF CALLAO, March 9th 1826.

"Callao has fallen from famine solely. the capitulation was favourable to Rodil and his party. Rodil visited this ship, lately, and I was surprised to see an emaciated, diminutive man, for I thought it almost impossible that so small a body should contain so great a soul—he deserves much credit for his defence of the fortress, although exerted in a bad cause: yet we cannot withhold the tribute of admiration which bravery always excites, in whatever cause it may be employed. Out of three thousand men that were in the Castles previous to the blockade, only three hundred men left them at the surrender. No other news. Markets dull Flour eight to nine dollars on board."

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Copy of a letter of Gen. La Fayette, under date of 29th March, 1826, at Paris, to a gentleman of Washington City.

"We are anxiously waiting for the arrival of two New York packets: I hope they will bring me something from you. At all events, I will know what is going on at Washington, and other parts of the United States: it is a food to my mind, a consolation of my heart, which has become more than ever neccasary to me.—I am happy to think the *Panama Mission* is now on its way. I believe it of high moment for the welfare of South America and Mexico, for the prospects of mankind, and for the dignity of the people of the United States, that they may preserve and exert the moral influence to which they are so justly entitled."

The New-York Gazette of Tuesday has the following paragraph:

The schooner Spark, Gardner, and sloop Norfolk Packet, Butler, both arrived here on Sunday, with 100 seamen, for the Brandywine. The whole under the charge of Lieut. Dallas. The sloop Independene, Foster, sailed in company on Friday, having on board 49 men, under the charge of Lieut. Stribling.

SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO, &c.

We published on the 15th ult. a letter from a correspondent at Vera Cruz, giving information of the arrival there of a Commissioner from France, letters received in New York confirms this intelligence and add, that the recognition of Mexico as an independent nation by France is supposed to be the object of the mission.

A letter from Carthagena of April 13th (received in New York by way of Mobile,) states that a French frigate had arrived from Brest, with Commissioners from the Government of France, to the Congress at Panama, and with authority, as was supposed, to form a treaty with Colombia. The letter adds—"*there are very great expectations that Spain will very soon follow the example of France.*"

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, says this information corresponds with a statement made by a member of Congress, who passed through New York on Wednesday. He said there was a fair prospect that the negotiations for a reconciliation between Spain and the South American States, would shortly be brought to a successful issue; and added, as we understand, that the governments of the latter countries, had signified their readiness to stipulate that Cuba shall not be molested, on condition that Spain ceases her warfare and acknowledges their Independence. *Balt. Gazette.*

VARIETY.

To Mr. Benton's note which we published yesterday, in which he states that Mr. Randolph's Speeches will be published in course of the summer, the Alexandria Gazette appends the following.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

"We have all along known that Mr. Randolph prevented the publication of his Speeches, but we obtained our information from a source which we did not choose to appeal to, although it was unquestionable. His celebrated speech which induced Mr. Clay to call him to the field, was *suppressed* after a greater part of it was in type; and while the Telegraph was daily insinuating that the National Intelligencer was in fault, and charging the administration with procuring the suppression of the speeches. Mr. Niles first exposed the imposition, and *then* Mr. Benton is *authorized* to make a confession."

Suicide.—Dr. Christian Stockman for many years a resident of this city, and late of Utica, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a horseman's pistol, which was loaded with duck shot, on board the steam boat Sun, on her passage from New York to Albany, about 20 miles below this city, between the hours of five and six o'clock yesterday morning. He accomplished the rash act by discharging the pistol through his right ear, while seated upon a settee in the forward cabin, in the presence of a number of passengers, who were wholly unapprised of his intention. The cause is wholly unexplained, but is probably owing to pecuniary embarrassments. There was nothing in the conduct of the deceased while on board, that indicated a derangement of mind. He was about 60 years of age, and has left a numerous family to deplore his loss.—*Albany Paper.*

CONSOLATION.—In answer to an inquiry made a short time since by the Democratic Press, whether the Directors of the State bank at Trenton had ascertained the ability of that institution to redeem its notes or any part of them, the Trenton True American declares that no *money* is in possession of the directors of that *Bank*, and that its whole funds consist in charges in the books of the institution, and *over drafts*, not one half of the nominal value of which will ever be paid, and what is received will probably be in notes of the Bank itself. Those therefore, who owe the Bank may make profitable payments, while they who *hold* the notes without this chance may continue to *hold* on.

The New York Gazette states, that on Saturday afternoon, between six and seven thousand ship letters were received at the post office, New York, and delivered and mailed before nine in the evening.

Mr. Randolph left Philadelphia on Saturday, at noon, to embark on board the ship Alexander, lying at New Castle.—An immense concourse was assembled at Chesnut street landing to witness his departure, among whom were some pickpockets. One of them was taken into custody when in the act of cutting out a pocket book. The great majority of the crowd consisted however, of the most respectable people. There was, of course, no noise: but when he entered the cabin a multitude desirous of having a closer view of "the lion of the day," rushed after him.—He avoided gratifying their curiosity, by repairing to the ladies' cabin—the ladies making no objection. *Balt. American.*

Novel Occurrence.—Yesterday a Black and a Mullatto girl had a quarrel in this city, in which the latter struck the former with a sad iron. They were both taken before a magistrate, and a white girl as a witness. The mulatto girl, unperceived by any one but the black girl, unsheathed a long sharp pointed knife, and drove it directly at the black girl—she was, however, but slightly wounded.—Another lounge was instantly made, and the black girl stepping aside, the knife penetrated the upper part of the inside of the thigh of the white girl about four inches, making a dangerous wound. The mulatto girl now threw the knife directly at the Magistrate, but, happily, did not hit him. She was now seized, tied and committed to prison. We understand she declared that her intention was to have killed the black girl, and that she regretted she had not accomplished her object.

Commodores Bainbridge and Jones, of the Navy Board, are on a tour of inspection of the Navy Yards of the Eastern Department. After inspecting those at New York, Charlestown, and Portsmouth, they will visit the Navy establishment at Sackett's harbor.

We are glad to find by the following article, that the prospect of some unpleasant disagreement arising between the general government and the State government of New-York, respecting tonnage duties, has subsided. The question of state rights being at all times one of the most delicate subjects connected with the institutions of our country, prudence requires that it should never be wantonly agitated—*Balt. Gaz.*

Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office, May 20, 1826.

Sir.—It has been represented to the Department by a number of the delegation in congress from New-York, that you have published a notification, stating that you have received instructions from the Treasury to exact tonnage duties in the case of canal boats employed in the transportation of goods on the New-York Canal.

Having examined the records of this department, and not finding any instructions of the kind alluded to, I have to request you will inform me, as soon as practicable, by whom, and at what time, such instructions were given to you.

You will, of course suspend the exaction of such duties on those boats thus employed, until further advised on the subject. Respectfully,

(Signed) J. S. ANDERSON, Comptroller.

Meyndert Dox, Esq. Collector.

Buffalo, New-York.

A young lady about 17 years old, by the name of Polina Snyder, has arrived at New-Orleans from Indiana, soliciting alms from the charitably disposed part of the community. The Louisiana Gazette says, she is the most deformed creature perhaps, ever seen. She has an intelligent and interesting face, but no arms, nor even the appearance of them. One leg is about a foot shorter than the other, and when assisted to stand on the left, or longer leg, she appears to be about 4 feet high. The short leg is without joint from the hip down to the ankle. Her feet are large, and she has learned to use them with a dexterity trully astonishing. With them she is enable to sew, knit, cut with scissors or knife, feed herself, and perform most of the duties of hands.

The New-York Evening Post, referring to the course of the opposition party in Congress, and its effect on the public mind, in regard to the President, says, in conclusion—

"When he entered upon his career, perhaps no one felt less disposed to yield him whatever support our humble abilities could command, than the author of this paragraph, but we are constrained frankly to acknowledge, that with one or two exceptions, his measures have ever since grown upon our approbation, and entitled him to whatever addition it may be in our feeble power to afford."

From the Kentucky Gazette.

Violent Tornado.—On Wednesday last, about half past three o'clock, we were visited by one of the most severe tornadoes ever recollected in this part of the country, by the oldest inhabitants. For two or three days previous, the weather had been uncommonly warm for the season, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100. About three o'clock P. M. there were some small appearances of clouds in the west, indicative of showers, which in a few minutes spread over that part of the horizon, when the wind began blowing with tremendous fury—filling the air with clouds of dust, gravel, stones, limbs of trees, boards, and whatever arrested its course—tearing up by the roots and twisting off large trees, blowing down barns, sheds and fences, and taking riders from their horses—people who were in their fields to work were compelled to lie down, or hold on to stumps to prevent from being drove before it and dashed to pieces by its fury. A fine growth of pine, oak and maple timber situated about a quarter of a mile south of this village experienced its most destructive force, and in that course the most powerful current of wind appeared to pass, for here it prostrated by computation from six to seven hundred trees from a foot to two and a half and three feet through—pursuing its course in an easterly direction it continued its ravage of tearing up by the roots and twisting off trees in the various pastures and fields through which it passed, many of the owners to us unknown. We have already heard of several barns and sheds which were blown down and uncoofed by its fury.

On Kennebunk river a saw mill was blown down, and in Kennebunk-port, part of the roof was taken from the old meeting-house near Robert Town's Esq. and much valuable growth destroyed in that town. Nearly all the fences in its course were laid prostrate, of whatever description they might be. The damage done to forests, orchards, fences and buildings, already heard from is very great. We also learn that in Berwick and the upper part of Wells much damage was done to buildings, forests and houses—but it is gratifying, as far as we can learn, that no lives were lost or serious injury sustained by any fellow creature. In one instance a Mr. Adams of Kennebunk-port, was blown from his horse together with his saddle and slightly bruised. The width of this tornado appears to have been from 3 to 4 miles—but where it commenced its ravages, or where its fury exhausted we have not yet learned.

Silk Worms.—On the 2d May, Mr. Van Rensselaer, from the committee on Agriculture, in the House of Representatives, made a report upon the subject of the culture of the mulberry tree, and the breeding of silk worms, in which it is stated that the mulberry tree grows indigenously throughout the United States, and that silk may be raised with facility from the Southern to the Northern boundaries of the union; that considerable quantities were formerly raised in Georgia, whence, in 1776, more than 20,000 pounds of coccoons were exported to England; but the cultivation was subsequently discontinued in consequence of the revolution. Measures have recently been adopted in Savannah to renew it, and in Kentucky sewing silk is now produced in considerable quantities, and of excellent quality. Experiments have been made in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, with success, and in Windham County, in the latter state, according to the account of the Marshal who took the census, the value of the silk produced, in 1810, was estimated at $23,373. The culture is still attended to and found profitable. The amount of silk goods imported in the years 1821 to 1825 inclusive, was $34,156,484, and the exports of the article, in the same time, was but $7,968,011. In the first of those years the imports of the article were $4,486,024 and in the latter year, they were $10,156,484, and the exports in the first year were $1,057,233, and in 1825, were 2,505,742; while in 1817, our exports of bread stuffs amounted to $20,374,000, but in 1825 were but $5,717,967.

In view of these facts, the committee remark that it is important for our agriculturalists to turn their attention to other pursuits. The best mode of promoting the proposed culture, is thought to be the dissemination of information respecting the various particulars connected with the subject. The best mode of conducting it is thought to be for each farmer or planter to appropriate a portion of ground as for a fruit orchard, for raising mulberry trees, and calculated to produce as many worms as his own family can conveniently manage. It is stated that a single acre, planted with mulberry trees, will produce from 500 to 600 lbs of raw silk.

The report concludes with a resolution directing the Secretary to prepare, and lay before Congress, at its next session, a manual, containing such information upon the subject as can be collected. *Del. Gazette.*

The Northern papers state that extensive fires were raging in the forests of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York. The woods in the Catskill mountains, have been much ravaged by the destructive element, and the elegant house of entertainment erected there, was for some time in danger. Now, the Fishkill mountains are described as presenting a magnificent appearance to the spectator, enveloped as they are in a spacious mantle of flame.

It is stated in the Albany Argus, of Tuesday, that the ministers to Panama will probably sail from New-York about the first of June, in the new sloop of war Lexington. The New York American expresses an opinion that the ministers will not go till the autumn, as the season is now so far advanced, that northern constitutions cannot venture into that climate without imminent risk. The Editor of the American conjectures that the Lexington may be sent "to apprise Mr. Anderson, that his colleague, Mr. Sergeant, will be detained here untill that time, in order that he may regulate his proceedings accordingly."

[CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 26th May, 1826.

Sir: Complaints have been lately made of the delay and occasional loss of newspapers sent by mail. These may be attributed, in some cases, to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail; but, in others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or design of Postmasters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty as to consult the convenience of contractors on horse routes, by retaining a part of the packets, when the mail is so large, that the usual number of bags cannot contain it. Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. A moment's reflection must convince every Postmaster guilty of either of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation

imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violations of duty.

Publishers of newspapers, and their subscribers, as well as Postmasters, are requested to report to the Department all irregularities in the reception of papers forwarded in the mail; and an assurance is given, that where their regularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence, or design of any contractor, postmaster, or clerk, the most effectual steps shall be taken, to prevent its recurrence.

It is often of as much importance to the public and always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that newspapers should be as speedily and safely transmitted as letters; and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to that high incentive to duty, which arises from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the Department by giving the utmost efficiency to its operations.

In the Post Office Law, it is provided that, "if any person, employed in any department, of the Post-Office, shall improperly detain, decay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorised to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

At all offices where newspapers are mailed, Postmasters should see, that they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail, except such as are secured by a substantial envelope, and have a legible superscription.—If this injunction were strictly observed, the number of failures would be greatly reduced.

Under no circumstances should any part of the mail be left on the route, short of its destination. This may always be avoided by Postmasters at the important offices keeping one or more extra mail bags.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN McLEAN.

Maryland.—The quantity of tobacco grown in this State since 1820, inclusive is as follows: In 1820, 27,157 hogsheads; in 1821, 32,234 hogsheads; in 1822, 27,099 hogsheads; in 1823, 19,956 hogsheads; in 1824, 26,155, hogsheads; estimated crop of 1825, 20,000 hogsheads.—It will be seen from this statement that the crops have been gradually diminishing. The fact is, the farmers of this state are gradually converting their land into grass and corn farms.

The following is extracted from the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

"We learn from the Georgia papers received yesterday, what from previous indications we were prepared to expect, that Governor Troup has determined to stand by the old Treaty made at Indian Springs, and has, of course, refused to acknowledge the validity of the treaty recently ratified."

A man by the name of *Thomas Clows*, was committed to the Jail of this Town, on Thursday last, on a charge of passing *Counterfeit notes.—Centreville Times.*



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo; et omnis in hoc sum.
Cauda et compono, quæ mox depromere possim. Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1826.

The Orphans' Court of Kent County will meet in Chestertown, on Tuesday next the 6th instant.

The "Jew" is "*entirely inoffensive*" but not "*sufficiently poetical to warrant an insertion.*"

School Bill.—We advise our readers to give the School Bill an attentive perusal, for it involves a subject of vital importance to the community. The system has been drawn from similar ones in successful operation in other states and matured by persevering industry and profound deliberation. It has passed the general assembly of Maryland, received the signature of the Governor, and now only awaits the sanction of a majority of the voters of the state, at the next October election, to become a law.

The Crops.—We have purposely been silent on the subject of the Crops, hoping we should have it in our power to congratulate the farmers on their flattering prospects, but we are sorry to say our hopes in this respect are completely blasted—The drought which has prevailed for a considerable time, and its concomitant the Fly, seems to thre aten the wheat with a total annihilation. It is now impossible that half a crop can be made, and should there not be rain soon we doubt whether many fields will reward the husbandman for gathering them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"The Chestertown Kent county Female Auxiliary Bible Society."—Institutions of this kind in proportion to their proximity to the high and elevated situation at which they aim, evidence the degree of mental and spiritual refinement of the community in which they exist.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church of Chestertown, on Wednesday the 31st of May, the members composing "The Chestertown Kent County Female Auxiliary Bible Society," celebrated their *Institution's* anniversary.—Wm. Barroll, Esq. was called to the chair, when the meeting was opened by an introductory lesson, read from the Bible, by the Rev. James B. Ayres—A report* was then read by Dr. Clowes, and accepted by the Society, succeeded by suitable and appropriate addresses from Dr. Scott of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Wm. Jackson, Rector of Chestertown Parish.

While complimenting the members upon their efficiency in well doing, it is ardently hoped, that it will not be deemed offensive to express a candid regret, that the people of a County whose *name* this noble institution bears, should not manifest a greater degree of energy in its rise and progress. Guided by its infallible *monitress* Charity, it seeks to do good to man; to enlighten the chaotic mind of the wild barbarian; to point to the blind Idolator the beauties of nature regulated by nature's God; illuminated by the Bible, all before him is grand & sublime; contemplation commences her etherael flight.—Without the Bible an unbounded sky and shoreless ocean open to his view; the one lowering with tempests without a ray of light, the other throwing its bursting billows against the heavy clouds—Aided by the Bible, the one effulgent with heavenly luminaries, the other like field of emerald embossed in bed of gold. Can a people who have felt its salutary influence be regardless of the Bible's march? With pleasure may it be said they have not exhibited it. Much has been done, and, when in the course of human events, another year shall have rolled away, *sweet hope* breathes the fervent aspiration, that much more will be effected. "Blessed are the merciful for they shall find mercy."

*The Report will appear next week, with, as 'tis hop d, the respective addresses.

Mr. Mitchell.—I propose to the Farmers of this and the adjoining counties, to meet in their respective neighbourhoods as soon as convenient, and make some arrangement about the wages to be paid to Cradlers and Binders at the ensuing Harvest. I think one dollar per day for cradlers and fifty cents for binders, or a bushel of wheat to the former and half a bushel to the latter, is as much as farmers will be able to pay the present year.

The Elkton Press and Centreville Times, will promote the farming interest by noticing the above. FARMERS.

Kent county, May, 1826.

Mr. Printer—I should have communicated last week, but a fit of the gout kept up such a fiery temper, that I could not write patiently, and to add to my ire, Sam Restive of Pepper Hall, came in and began brawling for a segar and wine, and telling me I had "got my name up," as he was pleased to word it, by writing for the papers.—I was writhing under pain and anguish both of body and mind (for my favourite sow had had but two pigs, and I expected five) when old Sam began to rally me on my writing for your journal, swore it was vanity and self sufficiency, in me to publish such *trash*—yes sir he called it *trash*.—Now this was enough to drive a well man into a passion—but I heard him calmly, sick and painful as I was, I sat, and calmly let him proceed.—He continued and said that nobody but the printer gave me any credit for any thing I wrote, and that if I expected to get fame by writing poetry, I was most sorely mistaken—"Why man" said he "nobody thinks the poetry is yours"—This, Mr. Printer, was enough to rouse my temper—but, like Sir Anthony Absolute, I was determined not to get in a passion, so I said "get on, get on," but I assure you I was not in a passion—he continued and told me I was laughed at, ridiculed for my presumption—but sir I handed him your complimentary remark to my first number—he read it, but snappishly replied "poh, the printer—the printer"—I was not in a passion, but I told Sam Restive that when his segar was out I wanted to go to sleep, so he began singing the chorus—

"Pigs and possums both have got
"A pair of tails between 'em."—

This he did in ridicule of Tom Moore's song of Love and Time, a favourite of mine.

"Love and Time have only got
"A pair of wings between 'em"—

This did put me into a *little* passion and I told Sam Restive to take his bottle of wine and go home—Home he would not go to, but he went to another room, and left me to myself—Now Mr. Printer, you must know that Sam is like Sir Jack Falstaff, more stomach than brains, but unlike Falstaff, as he wants the Knights "discretion"—he cares not what he says or to whom he says; he pretends to be a judge of poetry—swears *Lord Byron* is a greater poet than *Pope*, and that Tom Moore never wrote any thing pretty or poetical—however I hope that Sam will learn better by and by—He is old and passionate and dogmatical, and as he has many virtues we must pity his foibles.

By the bye Sam roused my vanity a little, and I beg to inform you least any should believe that I am not the author of what I send you in rhyme, (not that I at all believe Sam's lies) but to obviate any misconstruction of my first essay; every piece t hat has my name signed to it is "*mine own work*," and whenever I make a *selection* for your journal the author's name will be placed at the bottom of the piece—You see I really think myself a smart fellow—But Sam says I am in my dotage. In this communication I send you a translation of an Indian war song: I promised you some pieces from the Indian language, and I now in part perform that promise. I do not pretend to understand the language of the Indian tribes, but I have been among them and was fortunate to be in company with an intelligent interpreter, who gave me, among others, the following song in prose translation, which I have endeavoured to put in rhyme. yours,

PETER JENKINS.

Harmony-Hall, Kent county, May 30, 1826.

WAR SONG OF AN ONEIDA CHIEF.

Long shall the coward foeman tell
My deeds! for they have cause—
Their warriors tremble at my yell,
I hate them and their laws.

I am the Chief who spares not life,
Yet kill not at a blow
The wounded whiteman, after strife,
I love to torture slow.

Redbrow the Warrior is my name,
Well known to Death and Blood,
The wildest Horses I can tame,
And swim the deepest flood.

The whoop of foes and dying groans,
Come sweet unto my ear;
The howl of wolves o'er dead men's bones
Are sounds I love to hear.

Upon the Tiger's back I ride,
With Wolves to hunt my prey,
I range the forest deep and wide
With Snakes for company.

PETER JENKINS.

P. S.—Sam Restive lives at "Pepper Hall," my place is called "Harmony Hall," where I shall be glad to see you. By the bye the name of the places are very appropriate to the occupants. P. J.

MARRIED—In this place, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, Mr. MICHAEL M. GLENN, to Miss MARTHA A. DAVIS, all of this town.

On the 23d ult. Mr. GEORGE FINLEY, of Queen Anne's county, to Mrs. ELIZABETH CHRISFIELD, of Kent County.

On the same evening by the Rev. Dr. Clowes, Mr. JOHN THOMAS, to Miss SUSAN STRONG, all of Kent County.

On Thursday the 25th ult by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR to Miss ANN E. FERGUSON, both of Head of Sassafras.

FOR SALE,



THE Schr rigged batteau SWAN, burden about ten tons, and said to carry seven cords of wood—she has two sliding gunter heels, and is admirably adapted to navigate shallow waters, as a lighter or tender to a larger vessel—fitted to sail or row, and will be sold on good terms.

4 to 5000 feet of Railing twelve feet long 1 1-2 inches thick.

Warranted FAMILY FLOUR.
Susquehanna Superfine do.
Corn Meal, and LIME
MATTHEW TILGHMAN.

June 2.

Lumber for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand an assortment of

White pine Lumber

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or Country produce.

CHARLES STANLEY, Junior.

June 2.—3 w.

To the Citizens of Kent county.

THE undersigned having been appointed a committee for the purpose of adopting measures to suppress the evil practice of electioneering by treating, deem it right and proper to submit the subject to the consideration of the citizens of Kent County generally, and they therefore beg leave to request a meeting of the citizens of said County, to be held at the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., to devise some plan for preventing the continuance of a practice which is contrary to morality, religion and the principles of good government.

THOMAS WILLSON, *Eastern Neck.*
JOHN CONSTABLE,
EDWARD ANDERSON,
NICHOLAS SMITH,
WM. R. DURDING,
JOHN. B. ECCESTON.

June 2.

SUMMER GOODS.

JOHN H. KENNARD

Has just received from Philadelphia an assortment of

Cheap Goods,

Carefully selected from late arrivals, which will be sold on the lowest possible terms, for Cash or County Produce. His friends and the public will confer a favour by giving him a call.

Chestertown, June 2.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale at the Market House in Chestertown, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning, a Horse and Sulkey, seized and taken as the property of Arthur T. Jones, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the Taxes and fees due from him the last year, and the costs thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE,
Shff. and Collector.

Sheriff's office, June 2.

Wheat Cradles,
AND
Scythe Blades.

THE Subscriber can furnish any quantity of wheat Cradles with the blades—the Cradles are made in the vicinity of this place, of the best materials, and by a workman inferior to none in the State. Persons who want will please call and examine the same.

J. W. WALKER.

Chestertown, June 2.

TAKE NOTICE.

NECESSITY compels me to place into an officers hands for collection, the claims due me, unless paid to J. E. Barroll, Esq., my agent, or myself, on or before the 1st day of July next—all those indebted to me will therefore, if they please, prevent this measure by making payment as aforesaid.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Kent County, June 2.

WORTON MANOR.

THE FARM

ON which I now reside is offered to a good tenant for the ensuing year.—It is situated directly on the mouth of Worton Creek, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake bay, and being very convenient to Baltimore renders it a desirable situation for sending grain to market. The land is remarkably fertile, and on the farm is an immense quantity of shells for manure. It is believe, considered one of the healthiest situations in the county; is contiguous to a good fishery, and at the proper seasons, affords an abundant supply of crabs, fish, and wildfowl, particularly canvass back ducks. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CATHARINE BORDLEY.

June 2—1m3m.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *May*, 30, 1826.

On application of Susan Etherington, Administratrix of Bartholomew Etherington, late of Kent County, deceased, it is *Ordered*, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of May, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1826.

SUSAN ETHERINGTON.
Adm'x of Bartholomew Etherington.

June 2

A splended distribution of

Prizes as usual, took place at CONINE'S OFFICES, in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY or MARYLAND, drawn on the 10 of MAY, both the Capitals of 25,000 and 10,000, were sold in shares of three quarters and two eights each, one Quarter of the $25,000 to an industrious inhabitant of Baltimore, and the other parts to deserving individuals in the country. The whole of the $10,000 prize was likewise sold to adventurers in the country, the CASH for the most part of which has already been advanced, and for the remainder, the Cash can be had on a presentation to W. C. CONINE, who has now the pleasure to present to his friends and patrons, the 7th Scheme, hoping at the same time that a continuation of good look will attend all those who give his offices the preference in pursuit of wealth.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND, 7th CLASS.

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 12th of July and will be completed in ONE DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$30,000.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
2 prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
10 prizes of	1,000		10,000
10 prizes of	500		5,000
30 prizes of	100		3,000
50 prizes of	50		2,500
200 prizes of	20		4,000
250 prizes of	10		2,500
500 prizes of	6		3,000
20,000 prizes of	4		80,000

21,054 Prizes } 40,000 Tickets, $160,000
18,946 Blanks } 2,108 more prizes than blanks.

Prizes payable in CASH sixty days after the completion of the Lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction, but can be had the moment they are drawn at Conine's offices.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel, will be put the prizes above the denominations of of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 each will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $30,000, that is to say, if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme, will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize.

The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
N. F. WILLIAMS,
WM. R. STUART,
} Commissioners.

PRESENT RATE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths	62 1-2

Those who prefer paying only the difference between the price of any certain number of Tickets or Shares equally odd and even Numbers, and what they of necessity must draw, to advancing the entire value of the Tickets, can have certificates accordingly. In which case there will be to pay on two whole Tickets, odd and even, $6 60.—6 Tickets, $19 80.—10 do. $33 00, and for greater numbers, and shares proportionately.

☞ For the greatest variety of Lucky numbers, Odd and Even, adventurers in the Country are respectfully invited to address or send their commands to

CONINE'S
Ever true Homes of Fortune,

No. 32 Market st, a few doors above the centre market, and Agency, No. 217 Market street, next door to the corner of Liberty street, Baltimore, and No. 5. South 3d street, Philadelphia,

Where Prizes of 40,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000's, &c. &c. &c. have been obtained, in all amounting to nearly

1,000,000 DOLLARS.

☞ The "Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Offices, will be forwarded, gratis to all those who make their investments at Conine's Offices, and will contain the drawing of the above Lottery at large.

Orders from all parts of the Union (post paid) covering the requisite sums in cash or prizes, will meet with attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore or Philadelphia June 2.



POETICAL

COURTSHIP.

By Mrs. Carey, authoress of "Lasting Impressions," a celebrated Novel lately published in London.

When Baldwin first woo'd, I said *No*, I confess,
Because I had heard people say
That the men were so nice, if too soon we said *Yes*,
They with scorn would our frankness repay.
So I blush'd, and look'd down—
Nay, endeavour'd to frown,
And cried—"Go! you but mean to deceive me."
But he smil'd when I said
That I ne'er meant to wed,
And protested he did not believe me.
Then next he renew'd his professions of truth
I tried, but in vain, to say *No;*
For I thought it a pity to frown on the youth
When a smile could such pleasure bestow.
So I held out my hand,—
But said, "pray understand—
If hereafter you slight or deceive me,
Though sorry to part,
I shall not break my heart."
He smil'd, and appear'd to believe me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER
TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter IX.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

A lovely infant now crowns your mutual wishes. What a bond of union!—What an incentive to tenderness! Lives there a man who can look at the mother of his pretty babe, and not feel his heart irresistably drawn towards her? While the simple reflection, "This is the father of my child!" should make the husband to his wife the dearest object in the world—

"Thus, for the parent's sake, the child is dear,
And dearer is the parent for the child."

A little child is an uncommonly interesting object! An immortal soul confined in such a fairy form; a little being for whom the blood of Jesus was shed; an epitome of God's greatest, noblest work, "a miniature pledge," as the great poet Goldsmith says, "who may be one day the guardian of the liberties of Europe, the bulwark and honour of its aged parents." And when a mother sees the divine faculty of reason sparkling in its little eyes, and issuing in lisping accents from its ruby lips, how fervently ought she to implore that Christ would be the Shepherd of her little lamb, that he would carry it in his bosom, that he would in this life shelter it in his fold, and after death place it among the cherubim which surround his throne!

The first duty which nature points out to a mother is, to be herself the nurse of her infant. Let no motive, gentle lady, except want of health, induce you to surrender this endearing office to a stranger. The custom of sending a baby to a distant hut to be nursed, is now so much exploded, that it is almost unnecessary to dwell on the subject. What! to send the pretty babe from your home and your bosom, from all the love and watchfulness its helplessness so strongly calls for; to send it to be nursed and cradled among strangers; to allow the first dawnings of its reason to beam in the atmosphere of vulgarity, meanness, and even vice! Forbid it, mothers! Should circumstances render it inconvenient to bring a wet nurse into the house, sooner, a thousand times, would I rear the pretty babe, in nursery phrase with the spoon, than treat it with such unkindness and injustice. And now, after the lapse of a year or two, the poor baby, ill-reared and alienated from its family, is brought home. His little heart pines, and saddens; and he cares not for any body, nor any thing, in the fine house he has got into. His nurse, and foster-father, and Billy, and Peggy, and the cat, and little Beauty the dog, are all the world to him. And the hawthorn tree which grows at the cottage door, and the clear stream which runs in the adjoining field, have more charms in his eyes, than his fathers fine-spreading chesnuts and cultivated grounds. He is a pet with no one, and no one is a pet with him. His more fortunate brothers and sisters are all preferred before him, and, untutored and neglected, no pretty ways endear him to his family, no pretty words issue from his little untaught lips. But I will suppose better things of you, and drop the subject for the present.

Do not, if it can be avoided, wean your child till it is twelve months old; and when compelled to inflict on it this its first misfortune, do it with mercy; not *suddenly* nor *decidedly*, but slowly and by degrees; giving it for the first weeks suck only twice or thrice a day; then only once; and then dropping it entirely in the day, but continuing it at night for some little time. And thus will the pretty babe be spared an anguish which even the Almighty seems to wish to awaken the mind to, when in his holy book we find those words: "My soul is brought low even as a weaned child."* I really do not well understand why people remark it is best to wean a child at eight or nine months old, when experience so decidedly contradicts them. Look at the children of the peasantry. Mark the health which sparkles in their eyes, and the strength which gives activity to their little limbs; and yet those children are seldom weaned even so early as twelve months old. "I never knew child or mother injured," said a clever and humane physician, "by a late weaning."

I have often thought man could learn from an infant a sweet lesson of love and gratitude. In the act of weaning, has any one observed its countenance in all the eagerness of hope and anxiety, seeking round for the beloved face of her from whom it has derived its support? Mark the expression of each little feature; mark the apathy with which it turns from every other face; and when it has discovered the object dearest to its little soul, the flushed cheek, the delighted eye, the shout of joy, the eager spring to reach her arms—all indicate the ecstasy and triumph of the interesting creature: and one longs to lavish kisses and caresses on him. And is it love for the very object *herself* which causes these emotions? Yes, trully: for though another nurse appears who could just as well supply him with the beverage which he is languishing for, he regards her with aversion, and turns away with screaming indignation.

The following rules, written by the Directors of the Universal Dispensary for Children, and recommended by the late Queen Charlotte's physician, will not, I trust, be considered irrelevant, and perhaps may be acceptable to the young mother.

"Proper nursing tends to preserve the human species. The mother's breast is the infant's birthright. Feed an infant in an upright posture: it gives uniform distension to the stomach. Expose it early to the air: it keeps it from cold. Place it, while asleep, on its *right* side: it obviates indigestion. Attend to its cries: it never cries when well and at ease. Encourage it to stretch out its limbs, and to creep about: it promotes strength and activity. Rub it morning and night all over with the hand: it promotes circulation. Never awaken an infant out of sleep by rough means: it may produce fits. Avoid the use of tight bandages, particularly round the body. Avoid quack medicines and old women's nostrum's. In case of illness, at once call in medical aid. Avoid feeding infants in the night: it produces griping. And beware *at any time of over-feeding*. Avoid warm nurseries and close air: admit a current of air through the room every day that will allow it. Avoid carrying children on the same arm: it makes them crooked. Never provoke violent laughing, nor disregard violent crying: it weakens their little frame. If a child be weakly, give it a small cup of chicken broth or beef-tea daily. And put on a flannel shirt in the day, but not at night: it promotes perspiration. After the first year, animal food may be given twice a week. If a child lately weaned should pine away, or contract any disease, by all means give it the breast again. Encourage it to walk and creep about as much as it shows any wish to do so. Time enough at six or seven months old to put on shoes: and to make it hardy, let its petticoats be very short, and its arms and bosom be exposed to the air. Let it sleep in the middle of the day, till it is three years old; put it to bed at seven o'clock, and let it rise early. Plunge it every morning into cold water, begining in warm weather, and continue it every season after. If the child should be delicate, let the chill of the water be slightly taken off by adding a little warm water to it, until the child gets hardy. Be particular in the choice of the servant who attends your baby; and, if possible, let some one of the family accompany her when she takes it to walk. To rest her arms, she will often most injuriously place it on the damp ground, or go into a house infected perhaps with whooping cough, small pox, or some infantine disease: and then, instead of the benefit of air and exercise, the poor baby is kept sitting in her lap, while she perhaps gabbles away anecdotes of the family she lives with. In a fit, loosen the child's cloths, raise the head, place it near an open window, sprinkle the face with cold water, rub it all over with your warm hand, tickle the nostrils and inside of the ear with a feather. Let it be moved as little as possible; put it in a warm bath, or keep a succession of warm flannel round it. To an infant, give five drops of hartshorn in a little water; to a child of two years old you may give ten; but give it with caution, to prevent it going against its breath."

(To be continued.)

*The greatest cruelty practised in weaning an infant is, that of seperating the nurse and child so completely as to render it impossible, though convulsive screaming may threaten the baby's life to remedy the grievance by the soothing draught which the pretty sufferer is shrieking for.

HISTORICAL SCRAPS

Julius Cæsar fought 50 pitched battles, and killed one million and a half of men—(for whose good?)

Manlius, who threw down the Gauls from the Capitol had received 23 wounds and taken two spoils before he was 17 years of age.

Detantus fought 120 battles, was 30 times victorious in single combat, and received 45 wounds in front. He had among his trophies 70 belts, 8 murial, 3 obsidionel, and 13 civic crowns.

Cato pleaded four hundred causes and gained them all.

Cyrus knew the names of all the soldiers in his army; Lucious Scipio knew the names of all the Roman people.

Chimedes could relate all he ever heard, in the same words.

Julius Cæsar wrote, read, dictated, and listened to the conversation of his friend, at the same time.

A phil sopher is mentioned by Pliny, who being struck by a stone, forgot his alphabet. A man reputed for his stupidity, falling from his horse, and being trepanned, became very remarkable for the sprightliness of his genius.

The orator Carvinus forgot his own name.

Mithridates spoke to the ambassadors of 22 different nations without an interpreter.

Julius Viator lived to an advanced old age, without drinking water or using any kind of liquid nourishment.

Crassus, grandfather of the Triumvir Crassus, who was slain by the Parthians, never laughed. He had on this account the surname of Agelastus.

HEBREW TALES.

From a review of Hebrew literature and talmudical writings, in the London Literary Gazette.

There are few persons who have not read Shakespear's beautiful description of the Seven Ages of man An ancient Hebrew sage has given us his thoughts on the same subject. His language may not appear so elegant as the inimitable bard; but his sentiments are equally just and certainly more edifying

Seven times in one verse (said Rabbi Simon, son of Eliezer) did the author of Ecclesiastes make use of the word *vanity*, in allusion to the seven stages of human life.

The first commences in the first year of human existence, when the *infant* lies like a king on a soft couch, with numerous attendants about him, and eager to testify their love and attachment by kisses and embraces.

The second commences about the age of two or three years, when the darling child is permitted to crawl upon the ground: and like an unclean animal delights in dirt and filth.

Then at the age of ten, the thoughtless *boy*, without reflecting on the past or caring for the future, jumps about like a young kid on the enamelled green, contented to enjoy the present moment.

The fourth stage begins about the age of 20, when the young man, full of vanity and pride, begins to set off his person with dress, and like a young unbroken horse, prances and gallops about in search of a wife.

Then comes the matrimonial state, when the poor man, like a patient ass, is obliged, however reluctantly to toil and labor for a living.

Behold him now in the paternal state, when surrounded by helpless children craving his support, and looking to him for bread—he is bold, as vigilant, and as fawning too as the faithful dog guarding his flock, and snatching at every thing that comes in his way, in order to provide for his offspring.

At last comes the final stage, when the decrepid old man, like the unwieldly, tho' sagacious elephant, becomes grave sedate, and distrustful. He then also begins to hang down his head towards the ground, as if surveying the place where all his schemes must terminate, and where ambition and vanity are finally humled to the dust.

The largest Microscope.—The Anderssonian society of Glasgow, has purchased from Holland, the largest solar microscope that optician ever constructed. The first trial of this superb instrument, disclosed some wonderful phenomena.—Hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a *goat*, and scores had lived luxuriously, for several months on the leg of a *moth!* These animalcules were magnified so as to appear nine inches long! their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen-hundreth part of an inch. The universal kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their chrystalization, and the splendour of their colourings, exceed any thing, the most lively imagination can possibly conceive.

Young Napoleon.—The following anecdote of Young Napoleon, the son of Bonaparte, has been forwarded by a correspondent, who signs his initials R. J.—We give it as we have received it. By the bye, young Napoleon completed his 15th year on Monday, 20th March.—"Two gentlemen, who visited Vienna, were conversing in French at a public exhibition, where they were overheard by young Napoleon, who was present. He eagerly asked if they were Frenchmen, and being answered in the affirmative, laid his hand on his heart and said, "I also am a Frenchman; how are all my good people in Paris."—*Morning paper.*

The Sea Elephant.—It is curious to remark, says Mr. Weddell, in the account of a late voyage towards the South Pole, that the sea elephant, when lying on the sea shore, and when threatened with death, will often make no effort to escape into the water, but lie still and shed tears, only raising the head to look at the assailants, and though very timid will wait with composure the club or the lance which take away his life. In close contact, every human effort would be of little avail for the destruction of this animal, unwieldly as it is, were it to rush forward and exert the power of its jaws; for this indeed, is so enormous, that, in the agony of death, stones are ground to powder within his teeth.

The London Papers contain the following obituary notice.

Death of Dowager Viscountess Cremorne.

On Friday, the 14th April, died at her house in Stanhope Street, May fair, in the 86th year of her age, the Right Honourable Philadelphia Hannah, relict of the late Thomas Viscount Cremorne, and Baron Dartrey of the Kiugdom of Ireland. Her ladyship was the grand daughter of William Penn founder of Pennsylvania, in North America, and was born in its capital of Philadelphia, after which city she was named. Those to whom she was known will be sensible of the difficulty of briefly delineating a character combining so peculiar a variety of attractive and endearing qualities adapted to every order in society, from the highest to the lowest.

Another Sleeping Preacher.—We copy the following article from the Onandaga Register, of Wednesday last, the editor of which is personally known to us as a gentleman of character and veracity. We are thus particular, that the reader may rely upon the truth of what is stated.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

There is at present to be witnessed, in the town of Otisco, in this county, an instance of what Doctor Mitchell calls, "*devotional somnium*," scarcely second to the celebrated case of Rachel Baker. *Simon Watson*, a hard labouring industrious man, aged about 30, of athletic habits and sanguine temperament, about a month since commenced preaching in his sleep. The *fit* (as it is unquestionably a disease) commenced immediately after lying down in the evening, and continues until the usual religious exercises of a meeting are concluded. Mr. Watson is a pious respectable member of the Baptist society, and during the past winter had been much engaged in the awakening which has existed in that vicinity. Soon after retiring to rest he apparently falls asleep. In a few moments he is seized with strong spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the chest and limbs—always groans, and sometimes as if in great distress: and when this paroxysm subsides, commences preaching, or rather praying. Our informant terms it preaching, because in his "somnium" he always terms it so himself, whereas Miss Baker when in that state always declined having her exhortations termed preaching, assigning the scriptural reason, that women ought not to teach. Mr. Watson commences with a prayer of ordinary length—then names some passage of scripture as a text, from which he discourses fluently, and quite connectedly, and closes with another prayer. He is totally insensible as to what is passing around, nor can he be awakened until the paroxysm leaves him. Some of first were sceptical, but trials were made sufficient to convince the most incredulous. During the existence of the paroxysm his hands are so firmly clenched together as deeply to indent them with his fingers, and cause the blood to stagnate under his nails. Miss Baker's hands used to be motionless by her side, yet she, like Mr. Watson, used to move her head on the pillow as if addressing an audience. In the midst of an exhortation, Rachel would pause to answer a question, and then correctly proceed; but Mr. Watson cannot be diverted from his subject. In short, this state of the human body, and mind, must be deemed one of great singularity and interest, and one which, as it has never been fully investigated and explained, opens a wide field for the religious and philosophical inquirer.

As an illustration of the proposition that "example is no warning," it is said that two men were committed to Warwick gaol in England, for robbing a shepherd of twenty pounds, while Ford, a murderer, was hanging in their sight.

Locusts.—Immense swarms of these destructive insects to the vegetable kingdom, have made their appearance already in some parts of Virginia.

Shingles and Clapboards.

THE Subscribers can deliver, at Chestertown, any quantity of Oak Shingles and Clapboards, at very reduced prices. For terms apply to

G. GARRETTSON, & Co.
Head of Chester, or
J. W. WALKER,
May 19. *Chestertown.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having guns and accoutrements belonging to the "Chester Independent Company," are hereby requested to deliver them immediately to Mr. John H. Kennard, who is duly authorized to collect the same.

JOSEPH WICKES, 4th *Captain.*
May 19.

RICHARD W. RINGGOLD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that having been admitted to the bar, he has opened an office in Princess street, Chestertown, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. William H. Barroll. He trusts that by strict attention to his professional duties, he will give ample satisfaction to those who may employ him to transact their business.

May 26.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *May 23, 1826.*

On application of Samuel W. Woodland, administrator of William Pryor, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty third day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d of May, 1826.

SAMUEL W. WOODLAND.
Adm'tor. of William. Pryor, dec'd.
Chestertown, May, 26.

WOOL CARDING.

THERE IS A FIRST RATE NEW

Carding Machine

Now in operation at my Mills, and will be attended by a person well acquainted with the business, so that those who may favour me with their custom, and have their Wool properly cleaned and prepared, (which is indispensably necessary,) may depend on having their work well done.

The price will be five cents per pound for passing once through, and seven cents for twice.

Payment may be made with Cash, Wool, Grain, Poultry, or any kind of produce, &c. at fair market prices; and to avoid keeping accounts, and the trouble of collecting small and scattered sums, payment will be expected in every case before the rolls are delivered.

WINBERT TSCHUDY,
May 26. Red Lyon Mills.

N. B.—Customers will be set across the river at M'Collester's Ferry, both coming to and returning from said Mills free of charge.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the court house in Chestertown, on every Friday and Saturday during the present month; and on Friday and Saturday the 2d and 3d of June next—On Friday the 2d of June the appointments of Constables will be made, and it is hoped and expected that all applicants will come prepared with securities on the day last above mentioned, as the Levy Court are very anxious to close their sittings as soon as practicable. All persons having business with the Court are requested to attend.

By order,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*
May 19.

Jesse Corse Exe'tr. of Barney Corse, and Benjamin Chew, vs. *Edwin Cassill and others.*

Kent county court, In Chancery, March Term, 1826.

ORDERED, that the sale made by William H. Barroll, Trustee for the sale of part of the Real Estate of Thomas Cassill, deceased, and the report thereof made to this Court by the said trustee at the present term, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown in this Court on or before the third Monday of September next.—provided a copy of this order shall be published for three successive weeks in the Chestertown Telegraph, before the third Monday of July next.

The said Trustee's report states that the said part of the said Real Estate was sold for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy four dollars, fifty nine and a half cents.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
LEMUEL PURNELL,
ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 20, 1826.

True Copy—Test,
J. N. GORDON, *Clerk.*
May 19.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1826. NO. 33

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; The Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick-town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light Hagers Town; Maryland Advocate Cumberland; True American Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph; Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton, and Cambridge Chronicle; Bond of Union, Harford County.

By Order,

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT, to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there shall be constituted and appointed by the Governor and Council, an officer to be known and distinguished as the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to digest and prepare a plan or plans for the public instruction of youth throughout the state, for the organization, improvement and management of such system as may be adopted, and of such revenues, as may, from time to time, be assigned and appropriated to the general objects of the institution; to prepare and report estimates and expenditures of the said revenues, to superintend the collection thereof, to apportion the funds; to perform such duties in relation thereto, as may by law be required of him; to give information to the legislature on all matters referred to him by either branch, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to execute all concerns in relation to the administration of his department; and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of the duties of his office.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the justices of the levy court in each of the several counties of this state, in the month of April, or at any special meeting for that purpose to be called, shall annually appoint nine of the inhabitants of their respective counties to be commissioners of primary schools for the said county; also a suitable number of discreet persons not exceeding eighteen, who, together with the commissioners, shall be inspectors of primary schools for the said county, which said commissioners and inspectors shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their places; and in case any of the said officers so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the same shall be supplied at the next meeting of the levy court.

4. *And be it enacted*, That each of the said officers, so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after his election or appointment as aforesaid, take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace, in the form following; that is to say, "I,——, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner or inspector, as the case may be, of primary schools for the county, without favour or partiality," and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken, and subscribed as aforesaid, shall, without fee or reward, certify the same in writing, the day and year when the same oath be taken, and subscribe his name thereto; and then deliver such writing to the person taking such oath, who shall, within eight days thereafter transmit or deliver the same to the clerk of the county for which such officer so taking such oath, was elected or appointed, and if any such officer, so chosen or appointed, as aforesaid, shall not take and subscribe such oath as aforesaid, and transmit or deliver the same as aforesaid, within the time for that purpose limited as aforesaid, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve in such office; and if any person so chosen or appointed to such office as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve in such office; or shall serve therein before he shall have taken and subscribed such oath as aforesaid: then, and in every such case, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, by action of debt, the one moiety thereof to the use of the primary schools of the county for which such officer was chosen or appointed as aforesaid, and the other moiety thereof, with costs of suit, to the use of any person who shall prosecute for the same to effect.

5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or the major part of them, to divide their respective counties into a suitable and convenient number of school districts, and to alter and regulate the same as hereafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the commissioners or the primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school district in their respective counties, to describe and number the same, and to deliver the description and number thereof, in writing to the clerk of the county, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the county records, without fee or reward.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement, and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided, however*, That no such alteration or change shall be made before the 1st day of April, or after the first day of June in each year, unless the trustees of the district, so to be altered or changed shall assent thereto.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several constables in their respective counties to notify the different officers, to be appointed in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, having received notice from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the constables aforesaid.

8. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any school districts shall be formed in any county, by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing, describing such districts, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid by public advertisements, to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at least six days before the time of such meeting, and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting, in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district, having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any of them, at any time thereafter to renew such notice, and the inhabitants of such district, liable to pay taxes as aforesaid, shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice; and when so assembled in district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first, or any future legal district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorised and required to hold; to choose by ballot, one district clerk, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the trustees, to keep the records and proceedings of such meetings; also three trustees to manage the concerns of such district and one district collector; also to designate a scite for their school house; to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of such district, as they, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, shall deem sufficient to purchase a suitable site for the school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel books, stationary and appendages, and to repeal, alter, regulate and modify all such proceedings, or any part thereof, from time to time as occasion may require, *provided however*, That no alteration as to the site of a school house shall take place, but by consent of at least four commissioners of the county; and it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of such districts, or a majority of them, whenever they shall deem it necessary, to call a special meeting of the said inhabitants of such district, notice thereof being given as hereinafter provided, and no district meeting held as aforesaid shall be taken or deemed illegal for defect or want of due notice to any of the said inhabitants of such district: provided the omission to give such notice be not wilful and designed.

9. *And be it enacted*, That the clerk, trustees, and collector of each school district, shall hold their respective offices until the annual meeting of such district next following the time of their election and a new election shall have been made; and in case such offices, or any of them, shall be vacated by the death, refusal to serve, removal out of the district, or incapacity of any such officer; and such vacancy shall not be supplied by the district at a special or other district meeting within one month thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, to supply such vacancy by the appointment of any person residing in such district, and such appointment shall have the same effect to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by the district at any legal district meeting; and every person who shall be duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and shall refuse to serve therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the commissioners of primary schools, for the county in which such person shall reside; or in the name of any other person, before any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof; and such sum, when so recovered shall be paid to the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary school in such district; and every person, who being duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and having accepted thereof, or not declared his refusal to accept, shall neglect the performance of the duties of such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in manner aforesaid, and for the use aforesaid.

10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each school district, to keep the records and proceedings of his district, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and whenever a special district meeting shall be called by the trustees of such district, it shall be the duty of such clerk to give notice as aforesaid of the time and place of such special district meeting, to the inhabitants of such district, at least ten days before such meeting shall be held; and when any district meeting shall be adjourned for a longer time than one month, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to give notice thereof in writing as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed for such meeting; and it shall be the further duty of such clerk, to give notice in like manner, of every meeting to be held in such district; and it shall be the duty of such district clerk, to keep and preserve all records, books, writings and papers, belonging to his office, and on the expiration of his time of service, to deliver the same to his successor in office, in the same manner as the county clerk is required by law to deliver all records, books and papers, belonging to his office, to his successor in office under the penalty of his official bond.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the collector in each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfactoin of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fees for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and duties, with respect to the school business of the district, as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county charges in which such district may be: *Provided*, that the said collector of the county charges may be eligible as the district collector.

12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, or as soon as may be, to make a rate bill, or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill, a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as followeth: "County of ——, ss. to —— collector of the district in the county aforesaid, greeting, you are hereby required and commanded, to collect from each of the inhabitants of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant, to pay the amount of the monies by you collected into the hands of the trustees of said district, or some one of them, and take their or his receipt therefor; and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof, according to law. Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, A. D.

S.
S. } Trustees.
S.

And if the sum or sums, payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill, shall not be paid by him, or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid, to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person.

13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose, to purchase a suitable scite for their school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to agree with and employ, all teachers to be employed in such district; *Provided*, That no teacher shall be employed by them, who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the inspectors of schools, as is hereinafter provided: and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid to pay the salaries of such teachers out of the monies which shall come into their hands from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid.

14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district aforesaid, semi-annually on or before the first days of April and October in each year, to make and transmit to the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, a report specifying the length of time a school has been kept in such district; the amount of monies received by them; the manner in which the same hath been expended by them, and as nearly as may be, the number of white children taught in such district, and the number of white children residing in such district, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive.

15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools for each county, to apply for and receive from the treasurer of the W. Shore, all monies which shall be apportioned, and payable to their counties, as soon as may be, after the same shall be so apportioned and payable as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to apportion all monies which shall come into their hands for the use of the primary schools, as soon as may be after such monies shall be received by them, amongst the several school districts, lying within their counties which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act, according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen yeas as aforesaid, living in each such district; and all monies so to be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, shall be paid by them according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment; which monies so to be received by the trustees as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them in paying the salary of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose; *Provided*, That no monies apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, or at least two of them, shall have certified, in writing under their hands and delivered such certificate to the commissioners aforesaid, or some one of them substantially in the words following, viz: "We the trustees of the —— school district, within the county of —— do certify that a school hath been kept in said district for at least three months during the year last past, from the date hereof, by an instructor duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, and that all monies received during the said year, from the commissioners of primary schools have been faithfully applied in paying the salaries of such instructor; dated &c. ——, ——, —— ——, trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, to the trustees on their making and delivering to them a certificate, substantially in form following: "We—— —— —— the trustees of —— —— —— do hereby certify that all monies heretofore received from the commissioners of primary schools, have been faithfully applied according to the true intent and meaning of the act entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state; —— ——, trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned by the commissioners aforesaid, and which shall remain in their hands unpaid for the space of one year thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustees to apply for, and make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, shall after the expiration of such year, be added to the monies next thereafter to be apportioned by them, and shall be apportioned and paid together with such monies as aforesaid; and in case any monies, which shall come into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary schools for their counties, shall not be apportioned by them as aforesaid, for the space of two years thereafter, by reason of the non-compliance of all the school districts in such county, with the provisions of this act, all such monies so remaining, not apportioned for the space of two years as aforesaid, shall be returned and paid by the commissioners to the treasurer and be apportioned and distributed by him, together with the other monies next thereafter to be apportioned and distributed by him in pursuance of this act.

16. *And be it enacted*, That if any trustee appointed under this act, shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any monies shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, or unjustly apportioned by them, such trustee, signing such certificate or report, shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained, to the commissioners of the county in which such trustee shall be appointed or chosen, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, before any court of justice or any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof, in the name of the said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the costs of suit, shall be applied when recovered, to the use of the primary schools of such county.

17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools, to be appointed under this act, to examine all persons, who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county for which such inspectors shall be chosen or appointed, and in such examination it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid to inquire, and so far as they shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform themselves as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form; and if they shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, they shall certify, in writing, under their hands, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by them as aforesaid, in form or substance following, viz:—"We, the undersigned, inspectors of primary schools for the district, number ——, in the county of ——, do certify, that we have examined ——, and do believe that he or she, as the case may be, is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under our hands, at ——, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and —— —— ——; Inspectors of Primary Schools.

18. And it shall and may be lawful for the inspectors of primary schools, to annul any such certificate so given by them, or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid: *Provided*, That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such teacher, at least three days before such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid: And further if any person shall be employed as a teacher by the trustees of any school district, who shall not have obtained such certificate, as aforesaid, from the inspectors of primary schools of the county in which such district shall be situated, or whose certificate, so having been obtained, shall have been annulled as aforesaid, such district shall forfeit, for the time such person shall be so employed as aforesaid, all right and claim to any share of the monies which shall come into the hands of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, during such time.

19. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in pursuance of this act, quarterly, or oftener, if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools, as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

20. *And be it enacted*, That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties: *Provided*, That in the examination of teachers, and certifying their qualifications as aforesaid, or in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases, not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

21. *And be it enacted*, That the establishment and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore; *Provided*, That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

22. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state, on or before the first day of July in each year, to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of their county, embracing the same matters as shall be contained in the report of the trustees of school districts to the said commissioners,

and the clerks of the several counties shall on or before the first day of December, annually make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be annually, on or before the first Tuesday in January, to make a report to the legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

23. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law: and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts, for the use and benefit of their school, in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

24. *And be it enacted*, That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificent purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools, as is herein before provided.

25. *And be it enacted*, That the funds accruing under the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly, passed December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapters sixteen and ninety three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing a part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction: *Provided*, that no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, than as in such acts is provided, shall be applied to said funds

26. *And be it enacted*, That all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall, be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceeding census of the United States, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing to each of the clerks of the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. *And be it enacted*, That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

28. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in the state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. *And be it enacted*, That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. *And be it enacted*, That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

By the House of delegates, 14th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 28th day of February 1826 Read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor, [L.S.]

May 26—tw.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Gazette, May 31.

IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

By the fast sailing schooner Ella, Capt. Sayward, arrived last evening in 15 days from Laguayra, we have letters and Gazettes, also Commercial advices to the 15th of May inclusive—Mr. Henry Ellicot of Baltimore, came passenger.—This schooner made the passage out and home, load back, in *forty nine* days. We hear with pleasure that the Ella makes a good voyage, and a quick one. Left the brig James Coulter for Philadelphia, in which vessel Commodore Daniels expects to come passenger.

Venezuela is in an unsettled state, owing to a revolt of the division of the army under Generals Paez and Marino—which originated in an order issued by the Colombian government for General Paez to repair to Bogota, to answer certain allegations preferred against him—On this being made known to the army, of which he is the Commander in Chief for that province, they urged the General to resist—asserting that that district had been burthened with an over proportion of the public taxes, &c.—Paez having the whole military force at his command, and being popular with them, issued his Proclomation, announcing the independence of Venezuela—He was in Cumana, and was expected every day at Laguayra—The Governor at Porto Cabello declined joining the enterprize, and an officer of the army was put in his place—The Garrison of Laguayra followed the lead, say 200 men. In the mean time the rebels had levied a contribution on the city of Caracas of $50,000, to be paid forthwith, or they would come and collect it—They draw on the Custom House for present expenses.

It has always been a favourite maxim with Bolivar, that the states governments of Colombia should be completely amalgamated in that of the general Government, and as this opinion has been formed from a perfect knowledge of the nature of the confederacies, it is not likely it will be quietly relinquished in consequence of the revolt of General Paez.—The early arrival of Bolivar in the Republic will be looked for with intense anxiety by the friends of order; and it is deeply to be lamented that after all the toils and dangers which he has encountered in the cause of liberty, any circumstance should occur to mar the happiness of his return.

General Paez, has committed an act of indiscretion which years of repentance cannot eradicate, and however specious the pretexts which gave rise to the declaration, leading the revolution stamps him a traitor to his country. If he felt aggrieved the laws of the land, which he had sworn to defend, were open to his protection, and as a good citizen and a man of honor he was bound calmly to await the decision which would have restored him to rank or preferment.—As it is he has taken the law into his own hands, and aided the machinations of an invidious cabal, which has endeavoured, for years past, to render the name of freedom odious to the people, and which availing itself of the pecuniary embarrassments of the treasury, hopes, by seperating the interests of the provinces, to strike a fatal blow at the liberties of the Republic. At the close of our revolution, a dark, designing hypocrite nearly succeeded in persuading the army to turn their swords against the country they had liberated, and an exhausted treasury was the favourable theme which gave strength to the arguments of the apostate; but the genius of WASHINGTON triumphed, and the country was saved. Providence, as if to make the parallel between the two characters complete, has permitted the germs of civil war to take root in the new Republic, that the genius of BOLIVAR, may crush them in the bud.

Confirmation of the Revolution in Venezuela.—By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Charleston, in 17 days from Curacoa, we learn that a few days previous to her sailing, the government schr of Curacoa, arrived from Laguira with letters from the Dutch Consul of that place, informing that a counter revolution had commenced at Valencia, under General Paez. Several of the principal inhabitants of that city had been killed.—Gen. P. had collected an army of two or three thousand men, and was on his march to Caracas, to bring that city into his measures. His object is to separate that part of the republic which was the Intendency of Venezuela, from the other two and adopt the district government. Such was the consternation at Laguira and Puerto Cabello that all vessels having provisions on board were prohibited from leaving port and that these ports were to be exempted free from duties for six months. The Dutch Consul requested the Governor of Curacoa to despatch immediately to the above mentioned place a sloop of war to protect the foreign merchants and other property, and to receive him on board. Five days after the reception of the letters, a sloop of war was accordingly sent to Puerto Cabello, and the next day another sloop of war to protect foreign merchants, and all goods committed to the commander of the vessel for safe keeping.—*Even. Post.*

From the Baltimore Gazette, June 2.

AFRICA—INTERESTING.

Our Norfolk Correspondent informs, that the ship Indian Chief, which sailed from that port about the last of February, with a number of coloured emigrants for the American Colony at Cape Messurado, arrived there on Tuesday, having completed her voyage in the short space of three months. We regret to state that Captain Cochran, who went out master of the Indian Chief, died on the homeward passage. The Colony is represented to be in a thriving way, and the people generally healthy and contented. We have seen a number of letters from the Colonists to the Agent here, in which the writers speak of their situation and prospects with enthusiasm; nor are they wanting in animated though untutored expressions of gratitude to the Society and its Agents. The following is an extract of one of these letters, from a person of some note among them:—

"You asked me to tell you how trade was carried on here. My dear sir you can form no idea of the number of vessels which touch here almost daily, and all make some trade. No vessels from south of Baltimore come here, but a great number from the north. The Union, of Portland, sailed from here some time past, with a full cargo of camwood and ivory, all of which was put on board by our citizens in about five weeks. Since she left here, a trading company has been formed, called 'The Virginia Trading Company.' We wish to encourage a regular trading vessel from Virginia. The time to come would be October.

* * * *

To conclude, I have only to say, that numerous blessings are invoked on the heads of those who have done so much for placing us in a situation where we enjoy so many comforts, and where, if it is not our own faults, we may be as happy as any people on earth."

CAPTURE OF SLAVE SHIPS.—Doctor Woodside, a passenger in the Indian Chief, communicates the following highly interesting particulars respecting the capture of several slave vessels. A few more active men, as captains Chase and Cottrell, on the coast of Africa, might soon put an end to the disgraceful trafic, which would be the means of suppressing the petty wars carried on by the African chiefs, for the sake of the money received from foreigners by the sale of prisoners.

Dr. Woodside states, that, advices having been received by the Governor of Messurado that two or three Spanish vessels were at *Trade Town*, about 90 miles to the leeward of Messurado, in the business of trading with and trepanning the natives, made application to captain Chase, of the Colombian schr. La Jacinta, to proceed thither, promising him at the same time the assistance of from 30 to 40 of the American colonists, who had volunteered themselves for the purpose, and endeavour if possible, to defeat their plans. Captain Chase, accordingly, proceeded down, and on his arrival, on the 14th April, found there the Colombian brig Vencedor, capt. Cottrell, who had captured a Spanish brig, and with the assistance of the Jacinta, afterwards took two Spanish schooners, all of which were engaged with a party of negroes from the shore, in making arrangements for taking off about 400 blacks, as slaves. The Jacinta effected a landing of captain Chase, with a party of men, in doing which, however, three of her boats out of five got swamped, but the native traders, headed by the Spaniards, resisted them with all their force, in doing which some of the Jacinta's men got wounded by musket shots. The native traders had been sufficiently active to move their slaves into the interior, with the exception of fifty-five, which were surrendered by the king of that section of the country, but not untill his town, consisting of about 150 houses, had been burned, and it was to save himself and his other possessions from further devastation that he was probably induced to make the surrender which he did. The prisoners and prizes were taken by their captains to cape Messurado, where the latter were lying when the Indian Chief left. The 55 slaves were taken care of by the Rev. Mr. Ashmun.

The Colonists who went out in the Indian Chief, were all left in good health, with the exception of one named Freeman, who had died. Doctor J. W. Peco the Agent of the United States was left sick, The Rev. Mr. Ashmun was well, and the Colonists generally so. Mr. Force, Printer, from Boston, had died, after having published only a few papers.—Dr. Woodside is the bearer of despatches for Government.

FISHERMEN TAKEN.

Boston, May 30.

We learn from the Eastport Sentinel that the commander of the British Government brig *Dotterel*, has renewed his depredations on the fishing craft in the Bay of Fundy. On the 15th, the schooner Hammond, Tutherley, of Portsmouth, N. H. with about 120 qtls. fish on board, was captured on Sandy Cove fishing ground, which is about 2 leagues from the shore, by a boat belonging to the above brig. Three other vessels were in company at the time but made their escape, from one of whom the information is obtained. The informant adds that several shot were fired at him and came very near killing one or two of his men. He supposes that several other vessels were taken at the time, as a number were at anchor on another part of the ground. When to this renewed molestation of our fishermen, we add the recent case of impressment, on the African coast, both the acts of British officers, we confess they present some indication of a systematic repetition of those outrages on our national rights, which forced this country into a war of reprisals for the protection of those rights; and to which dernier resort it may be again driven, unless these acts be officially disavowed, and measures be taken to prevent the occurrence hereafter of like depredations. In the mean time one of our sloops of war stationed in the Bay of Fundy, or in that vicinity, might prove a salutary check to that thirst for naval renown, which has led a British sloop of war to show fight to an American fishing smack.

Maple Sugar.—We copy the following from the "Pioneer," a paper lately established at Wellsborough, Tioga County, on the northern boundary of Pensylvania, adjoining to the state of New York.

"There was this season extracted and manufactured from the Forrest tree, 36,000 lbs of this useful and wholesome article; besides 1700 gallons of Molasses, in a new but flourishing settlement in Liberty township, Tioga county, comprising in the whole about ninety families, and occupying a little circle of not more than five miles in extent. The average price of Sugar is 8 cents per pound and of Molasses 50 cents per gallon; thus bringing into circulation in this little district, $3730, and done in the space of about six weeks. Those who read will judge of the importance of this article.

JOHN COCHRAN.

Liberty Township, May 16, 1826."

CONGRESS.—From a review of the proceedings of the late session of Congress, in the National Journal, we copy the following paragraphs:

It is well known to all who are conversant with legislative history, that the first *four* weeks of the Session are usually occupied in the maturing, in Committees, of measures which are to be subsequently acted on in the two Houses. In this incipient stage of the session, the Judicial Bill, the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, the bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes, the amendments proposed in the constitution of the United States, the Bankrupt Bill, and other bills of great general and local interest were digested and prepared. The bills we have specified, with the subject of the mission to Panama, constituted the important business of the session. Let us see with what efficiency legislative action has been brought to bear upon them. On the 4th of January the discussion on the Judicial bill commenced, and on the 26th it passed the House, occupying, with the time consumed in discussion the amendment of the Senate, about *five* weeks of the attention of the House. The bill was succeeded by the discussion of the proposition of Mr. M'Duffie to amend the Constitution, which consumed the next *seven* weeks of the session. The discussion of the amendment to the report of the Committee on foreign relations relative to the mission to Panama followed in its order, and to this debate *four* weeks were devoted. When this question was decided, the claims of the Revolutionary officers were brought before a House irritated by previous collisions of opinion, fatigued with discussion, and indisposed to act harmoniously on any subject: they were disposed of in about *two* weeks; and a resolution having passed fixing on the 22d of May for the adjournment of Congress, the House had only two weeks left to act on all the variety of business which had been excluded by the all monopolizing measures which we have specified.

It thus appears that *five* weeks were spent in discussing the Judicial Bill in the House of Representatives, which bill was afterwards *indefinitely postponed:—seven* weeks were devoted to the debate on the Constitutional amendments, from the further consideration of which the Select *Committee was ultimately discharged, without coming to any result:—four* weeks were occupied in disputation on the restrictive amendment of the resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the mission to Panama, which was finally rejected, and the appropriation bill passed without reference to any resolutions:—*two* weeks were allowed to the claims of the revolutionary officers, which were *laid on the table:*—so that *eighteen* weeks out of the *twenty-four* weeks, comprising the session, have been monopolized in the discussion of questions which have produced no efficient result, or in other words, in abortive legislation.

Alexandria, D. C. May 30.

Diabolical.—We hear a variety of reports of a most shocking rape, committed, a few days since, within 8 or 12 miles of of this place in Virginia, upon a decent female; by four ruffians (with white skins over black hearts,) whose names are now only withheld because of the necessity of ascertaining the fact correctly. The least objectional account we have of the matter is shocking in the extreme.

One of them, however, perhaps dreading the force of the law, has since committed suicide by drowning himself in very shallow water. Another is still roving the streets of our town with the most perfect freedom; nor have we heard that any measures have been taken for an investigation of the matter.—*Herald.*



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

Friday, June 9, 1826.

"Civis" will appear next week.

At the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society of Kent county, which took place in this town on the 31st ult. the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the direction of said Society, for one year:—

Major James Bowers, President.
Dr. Edward Scott, *Wm. Harroll, esq.*, *Capt. Thos. B. Hynson*, } Vice-Presidents.

Managers.

Rev. Wm Jackson,	*P. Wethered*,
Edward Anderson,	*James Boon*,
Richard Ringgold,	*Thomas Miller*,
John Constable,	*Wm. B. Wilmer*,
John H. Knowland,	*Alex. W. Ringgold*,
Samuel G. Osborn,	*Francis Lamb.*

Dr. P. Wroth, Treasurer,
J. B. Eccleston, Secretary.

Camp Meeting.—The Schooner Surprise, Capt. Robert Constable, will leave here on Saturday morning early for Centreville Camp Meeting, and return on Sunday night after preaching—And again on Monday she will return to camp and await the conclusion of the meeting. Passage to or from 25 cts.

The western papers state, that the trial of *Beauchamp*, for the murder of Col Sharp, closed at Frankfort on the 19th ult. The jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. His wife, who was also put on trial as an accomplice, was acquitted. On Beauchamp being brought out to receive the sentence of the court, his lawyers offered an act of the legislature of the 12th January, 1825, which contains a clause repealing punishment for murder in that State, by a construction of their best Judges. To remedy this defect, an immediate call of the legislature was talked of, but Judge Davidge thought proper to give justice her due by passing sentence of death upon the culprit, and appointing the time of his execution on the 7th July next. It seems there is no appeal from the decision of Judge Davidge.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell.—Having understood early in the spring that the legislature of Maryland had passed an act to establish public schools in this state, with a proviso that the same should not become the law of the land unless, and until, it should be ratified or approved by a majority of the voters of the several counties, I anxiously awaited the publication of the acts; and when it appeared I not only read it with avidity, but with a determination to deliberate upon it with candour and impartiality—that task I have performed, and am convinced that every man who has a proper regard for republican institutions and the rights of republicans, should put his *veto* upon it at the next October election. I have intended to make my reasons public, but attendance to my avocation has prevented me; however, when I may have a sufficient respite, I still cherish the hope of redeeming my promise, in my usual dull and uninteresting manner, (nothwithstanding some editors of newspapers have thought proper to recommend *indirectly*, its adoption to the people,) because I conceive it to be a system fraught with consequences to be deprecated by every freeman; a system inexplicit, inexpedient, and despotic; some of the features of which are more offensive than even the blue laws of Connecticut.

Cato.

REMARKS.

We have given *Cato* a place in our columns, not because we agree with him in opinion, but because every man has a right to express his sentiments. We do not conceive that the law in question is despotic, neither do we think that it partakes of the nature of the Blue Laws of Connecticut, though the phraseology may be obscure in some parts; nor is it to be expected that a great public measure of this kind can be perfect in the begining; it is not advisable, therefore, to destroy the whole on account of a few imperfections which can in future be remedied and the system made to harmonize with the genius of the people of this state.

Missolonghi.—It will be recollected says the National Advocate, that the last accounts from Greece given in this paper, were from official statements dated at Zante on the 27th March, and Corfu of the 21st, and Trieste of the 3d of April, and that those statements asserted positively that Missolonghi still held out.—We at the time expressed our doubts of the correctness of the statements in other papers received by the same arrival, which asserted that Missolonghi had fallen on the 10th; but our brethren of the type gave them to the public without publishing the correct account. It now appears by the foreign news received by way of Boston, that we were not mistaken in doubting the authenticity of that intelligence, which detailed the fall of Missolonghi, and that the official account we gave on the 20th May was correct. The city has not yet passed into the possession of the Turks, and we hope that ere long some definite arrangement may be made between England and Russia, by which the independence of that fine country may be placed on a respectable footing. A crisis in the affairs of Greece is fast approaching. This desultory warfare cannot last long. The Turks are nearly exhausted, and the Greeks themselves are suffering much. The friendly interposition of England in that quarter of the world would soon place them beyond the influence of their hard masters; but the jealousies of the continental monarchs have been the greatest misfortune to the cause of Greece, and prevented the expression of all the liberal minded people of Europe from manifesting itself in their favour. We shall hope for a speedy termination of this disasterous state of things.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fourth annual Report of the Female Bible Society of Chestertown and Kent County.

The Board of Managers of the Female Bible Society of Chestertown and Kent County, congratulate the members on the return of another anniversary. The Managers would first return their thanks to Almighty God, for the approbation he continues to exhibit towards the Bible cause throughout the world. God has been merciful to the nations, and as a proof of it, we may instance the fact, that his ways are made known upon earth, his saving health, in a greator or less degree, among all people. Most of the national institutions of the old world, are proceeding with their accustomed exertions and success, to disseminate the light of God's truth, among those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death. And our brethren in the new governments of this western continent, by enlisting under the banner of the word of God, begin to manifest their gratitude to that gracious Providence, which hath made them free from foreign subjugation. Among these main branches of that tree of life, which is now extending its arms, and overspreading the earth with its salutary shade, we are permitted to rank that noble Institution, with which our Society, as an humble auxiliary, is connected.

The American Bible Society, established in these United States, continues its noble career of usefulness. The uniform wisdom and prudence with which its affairs have been managed, have well nigh silenced, if not subdued its adversaries. Scarcely a spock of War appears above the horizon. Indifference is an enemy much more to be dreaded than opposition. The Society with which we are immediately connected, has, during the past year, enjoyed at least its ordinary prosperity, for which we have cause of thankfulness to the author of all our blessings. The receipts into the Treasury have amounted to $215—a sum greater than has been received in any year since our society was organized. Of this amount your managers have determined to transmit to the Parent Society, $110 as a donation; $30 to constitute the Rev. Jacob Moore, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this district, a life member of the American Bible Society, and $60 for the purchase of books to be distributed in this county. Of the Bibles in the depository, there have been sold during the past year 28; given away 25,—of Testaments 11 have been sold, and 18 given away. Though this number is small, yet having been principally distributed in remote parts of the county, where, in many instances, the messenger of the B. S. had never before visited, your managers derive from it ground of encouragement. It proves that among their number in different parts of the county, increased zeal and interest in the cause of the Society, have produced considerable efforts to spread the word of life. Those efforts they trust will continue to be exerted, to ascertain with greater accuracy, the number of families destitute of the Bible, which they fear is still great. If your managers thought there was a prospect of success they would, after the example of several districts of our country, resolve that every destitute family within the sphere of their operations, should be furnished with a copy of the Bible. We hope such an increase of [illegible] such an increase of zealous members may be exhibited, as will soon enable us to undertake and to carry into effect this design until which, we should never think we have done enough for the spiritual welfare of our neighbours, who are perishing for lack of knowledge. The managers would earnestly recommend the cause of their society to the christian liberality of their friends in every part of the County: they ask the continued co-operation and prayers of Christians in all their labours of love; and above all they implore God, the author of every good and perfect gift, to bless their public efforts in his own cause;—a cause which will ultimately prevail, for it is surely declared, that the knowledge of the Lord shall overspread the Earth, as the waters cover the Sea.

The Managers of the F. B. S. take this opportunity to inform the public that their Depository has been removed to the store of Mr. John H. Kennard, where a constant supply of Bibles and Testaments will be kept at very moderate prices.

EASTON, June 3.

LOOK UNDER YOUR COUNTERS.

On Tuesday evening last, the store of Mr. William H. Groome, in this town, was robbed of two money drawers with their contents—It appears the thief entered the store by a back window, about sunset, and secreted himself under the counter, behind some barrels, the clerks being engaged at the front of the store taking in goods, and lay there very quietly until about nine o'clock at night, when the store was closed, and the clerks went out—about an hour afterwards they returned and discovered that the theft had been committed; one of the clerks immediately suspected a chimney sweep whom he had seen lurking the evening before, at the back of the store, and informed our indefatigable police officer, Gaskins, of the circumstance, who, in less than two hours, had the thief, money and drawers in his possession; part of the money was discovered in the negro's bed, and the remainder buried in the garden.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Thos. Smith, Mr. Daniel Collins to Miss Mary Ann Miller, all of Kent County.

On Thursday evening last by the same Mr. Samuel L. Sappington to Miss Mary Cahal, of Queen Anne's County.

On Tuesday last in this place by the Rev. William Jackson, Mr. Joseph Goldsmith to Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, all of Kent County.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the Court House, in Chestertown, on Friday the 16th inst. when they will vacate the appointments of all persons who do not give Bond with ample security, on or before that day. All persons having business with the Court are requested to attend.

By order,
JOSEPH N. GORDON, clk.
June 9.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *June 6, 1826.*

On application of Anna M. McClean and Unit. Chandler, Administrators of William McLean, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That they give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of June, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 6th day of Dec. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th, of June, 1826.

ANNA M. McCLEAN,
UNIT CHANDLER,
Adm'tors of Wm. McClean, dec'd.
Chestertown, June, 9.

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers or to J. E. Barroll, Esq. into whose hands the accounts will be placed for collection.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent county Court, to me directed, against George Meginnis, at the suit of O. Neal Rolph, use of James Collins, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 24th inst. in Georgetown Cross Roads, at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning, negroes Dareus, Delia, Frisby, Harriet and Samuel, seized and taken as the property of said George Meginnis, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, June 9, 1826.

Was lost, a penknife having J. Doyle engraved on it, whoever will return it to this office will be liberally rewarded.

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character; and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf

TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each, well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, E. S of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.
June 9. tf.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas to me directed from Kent county Court, against John Hudson, at the suits of John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, James Welch use of David Semans, the state of Maryland use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Woodall, William Howard use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell and Miller, George Briscoe and Thomas Bevins, and Charles Groome use of Hannah Atkinson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 8th of July next at three o'clock P. M. at Capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown,

One negro woman ELIZABETH, aged about 24 years, one negro boy HENRY, aged about 22 years, 25 hogs, 6 horses, one gig, and all that part of A TRACT OF LAND, called "Reyner's Adventure," containing about 226 ACRES and 3-4 more or less, and also, all that part of a Tract or parcel of Land, conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and P. Cooper jr. to the said Hudson, on the 5th November, 1812, containing 16 1-2 acres more or less, also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, conveyed by James Welch to said Hudson, on the 7th April, 1817.—Levied on, as the property of the said John Hudson, and will be sold to satisfy said executions.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.
June 9.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the holder of two Tickets or two Shares is *certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE!*

GRAND
State Lottery
OF MARYLAND,

The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY in the City of Baltimore, on
WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY.
HIGHEST PRIZE
30,000 Dollars!
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize	$30,000	is	30,000 Dollars.
1	10,000		10,000 Dollars.
2	5,000		10,000 Dollars.
10	1,000		10,000 Dollars.
10	500		5,000 Dollars.
30	100		3,000 Dollars.
50	50		2,500 Dollars.
200	20		4,000 Dollars.
250	10		2,500 Dollars.
500	6		3,000 Dollars.
20,000	4		80,000 Dollars.

21,054 Prizes, amounting 160,000 Dollars.

☞ Not One Blank to a Prize—All payable in CASH, which *as usual at* CONINE'S OFFICE, can be had *the moment they are drawn.*

Whole Tickets	$5.00	Quarters	$1. 25
Halves	2 50	Eights	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the great and magnificient Capital Prize of
100,000 *DOLLARS*
in the Grand State Lottery a few weeks ago, was sold in Shares, (Half and two Quarters) ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and *where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, June 9 BALTIMORE.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from Kent county Court, against John Hudson, at the suits of John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, James Welch use of David Semans, the state of Maryland use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Woodall, William Howard use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell and Miller, George Briscoe and Thomas Bevins, and Charles Groome use of Hannah Atkinson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 8th of July next at three o'clock P. M. at Capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown,

One negro woman ELIZABETH, aged about 24 years, one negro boy HENRY, aged about 22 years, 25 hogs, 6 horses, one gig, and all that part of A TRACT OF LAND, called "Reyner's Adventure," containing about 226 ACRES and 3-4 more or less, and also, all that part of a Tract or parcel of Land, conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and P. Cooper jr. to the said Hudson, on the 5th November, 1812, containing 16 1-2 acres more or less, also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, conveyed by James Welch to said Hudson, on the 7th April, 1817.—Levied on, as the property of the said John Hudson, and will be sold to satisfy said executions.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.
June 9.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed against John Crew, at suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith, and Jacob Sommers, will be sold at public sale on Saturday, the 24th instant, at the residence of the said John Crew, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, all the right title and interest of the said Crew, in and to, one negro man called Ben, one negro called Rachel, one negro man called Jim, one negro woman called Jinney, one yoke of oxen and cart, two head of horses, two head of Cattle, and one gun, seized and taken as the property of the said John Crew, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of Vend. Exps and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE Sh'ff
Sheriff's Office, June 9.

To the Citizens of Kent county.

THE undersigned having been appointed a committee for the purpose of adopting measures to suppress the evil practice of electioneering by treating, deem it right and proper to submit the subject to the consideration of the citizens of Kent County generally, and they therefore beg leave to request a meeting of the citizens of said County, to be held at the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., to devise some plan for preventing the continuance of a practice which is contrary to morality, religion and the principles of good government.

THOMAS WILLSON,
Eastern Neck.
JOHN CONSTABLE,
EDWARD ANDERSON,
NICHOLAS SMITH,
WM. R. DURDING,
JOHN. B. ECCESTON.
June 2

SUMMER GOODS.

JOHN H. KENNARD

Has just received from Philadelphia an assortment of

Cheap Goods,

Carefully selected from late arrivals, which will be sold on the lowest possible terms, for Cash or County Produce. His friends and the public will confer a favour by giving him a call.

Chestertown, June 2.

TAKE NOTICE.

NECESSITY, compels me to place into an officers hands for collection, the claims due me, unless paid to J. E. Barroll, Esq., my agent, or myself, on or before the 1st day of July next—all those indebted to me will therefore, if they please, prevent this measure by making payment as aforesaid.

THOMAS PEACOCK.
Kent County, June 2.

Wheat Cradles,

AND

Scythe Blades.

THE Subscriber can furnish any quantity of wheat Cradles with the blades—the Cradles are made in the vicinity of this place, of the best materials, and by a workman inferior to none in the State. Persons who want will please call and examine the same.

J. W. WALKER.
Chestertown, June 2.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale at the Market House in Chestertown, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning, a Horse and Sulkey, seized and taken as the property of Arthur T. Jones, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the Taxes and fees due from him the last year, and the costs thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE,
Shff. and Collector.
Sheriff's office, June 2.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *May, 30, 1826.*

On application of Susan Etherington, Administratrix of Bartholomew Etherington, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of May, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1826.

SUSAN ETHERINGTON.
Adm'trix of Bartholemew Etherington
June 2.

A splended distribution of

Prizes as usual, took place at CONINE'S OFFICES, in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY or MARYLAND, drawn on the 10 of MAY, both the Capitals of 25,000 and 10,000, were sold in shares of three quarters and two eights each, one Quarter of the $25,000 to an industrious inhabitant of Baltimore, and the other parts to deserving individuals in the country. The whole of the $10,000 prize was likewise sold to adventurers in the country, the CASH for the most part of which has already been advanced, and for the remainder, the Cash can be had on a presentation to W. C. CONINE, who has now the pleasure to present to his friends and patrons, the 7th Scheme, hoping at the same time that a continuation of good look will attend all those who give his offices the preference in pursuit of wealth.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND, 7th CLASS.

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 12th of July and will be completed in ONE DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$30,000.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
2 prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
10 prizes of	1,000		10,000
10 prizes of	500		5,000
30 prizes of	100		3,000
50 prizes of	50		2,500
200 prizes of	20		4,000
250 prizes of	10		2,500
500 prizes of	6		3,000
20,000 prizes of	4		80,000

21,054 Prizes } 40,000 Tickets, $160,000
18,946 Blanks } 2,108 more prizes than blanks.

Prizes payable in CASH sixty days after the completion of the Lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction, but can be had the moment they are drawn at Conine's offices.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel, will be put the prizes above the denominations of of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 each will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $30,000, that is to say, if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme, will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize.

The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
N. F. WILLIAMS,
WM. R. STUART, } Commissioners.

PRESENT RATE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths	62 1-2

Those who prefer paying only the difference between the price of any certain number of Tickets or Shares equally odd and even Numbers, and what they of necessity must draw, to advancing the entire value of the Tickets, can have certificates accordingly. In which case there will be to pay on two whole Tickets, odd and even, $6 60.—6 Tickets, $19 80.—10 do. $33 00, and for greater numbers, and shares proportionately.

☞ For the greatest variety of Lucky numbers, Odd and Even, adventurers in the Country are respectfully invited to address or send their commands to

CONINE'S
Ever true Homes of Fortune,

No. 32 Market st. a few doors above the centre market, and Agency, No. 217 Market street, next door to the corner of Liberty street, Baltimore, and No. 3 South 3d street, Philadelphia.

Where Prizes of 40,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000's, &c. &c. &c. have been obtained, in all amounting to nearly

1,000,000 DOLLARS.

☞ The "Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Offices, will be forwarded, gratis to all those who make their investments at Conine's Offices, and will contain the drawing of the above Lottery at large.

Orders from all parts of the Union (post paid) covering the requisite sums in cash or prizes, will meet with attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore or Philadelphia. June 2.



POETICAL.

CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT.

The day was dark the market dull,
The 'Change was thin. *Gazettes* were full,
And half the town was *breaking;*
The *Counter-sign* of *Cash* was "*Stop!*"
Bankers and *Bankrupts* shut up shop,
And honest hearts were aching.

When near the *Bench*, my fancy 'spied
A faded form, with hasty stride,
Beneath grief's burthen stooping,
Her name was *Credit*, and she said,
Her father, *Trade*, was lately *dead*,
Her mother, *Commerce* drooping.

The smile that she was wont to wear,
Was wither'd by the hand of care,
Her eyes had lost their lustre;
Her character was gone, she said,
For basely she had been betray'd,
And nobody would trust her.

That honest *Industry* had tried
To gain fair *Credit* for his bride,
And found the lady willing,
But ah! a *Fortune hunter* came,
And SPECULATION was his name,
A *Rake* not *worth a shilling*.

The villian was on mischief bent,
He gain'd both Dad and Mam's consent,
And then poor *Credit* smarted;
He filch'd her fortune and her fame—
He fix'd a *blot* upon her *name*,
And left her broken hearted.

When thus poor *Credit* seem'd to sigh,
Her cousin, *Confidence*, came by,
(Me thinks he must be clever;)
For, when he whisper'd in her ear,
She check'd the sigh, she dried the tear,
And smiled as sweet as ever!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER
TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter IX.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

The great Dr. Buchan says, "The first thing to be given to a child after it is born is the breast; and, on no account, syrups, castor oil, or medicine. A woman's suck is nature's provision for the infant; no art can afford a substitute: deprived of it, the infant generally perishes. In the period of infancy," he adds, "the foundation of a good or a bad constitution is generally laid: and a mother who relinquishes her child to the care of hirelings, hardly deserves the name of mother. A child, by being brought up under its mother's eye, not only secures her affection, but may reap all the advantages of a parent's care, even though it be sucked by another. How can she be better employed than in superintending her nursery? It is her province not only to form the body, but also to give the mind a right bias. Be assured, a mother generally has it in her power to make him either healthy or feeble, either useful in life, or the pest of society. Search nature throughout, and we cannot find a parallel to a mother resigning to a proxy the nursing of her child! Every other animal is the nurse of its own offspring. However, should the state of her health oblige her to employ another in this office, let it be done under her own eye. If there be plenty of suck, the child will require no other food for three or four months; but after this time, give it once or twice a day milk and water pap, light broth with bread in it, with such like; and keep a crust of bread constantly in its hand: it promotes the cutting of teeth, and affords excellent nourishment where allowed. Let it be fed four or five times a day, but not oftener; and on no account sweeten the food; it weakens the stomach, and makes the child eat more than is right. No butter, nor spoonfuls of wine or punch, but every thing light and simple. Keep them as much as possible in the open air, danced and animated, and talked to, not kept mopingly nor stupidly in the nurse's arms. Put them early to the use of their limbs, leading them about by the hand. When they cry, endeavour to discover, that you may remedy the cause. When they get ill, apply at once for medical skill. Let the nursery be the largest and best aired room in the house. No cradles nor rocking, and let the child sleep quite cool.—Plunge them every morning into cold water, not giving more than one immersion; and dry them quickly. What a lovely object," says the same writer, "is a little baby just emerged from the cold water! After he has been dressed, his head resting on his mother's bosom, closing his pretty eyes to sleep with all the sweet calm of a cherub; his frame braced and vigorous; his little hands spread open with health, and his countenance blooming, placid, and lovely!"

The cries of infants are constantly excited by causes concealed from our observation. They are handled too roughly; or something is rubbing against their tender skin; or they are snatched up suddenly, and their arms hurt; or a pin perhaps in the clothes of the servant who carries them may have scratched them. Their little feet or hands may pain them with cold; they may be hungry or sleepy, perhaps sick or in pain; and at all events, the cry should be always attended to.

The temper of a baby should be kept as placid and serene as possible: every thing that frets and tantalizes him should be carefully avoided. Indeed, his cries might be constantly prevented by not letting him see things improper for him to have. But if chance throws them in his way, *on no account* comply *merely* because he has cried for them. Even at this early age discipline must commence: his will *must be subdued*; and when he is old enough to walk and talk, the trouble both to himself and his mamma will be considerably lessened. Give me leave to ask a mother, Would she not correct her child for passion or self will at a more advanced age? Then why permit it in an infant? Why not nip it at once in the bud, before time and habit have strengthened it?

If you indulge a child with what he cries for, of course the next time he wants to gain his will, he naturally employs the clamour and screaming which he has hitherto found so successful.

In a fit of passion, a baby flings himself back in the nurse's arms, screams, kicks, and lifts up his little hand to strike her. Every one—the mother as well as all present perhaps—laughs. A prophetic spirit would probably whisper her rather to mourn, could she see the future effects which time would give to this passion in the enraged Lilliputian.—"O dear, what harm could this baby hand do?"—Not the least; but he exerted it to the utmost; and if the power of infant Hercules had been his, his nurse would have suffered in proportion. If something improper for him to have has been taken from him, or he wants to go out; or some matter or other occurs which crosses his will, instantly endeavour to change the tone of his little mind; run with him to a window, point out to him the trees the birds, the shrubs—any object which the landscape presents: shew him some pretty trinket or toy. But as you value his future temper and happiness, indulge him not in the object which had excited his passion. Be assured, that every time an evil temper is indulged, from the moment when at five or six months old, it begins to dawn in the infant breast, additional strength is added to it. And the mother who suffers her baby to scream and to fling his food in passion about the floor, without shewing by her looks and tone of voice evident marks of displeasure, may *call herself* an affectionate mother; but I call her a weak silly woman, wholly unacquainted with human nature.

Something or other should as constantly as possible be kept in a baby's hand; such as a stick of sealing wax, choral and bells, &c. It give the little mind something on which to exercise itself, and rescues it from stupid inanity: and the eagerness with which the baby seizes and plays with those things is often most injudiciously checked by ill humour or carelessness in the attendant; and the pretty babe is thus unnecessarily irritated and set to crying. Be assured, a baby's temper is much injured by the peevishness and ill-timed interference of the maid who carries it on her arm.

Never give an infant an article in play that requires watching: the attendant may forget to watch, and an accident may probably ensue.

When an infant is playing with something improper for it to have, its attendant will sometimes snatch away the article, and set the baby a screaming. This is unkind, as well as injudicious: let a substitute, equally amusing, be provided; and with a little management the exchange may be made without diminishing the smiles of the pretty babe. Sometimes a little puppy or kitten is given up for the amusement of an infant. There is a great degree of cruelty in this; independent of the claws of the kitten rendering it an improper object to be played with, the infant is continually, though unconsciously, inflicting torture on the helpless victim.

When an infant stretches forth its hand to grasp what is not proper for it to have, at once express by your looks your disapprobation. Words it cannot understand; but it well understands the tone of voice, and the expression of the countenance.—Let any one who doubts this look at an infant standing in its mother's lap, and gazing in her face: if she shake her head and frown, will he not lower his under lip, and whimper? if she laughs immediately he laughs also; and if she looks sad and grieved, anxiety and sorrow steal over his baby face; and I have frequently seen the sweet cherub take up his little frock to dry his mother's tears. All this proves how capable an infant is of understanding your disapprobation.

With the first dawn of reason, a mother should commence the discipline of her child. To subdue his will, to correct all fretfulness and impatience, and to indulge him in nothing that he passionately cries for, should be her most earnest effort.—And let her remember, that this discipline is perfectly consistent with the tenderest and most affectionate kindness.

"Discipline may be begun much sooner than it is generally supposed. The sympathies even of infants are quick, and powerfully affected by the manner, look, and tone of the voice of those about them. Something therefore may undoubtedly be done towards influencing the mind in the first two or three years of infancy," and it is inexcusable in a mother to neglect such a very important matter.

Can the beauty of truth, or the deformity of falsehood, be impressed on the mind of so young a child? Yes, truly! in a great degree it can. I have seen a pretty baby just beginning to speak, trotting about the garden; and on being asked, "who broke that fine geranium!" his answer was "The little bee, mamma." A sensible person might have said, "Alas sweet child, why are the first accents which pass those ruby lips allowed to be polluted by falsehood?"

Many persons who allow themselves to treat children, during their earliest years, merely as playthings, humouring their caprices, and sacrificing to present fancies their future welfare: when the charm of infancy is past, commence a system of restraint and severity, and display displeasure and irritability at the very defects of which they have themselves laid the foundation. "Then," Locke says, "parents wonder to taste the stream bitter, when they themselves have posioned the fountain."

I shall now for the present take leave of my interesting baby boy; but for his future improvement perhaps I may soon present his mamma with a small volume of selections from the best authors on the important work of education.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

AMERICAN LADIES.

Nothing can surpass the appearance of the American ladies, when they take their morning walk, from twelve to three in Broadway. The stranger will at once see that they have rejected the extravagant superfluities which appear in the London and Parisian fashions, and have only retained as much of those costumes as is becoming to the female form. This joined to their own just notions of dress, is what renders the New York ladies so elegant in their attire. The way they wear their Leghorn hats deserves a remark or two. With us, the formal hand of the milliner binds down the brim to one fixed shape, and that none of the handsomest. The wearer is obliged to turn her head full 90 degrees before she can see who is standing by her side. But, in New York, the ladies have not the brim of the hat fettered with wire, or tape, or riband, but quite free and undulating; and, by applying the hand to it, they conceal or expose as much of the face as circumstances require. This hiding and exposing of the face by-the-bye, is certainly a dangerous movement and often fatal to the passing swain. I am convinced in my own mind, that many a determined and unsuspecting batchelor has been shot down by this sudden manœuvre, before he was aware he was within reach of the battery. The American ladies seem to have an abhorrence, and a just one too of wearing caps. When one considers for a moment, that women wear the hair long, which nature has given them both for an ornament and to keep the head warm, one is apt to wonder, by what perversions of good taste they can be induced to inclose it in a cap. A mob cap, a lace cap, a low cap, a high cap, a flat cap, a cap with ribbands dangling loose, a cap with ribbands tied under the chin, a peak cap, an angular cap, a round cap, and a pyramid cap!! How would Canova's Venus look in a mob cap? If there be any ornament to the head in wearing a cap, it must surely be a false ornament.—The American ladies are persuaded that the head can be ornamented without a cap. A rose bud or two, a woodbine, a sprig of eglantine look well in the braided hair: and if there be raven locks, a lily or a snow drop may be interwoven with effect.—*Eng. paper.*

Cannibalism.—A stout ferocious looking fellow, with muscular bandy legs, came in as I was conversing on the subject of cannibalism, and was pointed out to me as a celebrated marken an and man-eater. He had a most determined look. I made particular enquiries of him, and he gave me the following horrible details of cannibalism. He said that the young men were soft and their flesh watery: the most agreeable and delicate eating was that of a man whose hair had begun to turn grey. The Rajah of Tanah Jawa, one of the most powerful and independent Batta chiefs, if he does not eat human flesh every day, is afflicted with a pain in his stomach, and will eat nothing else. He orders one of his slaves (when no enemies can be procured, nor criminals for execution,) to go out to a distance, and kill a man now and then, which serves him for some time, the meat being cut into slices, put into joints of bamboo, and deposited in the earth for several days, which softens it. A Batta, when he goes to war, is always provided with salt and lime juice, which he carries in a small mat bag on his left side. The head of an enemy taken in war is immediately cut off: if the victim is warm, the blood is greedily drank by these savages, holding the head above their mouths.

Anderson's Mission to Sumatra.

HORRIBLE SUTTEE.

The following account of a horrible Suttee which took place at Santipore, about the last of December, is given in an extract of a letter from a person proceeding to the upper Provinces. The editor of the Hurkaru says, the account surpasses the generality of those disgraceful exhibitions in circumstances of barbarity:—

As I had availed myself of the night tide, I was at Chinsurah on Thursday morning, and on Friday before dawn I passed Sooksagur. On the evening of the same day, I reached Santipore, where I beheld a sight I had long desired to see, but a more horrible one I never witnessed. It was an immolation of a human creature, in the prime of life, with health and youth blooming in the countenance. I reached the spot only in time to see the fire lit, for the moment my boat was seen veering to the shore, the coward instigators hurried the woman away to the pile. In the act, however of leading her to the place, I saw from the boat, that she was hardly able to move. Two persons supported her by the arms, but before I got on shore, she was laid beside the corpse of her husband, and the fire had been applied.—When she began to feel the flames, I saw her attempting with her hands to throw off the wood they had piled over her, but this seemed to have been a signal with the inhuman wretches that surrounded her to heap more fuel upon her, and they shouted so loud crying "Hurree Bull," as to drown any shrieks however loud she might have have had strength enough to make. I was too much shocked to stay, but before I had receded ten paces, I was told that the unfortunate victim had escaped. I returned to the scene and beheld a sight that made me shudder, and the recollection of which sends a thrill of horror yet, thro' my body. The unfortunate woman had only succeeded in extricating herself from the wood and rolling down the pile; for the struggle and heat had nearly deprived her of life. She lay gasping for breath, her face and body exhibiting the most revolting spectacle imaginable. The respite, however, was of short duration, she was almost immediately shoved back by bambo poles, and log after log were heaped upon her afresh. The ruffians that did this, I could have swept away into the fire in the place of the woman, and I felt indignation enough (had I possessed the power) to doom every individual of the party to an hour's seat upon her coals. Hard hearted wretches that could thus stand and see the most helpless of the human race roasted to death! It well accords with the dastardly spirit of the Bengalese. Could I command the means, I would certainly try a prosecution against those who assisted either in helping to destroy the unfortunate victim or in preventing her escape."

"If this statement be correct" says the Hurkaru "which we have no reason to doubt, the unfortunate victim has been murdered by the savages who attended, and on whom the punishment, proposed by the relator, would scarcely be an adequate retribution. An inquiry ought surely to be instituted into the case with a view of bringing the murderers to justice. We sincerely hope that the government will soon find some effectual means of putting a stop to similar cruelty for ever, and trat their rupetition will no longer disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world. No one now believes, that the suppression of Suttees would excite any discontent among the natives; on the contrary, it is well known that the most enlightened amongst them, speak in no very measured terms, both of the practice and its permission."

RHEUMATISM.—Light infusions of Ginger, alone, taken twice or thrice a day, have been found by the French Physicians to be very efficacious in rheumatic affection. The pains at first are more acute, but are succeeded by copious perspirations which afford relief.

The following singular notice is copied from the Huntsville, Alabama, *Democrat.*—

Adam Payne is on his way to Nashville Tenn. and to Russelville, Ken. By the help of God, he will meet all his appointments in this month, as he expects never to pass this road any more."

War and love have various cares,
War sheds blood and love sheds tears,
War has swords, and love has darts,
War breaks heads, and love breaks hearts.

prepare to meet your God.

Huntsville, May 11, 1826.

Cheap Travelling.—The fare from Philadelphia to New York by the Exchange Line is reduced to two dollars.

From the Onandaga Journal.

Distressing Occurrence.—On the afternoon of the 17th ult. the house of Mr. John M'Kenzie of Lysander, in this county, took fire as is supposed from some chips which were burning near it, and the building with its contents was consumed before it was known to be on fire; (Mr. M'Kenzie and wife being absent) and what remains most horrible to relate, three children, confined in the house, fell a prey to the ravages of the devastating flame! No vestige of the helpless sufferers could be found, except the remnant of a scull, which was burned to a cinder! The eldest was about six years, and the youngest only fourteen months old.

[Will people never learn to be cautious how they confine their little ones, without protectors during their absence? The carelessness of the parents in the above, and all similar cases, deprives them of more than a moity of that sympathy which a feeling world would be eager to bestow, were they not thus culpable.—Little children should never be left in a house alone, and above all should not, be *surprisoned*, and thus subjected to any and every horrible death, which accident, in the absence of their natural protectors, may originate.]—*Balt. Patriot.*

FOR SALE,



THE Schr. rigged batteau SWAN, burden about ten tons, and said to carry seven cords of wood—she has two sliding gunter heels, and is admirably adapted to navigate shallow waters, as a lighter or tender to a larger vessel—fitted to sail or row, and will be sold on good terms.

4 to 5000 feet of Railing twelve feet long 1 1-2 inches thick.

Warranted FAMILY FLOUR.
Susquehanna Superfine do.
Corn Meal, and LIME.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN.

June 2.

Lumber for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand an assortment of

White pine Lumber

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or Country produce.

CHARLES STANLEY, Junior.

June 2.—3 w.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf; with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf.

Shingles and Clapboards.

THE Subscribers can deliver, at Chestertown, any quantity of Oak Shingles and Clapboards, at very reduced prices. For terms apply to

G. GARRETTSON, & Co.
Head of Chester, or
J. W. WALKER,

May 19. *Chestertown.*

RICHARD W. RINGGOLD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that having been admitted to the bar, he has opened an office in Princess street, Chestertown, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. William H. Barroll. He trusts that by strict attention to his professional duties, he will give ample satisfaction to those who may employ him to transact their business.

May 26.

WOOL CARDING.

THERE IS A FIRST RATE NEW

Carding Machine

Now in operation at my Mills, and will be attended by a person well acquainted with the business, so that those who may favour me with their custom, and have their Wool properly cleaned and prepared, (which is indispensably necessary,) may depend on having their work well done.

The price will be five cents per pound for passing once through, and seven cents for twice.

Payment may be made with Cash, Wool, Grain, Poultry, or any kind of produce, &c. at fair market prices, and to avoid keeping accounts, and the trouble of collecting small and scattered sums, payment will be expected in every case before the rolls are delivered.

WINBERT TSCHUDY.

May 26. Red Lyon Mills.

N. B.—Customers will be set across the river at M'Collester's Ferry, both coming to and returning from said Mills, free of charge.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *May 23, 1826.*

On application of Samuel W. Woodland, administrator of William Pryor, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty third day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, P. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d of May, 1826.

SAMUEL W. WOODLAND,
Adm'tor. of William Pryor, dec'd.

Chestertown, May 26.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1826. NO. 34.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis: The Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Fredericktown; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light Hagers Town: Maryland Advocate Cumberland; True American Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph; Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton, and Cambridge Chronicle; Bond of Union, Harford County.

By Order,

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT, to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That there shall be constituted and appointed by the Governor and Council, an officer to be known and distinguished as the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to digest and prepare a plan or plans for the public instruction of youth throughout the state, for the organization, improvement and management of such system as may be adopted, and of such revenues, as may, from time to time, be assigned and appropriated to the general objects of the institution; to prepare and report estimates and expenditures of the said revenues, to superintend the collection thereof; to apportion the funds; to perform such duties in relation thereto, as may by law be required of him; to give information to the legislature on all matters referred to him by either branch, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to execute all concerns in relation to the administration of his department; and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of the duties of his office.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the justices of the levy court in each of the several counties of this state, in the month of April, or at any special meeting for that purpose to be called, shall annually appoint nine of the inhabitants of their respective counties to be commissioners of primary schools for the said county; also a suitable number of discreet persons not exceeding eighteen, who, together with the commissioners, shall be inspectors of primary schools for the said county, which said commissioners and inspectors shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their places; and in case any of the said officers so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the same shall be supplied at the next meeting of the levy court.

4. *And be it enacted,* That each of the said officers, so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after his election or appointment as aforesaid, take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace, in the form following; that is to say, "I, —— ——, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner or inspector, as the case may be, of primary schools for the county, without favour or partiality," and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken, and subscribed as aforesaid, shall, without fee or reward, certify the same in writing, the day and year when the same oath be taken, and subscribe his name thereto; and then deliver such writing to the person taking such oath, who shall, within eight days thereafter transmit or deliver the same to the clerk of the county for which such officer so taking such oath, was elected or appointed, and if any such officer, so chosen or appointed, as aforesaid, shall not take and subscribe such oath as aforesaid, and transmit or deliver the same as aforesaid, within the time for that purpose limited as aforesaid, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve in such offices and if any person so chosen or appointed to such office as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve in such office, or shall serve therein before he shall have taken and subscribed such oath as aforesaid: then, and in every such case, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, by action of debt, the one moiety thereof to the use of the primary schools of the county for which such officer was chosen or appointed as aforesaid, and the other moiety thereof, with costs of suit, to the use of any person who shall prosecute for the same to effect.

5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or the major part of them, to divide their respective counties into a suitable and convenient number of school districts, and to alter and regulate the same as hereafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the commissioners or the primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school district in their respective counties, to describe and number the same, and to deliver the description and number thereof, in writing to the clerk of the county, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the county records, without fee or reward.

6. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement, and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided, however,* That no such alteration or change shall be made before the 1st day of April, or after the first day of June in each year, unless the trustees of the district, so to be altered or changed shall assent thereto.

7. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several constables in their respective counties to notify the different officers, to be appointed in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, having received notice from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the constables aforesaid.

8. *And be it enacted,* That whenever any school districts shall be formed in any county, by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing, describing such districts, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid by public advertisements, to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at least six days before the time of such meeting, and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting, in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district, having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any of them, at any time thereafter to renew such notice, and the inhabitants of such district, liable to pay taxes as aforesaid, shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice; and when so assembled in district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first, or any future legal district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorised and required to hold; to choose by ballot, one district clerk, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the trustees, to keep the records and proceedings of such meetings; also three trustees to manage the concerns of such district and one district collector; also to designate a scite for their school house; to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of such district, as they, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, shall deem sufficient to purchase a suitable site for the school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel books, stationary and appendages, and to repeal, alter, regulate and modify all such proceedings, or any part thereof, from time to time as occasion may require, *provided however,* That no alteration as to the site of a school house shall take place, but by consent of at least four commissioners of the county; and it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of such districts, or a majority of them, whenever they shall deem it necessary, to call a special meeting of the said inhabitants of such district, notice thereof being given as hereinafter provided, and no district meeting held as aforesaid shall be taken or deemed illegal for defect or want of due notice to any of the said inhabitants of such district, provided the omission to give such notice be not wilful and designed.

9. *And be it enacted,* That the clerk, trustees, and collector of each school district, shall hold their respective offices until the annual meeting of such district next following the time of their election and a new election shall have been made; and in case such offices, or any of them, shall be vacated by the death, refusal to serve, removal out of the district, or incapacity of any such officer; and such vacancy shall not be supplied by the district at a special or other district meeting within one month thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, to supply such vacancy by the appointment of any person residing in such district, and such appointment shall have the same effect to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by the district at any legal district meeting; and every person who shall be duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and shall refuse to serve therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the commissioners of primary schools, for the county in which such person shall reside; or in the name of any other person, before any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof; and such sum, when so recovered shall be paid to the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary school in such district; and every person, who being duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and having accepted thereof, or not declared his refusal to accept, shall neglect the performance of the duties of such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in manner aforesaid, and for the use aforesaid.

10. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each school district, to keep the records and proceedings of his district, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and whenever a special district meeting shall be called by the trustees of such district, it shall be the duty of such clerk to give notice as aforesaid of the time and place of such special district meeting, to the inhabitants of such district, at least ten days before such meeting shall be held; and when any district meeting shall be adjourned for a longer time than one month, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to give notice thereof in writing as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed for such meeting; and it shall be the further duty of such clerk, to give notice in like manner, of every meeting to be held in such district; and it shall be the duty of such district clerk, to keep and preserve all records, books, writings and papers, belonging to his office, and on the expiration of his time of service, to deliver the same to his successor in office, in the same manner as the county clerk is required by law to deliver all records, books and papers, belonging to his office, to his successor in office under the penalty of his official bond.

11. *And be it enacted,* That the collector in each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfactoin of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fees for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and duties, with respect to the school business of the district, as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county charges in which such district may be: *Provided,* that the said collector of the county charges may be eligible as the district collector.

12. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, or as soon as may be, to make a rate bill, or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill, a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as followeth: "County of ——, ss. to —— collector of the district in the county aforesaid, greeting, you are hereby required and commanded, to collect from each of the inhabitants of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant, to pay the amount of the monies by you collected into the hands of the trustees of said district, or some one of them, and take their or his receipt therefor; and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof, according to law. Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, A. D.

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And if the sum or sums, payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill, shall not be paid by him, or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid, to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person.

13. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose, to purchase a suitable scite for their school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to agree with and employ, all teachers to be employed in such district; *Provided,* That no teacher shall be employed by them, who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the inspectors of schools, as is hereinafter provided: and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid to pay the salaries of such teachers out of the monies which shall come into their hands from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid.

14. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district aforesaid, semi-annually on or before the first days of April and October in each year, to make and transmit to the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, a report specifying the length of time a school has been kept in such district; the amount of monies received by them; the mannner in which the same hath been expended by them, and as nearly as may be, the number of white children taught in such district, and the number of white children residing in such district, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive.

15. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools for each county, to apply for and receive from the treasurer of the W. Shore, all monies which shall be apportioned, and payable to their counties, as soon as may be, after the same shall be so apportioned and payable as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to apportion all monies which shall come into their hands for the use of the primary schools, as soon as may be after such monies shall be received by them, amongst the several school districts, lying within their counties which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act, according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen yeas as aforesaid, living in each such district; and all monies so to be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, shall be paid by them according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment; which monies so to be received by the trustees as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them in paying the salary of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose; *Provided,* That no monies apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, or at least two of them, shall have certified, in writing under their hands and delivered such certificate to the commissioners aforesaid, or some one of them substantially in the words following, viz: "We the trustees of the —— school district, within the county of —— do certify that a school hath been kept in said district for at least three months during the year last past, from the date hereof, by an instructor duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, and that all monies received during the said year, from the commissioners of primary schools have been faithfully applied in paying the salaries of such instructor; dated &c. ——, ——, ——, trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, to the trustees on their making and delivering to them a certificate, substantially in form following: "We —— —— —— the trustees of —— —— —— do hereby certify that all monies heretofore received from the commissioners of primary schools, have been faithfully applied according to the true intent and meaning of the act entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state; ——, ——, trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, and which shall remain in their hands unpaid for the space of one year thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustees to apply for, and make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, shall after the expiration of such year, be added to the monies next thereafter to be apportioned by them, and shall be apportioned and paid together with such monies as aforesaid; and in case any monies, which shall come into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary schools for their counties, shall not be apportioned by them as aforesaid, for the space of two years thereafter, by reason of the noncompliance of all the school districts in such county, with the provisions of this act, all such monies so remaining, not apportioned for the space of two years as aforesaid, shall be returned and paid by the commissioners to the treasurer and be apportioned and distributed by him, together with the other monies next thereafter to be apportioned and distributed by him in pursuance of this act

16. *And be it enacted,* That if any trustee appointed under this act, shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any monies shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, or unjustly apportioned by them, such trustee, signing such certificate or report, shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained, to the commissioners of the county in which such trustee shall be appointed or chosen, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, before any court of justice or any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof, in the name of the said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the costs of suit, shall be applied when recovered, to the use of the primary schools of such county.

17. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools, to be appointed under this act, to examine all persons, who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county for which such inspectors shall be chosen or appointed; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid to inquire, and so far as they shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform themselves as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form; and if they shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, they shall certify, in writing, under their hands, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by them as aforesaid, in form or substance following, viz:—'We, the undersigned, inspectors of primary schools for the district, number ——, in the county of ——, do certify, that we have examined ——, and do believe that he or she, as the case may be, is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under our hands, at ——, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and —— ——; Inspectors of Primary Schools.

18. And it shall and may be lawful for the inspectors of primary schools, to annul any such certificate so given by them, or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid: *Provided,* That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such teacher, at least three days before such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid: And further if any person shall be employed as a teacher by the trustees of any school district, who shall not have obtained such certificate, as aforesaid, from the inspectors of primary schools of the county in which such district shall be situated, or whose certificate, so having been obtained, shall have been annulled as aforesaid, such district shall forfeit, for the time such person shall be so employed, as aforesaid, all right and claim to any share of the monies which shall come into the hands of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, du ing such time.

19. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in pursuance of this act, quarterly, or oftener, if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools, as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

20. *And be it enacted,* That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties: *Provided,* That in the examination of teachers, and certifying their qualifications as aforesaid, or in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases, not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

21. *And be it enacted,* That the establishment and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore; *Provided,* That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

22. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state, on or before the first day of July in each year, to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of their county, embracing the same matters as shall be contained in the report of the trustees of school districts to the said commissioners.

and the clerks of the several counties shall on or before the first day of December, annually make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be annually, on or before the first Tuesday in January, to make a report to the legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

23. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law: and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts, for the use and benefit of their school, in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

24. *And be it enacted*, That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificient purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools, as is herein before provided.

25. *And be it enacted*, That the funds accruing under the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly, passed December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapters sixteen and ninety three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing a part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction: *Provided*, that no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, than as in such acts is provided, shall be applied to said unds

26. *And be it enacted*, That all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall, be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceeding census of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing to each of the clerks of the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. *And be it enacted*, That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

28. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in the state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. *And be it enacted*, That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. *And be it enacted*, That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

By the House of delegates, 14th day of February, 1826 Read and assented to. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 28th day of Februayr 1826 Read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.
JOSEPH KENT, Governor, [L.S.]
May 26—4w.

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighbourhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights, for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, and on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. And be it enacted, That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for, holding elections on the north side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighbourhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the 1st Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by the act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they hereby are required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorised and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety seven, appoint three persons in each of the said districts, residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to; Provided, That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled,

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 13th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

WM. KILTY, Clk.
JOSEPH KENT, Governor, [L.S.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Leeds, Capt. Stoddard, from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, have received London papers to the 27th of April, Shipping List of the 25th, London Price Current of the 25th, and Liverpool papers to the 29th.

A London paper states that the spring of 1826 "has been the flattest known in London for many years." Many of the best houses in the west end of the town remained late in April, unlet, in consequence of the pecuniary difficulties having reached all ranks.

A diplomatic dinner was given by Mr. Secretary Canning on the 24th of April. Mr. King was prevented from attending in consequence of indisposition. The Secretary of Legation of the United States was present.

His majesty has given £1000 for the relief of the suffering Manufacturers of Macclesfield.

The late Bishop of Durham, has left, by his will £24,000 to public charities, among which £500 to the B. & F. Bible Society.

The news of the peace in India, between the Company's troops and the Burmese, had not reached England. The London Gazette of the 26th, contains a mass of official documents of the operations and successes of Sir Archibald Campbell, and Commodore Sir James Brisbane, down to the 6th of December. There had been hard fighting and much blood shed, and the Burmese, in immense numbers, were driven from all points, routed and dispersed.

The papers are very barren of political news. The distresses among the commercial and manufacturing people, but especially among the latter, continued with unmitigated severity. A public meeting had been called in London, for the purpose of devising means by subscriptions, &c. to administer relief to the distressed manufacturers. The Lord Mayor was to take the Chair. In the mean time the sufferers, driven to madness, are guilty of many excesses, and we are informed by the Liverpool Advertiser of April 29th, that serious riots had taken place in the manufacturing districts.

At Blackburn, Accrington, and White Ash, the unemployed work people to the number of some thousands, goaded by their sufferings, have proceeded from factory to factory, and destroyed above 200 power looms. It became necessary to employ the military to stay their progress but only on one occasion have shots been fired. At Blackburn, the machinery in the power loom factory of Eccles & Co. was entirely destroyed. At Grimshaw Park, another factory was attacked and the power looms destroyed. Here shots were exchanged between the soldiers and the people, and two of the latter were wounded. Some of the soldiers were also hurt, but behaved with exemplary patience. There was no attempt to injure any thing but power looms. Similar outrages were committed at Clitherro, and Helmshore. At Rawenstall on the 26th 170 looms were destroyed.

The Liverpool Mercury remarks—"The extent of the distress is such, that we cannot too strongly entreat our townmen to come foward liberally for the relief of the sufferers. The *Blackburn Mail* states on the subject: "We hear the condition of the poor in this town becomes daily worse, from the increasing difficulty of obtaining employment, there appearing no change for the better in the trade of the town, or indeed any where in the manufacturing districts."—We hope Liverpool, which has escaped the intensity of the distress, will be foremost in the cause of humanity on this occasion. A generous example has already been set by our respected townsmen, Cropper, Benson & Co, who had offered a constribution of either rice or money for the relief of the distressed—and the former has been accepted with thankful acknowldgements, and contributions have also been made by several other of our townsmen."

MANCHESTER, April 27.—There has been several lives lost within twelve miles of this town, by the soldiers firing on the rioters, and a great deal of damage done to power looms. The people have today been walking through the town in droves, and there are so many out of employ, that disturbances may be expected here and in Bolton.

28th.—Several factories were attacked last night and some of them destroyed.

Another paper states that after the dragoons had left Blackburn, the people there attacked and nearly demolished the machinery of Mr. B. Eccles, in Darwen street, on which an express was sent for the Military to return. On Monday evening a mob of rioters, armed with pikes, entered Blackburn from Accrington, where it is said they had destroyed all the power looms in Syke's factory, and before the military could arrive they destroyed about 240 power looms in Eccle's factory. The riot act was read, and 5 of the rioters apprehended.

Such has been the scarcity of money, and depression of property in the town of Deal, in consequence of the late unhappy failures in that town, that, at a sale of several houses which were mortgaged to the bankers, and were recently brought to the hammer, no higher price than $62 could be obtained for two good dwellings! and one that cost £1200 erecting, sold for £184!

Lord Liverpool, in reply to a question put by Lord Grosvenor, announced the determination of the government to maintain a neutrality in the war between the Greeks and the Turks."

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Berlin on the 18th from St. Petersburgh, on his return to England.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the regiment of Smolensko, formed by Peter the First, to be called in future the regiment of Wellington, as a testimony of his esteem for his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

A meeting has lately been held in Liverpool, to petition parliament for the abolition of the West India Slavery. A paper remarks, that 'similar petions have been forwarded to parliament, in the present session, from almost every town in the kingdom, from John O'Groat's to the Land's End."

The British frigate Pyramus was daily expected in England from Vera Cruz with a large amount of specie, on which very heavy insurance had been effected. The South American stocks had accordingly advanced.

IRELAND.—*Caraclough, near Tipperrary, April*, 20.—Last night about eleven o'clock, the dwelling-house, &c. belonging to Richard Sadler, esq. Magistrate for the county, were maliciously set on fire, and totally consumed, together with 36 incalf cows. The inhabitants in the house escaped with the greatest difficulty, naked. On the same night, a range of offices, the property of James Sadler esq. brother to the above, were also set on fire and totally consumed, and also, eleven calves and a lamb. His dwelling house was with much difficulty saved. The cause for so horrible an outrage is supposed to have arisen from the circumstance of these gentlemen having exerted themselves to defeat a molicious prosecution at the last assizes at Clonmell, in which they succeeded. We understand Richard Sadler Esq. whose extensive farm is destroyed, is now in town, for the purpose of giving evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, now sitting on the butter Trade.

DUBLIN, April 21.—At an early hour this morning, intelligence arrived at the Castle of Dublin, and also at the head police office, of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Wogan, curate of the parish of Donnybrook, within one mile of this city. This aged gentleman was murdered in his sleep, in his bed, at his own house, situate in a place called Sandymount-lane, near Ball's-bridge, in the county of Dublin.

Missolonghi.—Ibrahim Pacha on the 19th March, made another attempt to storm the garrison, which was no more fortunate than the preceding. He afterwards offered four millions of crowns and a free retreat, but his offers were rejected. Accounts to the 8th April state that Missolonghi still held out, and the Greek fleet of 60 ships had arrived to its relief. Zante dates of March 22, state that mount Zygas was occupied by the Greek irregular troops 6000 in number.—This body harasses the left flank of the beseiging army, carrying off its provisions and watching the moment for throwing succours into Missolonghi. It is reported the editor of the *Oriental Spectator* has been assassinated at Smyrna.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The intelligence published in this paper two days ago, says the Baltimore Gazette of the 10th inst. from several of the Manufacturing districts in England, indicated that serious disturbances were likely to arise from the abject misery to which thousands of *operatives* in Manchester, Blackburn, and Chorley, were reduced to the total stagnation of business and the consequent discharge of all the workmen. Another arrival from Liverpool, with advices three days later, confirms the former accounts, and adds the unpleasant information, that absolute despair had in many instances driven the unhappy sufferers to attack the soldiery, pillage the stores, and burn the most extensive factories. A letter published in the Leeds Intelligencer, states that there were upwards of *ten thousand persons* assembled near Clithero, two thousand of which were properly armed and had undergone mature discipline: another letter dated Haslingden, April 25th, says, there was great difficulty in passing the roads for several days previous, in consequence of the immense multitude going to destroy the Power-loom mills in the neighbourhood, and there were among the crowd at least *thirty thousand men* armed with pikes. These extensive combinations had produced the most serious apprehensions in Liverpool, for the safety of that city, and expresses were sent to Ireland for troops. To gaurd against such an invasion, it is suggested in the Albion of May 1st, that a wall of cotton bales be thrown up on the land side, after the manner of the cotton fortifications of New Orleans. The same writer also proposes that the hundred of Salford buy up all the cotton in Liverpool, and barricade the towns of Salford and Manchester. [Perhaps he is a large holder!] The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writes at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, (May 1,) while the passengers and letter bag were leaving as follows:—"The accounts from Manchester up to this evening, are pacific. The troops which arrived yesterday from Dublin, remain in Liverpool under arms. A gentleman arrived this evening from Oldham near Manchester, who states that they were under very great apprehensions in the former place, but nothing had transpired when he left this morning.—Should any thing further transpire prior to the sailing of the Canada in the morning, you shall hear from me."

The Liverpool Albion says, these riotous men, "with their numerous families, are now in the most wretched condition to which human beings can be reduced; and they are only saved from the horrors of starvation, by the scanty meals which are provided for them and their families by the benevolence of their opulent neighbours. But, it is added a knowledge of their sufferings will call forth the sympathy of the humane throughout the country, and prompt relief will, we have not the slightest doubt, be extended to those unfortunate men and their families." "A public subscription is about to be set on foot in Liverpool, for the relief of the distressed manufacturers and weavers in the interior of the country, and a public meeting for this purpose was convened for the second of May, by the chief magistrate.

From the New York American, June 10.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Desdemona, Captain Naghel, has just arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of May.—We have little time to look over the papers.

For some days past the news from Greece has been less afflicting. Vague reports of a check sustained by Ibrahim have been in circulation. The Augsburg Gazette confirms the report fully. Letters from Corfu of the 5th April announce that on the 23d March Ibrahim gave a general assault to Missolonghi, and was *repulsed* with the loss of many thousands killed—he himself was seriously wounded—three Beys and a Pacha were killed. The latest report in the Ionian Islands was, that Ibrahim had died of his wounds. It appears that Col. Fabvier, with 2,000 men and 700 cavalry, and Goura, at the head of seven thousand more, picked men decided the defeat of the Egyptians, who retired on Patras. The fleet from Hydra was only able to sail on the 26th March. Happily, Missolonghi was, if these accounts are not exaggerated already delivered.

Another statement in the Augsburg Gazette is, that Missolonghi was assaulted continually during the 23d; 24th, and 25th March,—and that, on the last day, Ibrahim, when about entering the breach which was rendered practically, received a mortal wound.

The German papers speak of a new plot discovered at warsaw.

Post Office.—Yesterday morning attempt at fraud was detected at the Post office in this city, which shows the necessity of some new mode of distributing letters. A gentleman went to the office for his letters, and while waiting for an opportunity to receive them, was not a little astonished to hear a young man call for the letters in his (the gentleman's) box, and to see him take them with all the *non chalence* in the world, from the hands of the distributing clerk. The gentleman lost no time in demanding of the stranger by whose authority he had called for the letters in question, when the latter stammered out some explanation, delivered up the letters, and in the confusion which ensued, made a successful retreat. On opening one of the letters it was found to contain a check on the Branch Bank for $8,000, which would no doubt have been paid on presentation.

To afford some security against the recurrence of such an attempt, it is suggested that the numbers of the boxes should not be exposed on the outside; and also that one person only should be in the habit of calling for the letters of each house. Perhaps other precautions may suggest themselves to the gentlemen of the office.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

We understand that about the sum of $8000 has been collected in this city towards the relief of our late President Jefferson. A fact connected with this collection it is proper to mention, and that is, that the foreign merchants, particularly the French and Spanish, have to a man subscribed liberally, and with a grace of the most becoming character.—*N. York Gazette.*

Unprecedented Despatch.—Yesterday, J. Brown was discharged from the house of correction, where he had been sentenced some time before by the Police Court.—On his *egress* he pilfered a shirt from a clothes line, was detected, carried before the Court, found guilty and sentenced again to the house of correction for six months. The whole period from the time when he was let out till the key was turned upon him the second time, was *twenty minutes!* *Boston Corr.*

Six quarts of locusts are said to have been swept from one apple tree in New Jersey, and given to the swine. They make such a noise that the field labourers can scarcely hear each other talk.

Essex, Post.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The second Annual Report of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Kent County, Maryland.

The Committee whose duty it is to report the proceedings of this Society for the past year, have to acknowledge that its growth has not been commensurate with their expectations. To account for this apparent defect of zeal, we need only have recourse to the unexampled embarrassments under which the agricultural and commercial communities have labored for several years. There is, in fact, no diminution of ardour in the cause, for the promotion of which we are associated. We have the satisfaction to announce to our Patrons and members that the Parent Institution goes on to prosper beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its friends; and we look forward with undiminished hope to the time when more propitious circumstances will enable *us* more effectually to second their exertions and to participate in their ultimate triumph.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to enter into a laboured vindication of the objects which the Society for colonizing free people of colour have in view. This has been so ably done that it cannot now be necessary to prove that they are most intimately connected with the fundamental principles of justice—in perfect accordance with our true interests in a temporal view, and in a more especial manner, with our duty to God.

If names can give sanction to any measure—if justice in the scheme and ardour in the pursuit, can insure success, the committee while contemplating the ends of the general association, the names by which it is honoured and the enthusiasm which they display, may confidently congratulate this society on the brightness of its prospects. Enrolled on the list of members and patrons stand men who are conspicuous even among the good, the great, and the wise of our country. Opposition is relaxing its efforts—obstacles are progressively removing—the means of accomplishing our grand object are increasing and *must* increase until every difficulty be overcome and triumphant success crown our exertions.

All parts of our wide spread territory are uniting with one consent, for the purpose of colonizing our free black population. Nor are the states usually called the slave-holding states, behind their sisters of the North and East in this benevolent design. Even in Georgia, hitherto the terror of our slaves, auxiliary Societies are springing into existence and throwing their rich funds into the common stock. There is strong ground for the belief, that the era will arrive when the benefits resulting from the scheme of colonizing Africa with the sons of those, whom avarice and cruelty formerly tore from her shores, will yield in magnitude only to those, which have flowed from the settlement of this favoured land, by those pilgrims whom persecuting tyranny, drove from the Eastern Hemisphere.—Those desert regions, which are now enveloped in more than Cimmerian darkness, shall be illuminated by the rays of divine Truth, and as Dagon, the idol of Ashdod, fell prostrate before the ark of the Lord, so shall the proud Crescent, which now waves over that benighted country, fall at the foot of the triumphant Cross, and one common Saviour, claim the whole earth for his just inheritance.

While this desirable end is in a state of progressive accomplishment, shall we only look on and coldly wish success to the plan? Should we live to see it fully succeed, shall we be without the cheering reflection that we have contributed by our exertions to its completion?

By the Treasurer's Report made at the last annual meeting it appeared that the amount of Receipts from the time of our organization was $109 50, and after deducting the sum of $80 which was remitted to the parent Society and some necessary expences, there remained in the Treasury $26 50. The Treasurer now announces that the amount of receipts for subscriptions and donations since May 30, 1825 is $37 44; which with the balance in his hands at that time, amounts to $63 94.

However inadequate this sum may be to the end proposed, your Committee console themselves with the reflection, that works calculated for perpetual duration, have been performed by continued and persevering efforts; that mighty Revolutions have sprung from feeble beginnings, and will still indulge the hope that the grand objects of *Colonizing* and *Christianizing* Africa will yet, by the blessing of Divine Providence, be fully attained.

To the Citizens of Kent County.

At the late meeting of the Kent County Auxiliary Colonization Society, a committee was appointed to lay before their fellow citizens a view of the objects and prospects of the Society. In obedience to their instructions, the committee beg leave most respectfully to present, and earnestly recommend, to your consideration, the claims of an Institution in which they have the honour and happiness to bear an humble part—claims which they feel to be weighty and founded on the best principles of Christianity, Patriotism, and humanity,—of sound policy and self interest.

It is believed that the objects of the Society, to which we are an auxiliary, are not generally well understood or properly appreciated. It is to this circumstance that we must attribute the slow progress which we have hitherto made, a progress however, much more efficient and operative than, considering the prejudices which have so extensively prevailed, the most ardent friends of the Institution could have foreseen.

To establish a colony of *Free* people of colour, by their own consent, on the shores once inhabited by their Fathers and now by their kindred—to wipe away the reproach so justly thrown upon our free political institutions by the nations of the old world—to blot out the crying sin of the land and remove the curse which we unhappily inherit from our fathers, are the objects for the accomplishment of which we are associated. Our free black population presents the strange anomaly of a *nation within a nation*. To be a freeman and to be denied the most common privileges and immunities is at least a very dubious advantage. By no moral attainments however exalted—by no amount of property however honestly acquired—by no intellectual excellence however distinguished—in short, by no possible means within the scope of their own exertion, can they become entitled to the rights of citizenship—They cannot amalgamate with their former masters either in the Government or Society—and while they are obliged to obey the laws which we alone are authorised to enact, they cannot but regard us as their oppressors. They distract our councils—compel us to do violence to our political creed, and must ultimately sap the very foundations of our Republic.

It does not enter into our plan to send off at once our whole black population to the colony at Liberia. That this is the prospective calculation we acknowledge, disclaiming however the most remote intention of interfering with the rights which every individual should exercise over his own property. By the removal of the free people of colour, the condition and the value of your slaves, will be greatly improved—the principal cause of their discontent will be done away—and when the general government shall engage in the benevolent design, (an event which we anticipate at no remote period) ample provision will be made for the speedy removal of the whole race. A growing disposition to manumit their slaves certainly exists among all classes and denominations—and when the condition of manumission shall be transportation to Africa, it must and will increase to an extent sufficient to rid us of a population which eats up the produce of our lands, beggars their masters and corrupts their children, and preys upon the vitals of the commonwealth.

Nine years ago, the American Col. Society which did then, and does now, number among its patrons and supporters, some of the wisest and best men in our nation, proposed to try the experiment of establishing a colony on the coast of Africa, and thus avert the just wrath of Heaven and confer a lasting benefit on that race which has the highest claim to our benevolent exertions. They engaged in this undertaking with a firm reliance on the aid of an all-wise and overruling Providence, and *have succeeded*. Liberia contains a colony of free-men of colour, more prosperous, happy and independent than any of the colonies which settled this favoured land after a lapse of twenty years.—A reference to the late report of the Resident agent, Mr. Ashmun, will prove that the colony has already advanced greatly in the road of improvement. The salubrity of the climate is equal (to the blacks) to that of almost any part of our country. They are actively and prosperously engaged in agriculture and commerce; they have churches, schools, vessels, and forts and "many live in a style of neatness and comfort, approaching to elegance." "A family, twelve months in Africa, and destitute of the means of furnishing a comfortable table, is unknown," and "an individual of whatever age or sex, without ample provision of decent apparel, cannot be found."

Perhaps the annals of the world do not present another instance, where colonization has been effected with so little risk and misfortune. Four years ago, the colony did not exist—now it is the wonder and admiration of all foreigners who visit the station.

While we congratulate you fellow citizens, on the prosperity of the colony, anticipating the full and speedy fulfilment of our plans, by the aid of the general government, which we consider as certain, as managers of one of the auxiliary branches, we call upon you for assistance by *subscriptions* and *donations*—by *preparing the free people of colour to emigrate* and *by your prayers*. While we are in the enjoyment of every necessary blessing, social, civil and religious, while we are approaching the Jubilee of our own Independence, let us unite our efforts to extend some of these good things to those who have toiled and sweated for our support or that of our Sires, as our best and most pleasing acknowledgment to a good Providence for all his mercies.

Did the present medium allow, it would be easy to shew you the many advantages, which will result from this noble scheme. Many persons who are disposed to manumit their slaves, consider themselves as under a kind of necessity to hold them in slavery, under existing circumstances.—It is believed, that could they do so to the mutual advantage of themselves and their slaves, they would not long hesitate. As the Colony extends its territorial limits, and increases in resources and prosperity, our free blacks will no longer hesitate to join their brethern; no difficulties will remain to be encountered, Africa will again embrace her long lost children, the United States will contain only freemen, the foulest blot upon the escutchion of Liberty will be wiped away, and then, and not till then, we shall be free and happy.

WM. JACKSON,
E. F. CHAMBERS,
P. WROTH.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1826.

The Orphans' Court of Kent County will meet in Chestertown, on Tuesday next the 20th instant.

We beg to be excused from publishing Cato—although we were not present at the meeting on Tuesday last, we infer, from the respectability of the gentlemen, who took an active part in it, that it was not so "farcical," as Cato would lead us to believe.

Kent against the Peninsula.—Dr. G. W. Thomas commenced cutting a handsome lot of wheat in the vicinity of this village on Tuesday last, the 12th inst. which was sufficiently ripe, and promises an excellent yield, the grain being good and the ears well filled. Several other persons, we understand, will commence harvesting the ensuing week.

We refer our readers to our foreign news for some very interesting extracts. It will be seen that Missolonghi, so far from having fallen into the possession of the Turks, has successfully repelled their numerous and desperate attacks with considerable loss to them. This will be cheering to every friend of liberty and humanity.

The Boston Palladium of 9th inst. received at this office by the last mail, informs that Mr. LLOYD, U. States Senator from Massachusetts, has resigned his seat in that body, and also gives the names of ten gentlemen as candidates to succeed him.

The U. States ship *Macedonian*, Capt. Biddle, sailed from Hampton Roads on Monday last, on a cruize off the coast of Brazil.

The U. S. ships *North Carolina*, Com. Rodgers; *Constitution*, capt. Patterson; *Ontario*, capt. Nicholson; and schooner *Porpoise*, lieut. com. Cooper, were at Gibraltar 17th April, all for Port Mahon.

Beauchamp.—The Kentucky Argus publishes a part of the trial of Beauchamp, which occupies eight wide and closely printed columns. Remarking upon the trial the Argus says, "Many rumours are afloat as to Beauchamp's confessions.—Few of them, we believe, are entitled to confidence. It is certain however, that he has confessed the crime; that he gave directions where the knife, with which it was executed, might be found; and that on enquiry, it was ascertained, that a knife precisely answering his description had been found at the spot where he said he had concealed it. It is a small old fashioned butcher knife, ground sharp on the back as well as edge an inch or two from the point. It was found in a lot occupied by Mr Wade, where Beauchamp had buried it. He alleged also, that he had concealed the corner of the handkerchief near the same spot, and could find it On Sunday last he was taken out of jail and went with a number of persons for that purpose, but did not succeed. The ground where the knife, and as he stated the corner of the handkerchief, were concealed, had been spaded up. He pointed to within six inches of the spot where the knife was found, as the place where he concealed it, and said he had chewed up the corner of the handkerchief into a wad, dug a hole with the knife, buried it, and then buried the knife close by it."

The making of sugar from beets, has been commenced in Illinois

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of a considerable number of citizens of Kent county, convened at the Court House in Chestertown, on Tuesday the 13th day of June, 1826, agreeably to public notice, William Barroll, Esq. was called to the chair and Alexander B. Hanson, appointed Secretary.

On motion, Resolved unanimously, that a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of submitting to this meeting some plan for preventing a continuation of the evil practise of electioneering by treating, and other improper means; whereupon Messrs. John B. Eccleston, Joseph T. Mitchell, Edward Anderson, Frances Lamb, and John Hanson, were appointed said committee, who having retired for a short time, and considered the subject, returned and submitted the following report and resolutions, viz:

The committee appointed to submit to this meeting some plan for preventing a continuation of the evil practice of electioneering by treating and other improper means, having considered the subject and believing that the free and unbiased exercise of the elective franchise, will always prove the best security against dangerous innovations, and the designs of bad men, in republican governments; and being fully convinced, that the free use of ardent spirits in electioneering can never be necessary to enable voters to arrive at correct conclusions upon important political questions, or to ascertain the merits of a candidate, the committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, that hereafter in giving our votes at elections, we will select among the candidates such individuals, as will not, either by themselves or their friends with their concurrence, attempt to influence voters, by gifts, treating, or other improper practices.

Resolved, that the following gentlemen, be requested to obtain signatures to the foregoing resolutions, viz:—For the lower district, Doctor Thomas Wilson, William R. Durding, Captain Thomas Harris, William Copper. Daniel Copper, William B. Wilmer, Captain Thomas B. Hynson, Emory Edwards, James P. Gale, Francis Lamb, Thomas Miller and Major Richard Graves:—For the middle district, Edward Anderson, John Wroth, Levi Wroth, Solomon Scott, John H. Kennard, William H. Barroll, Joseph Redue, Doctor Peregrine Wroth, John B. Eccleston, Edward Nicholson, John Hanson, William Maxwell, Benjamin Price, John Turner, Charles Stanley, James Mansfield, Doctor Joseph N. Gordon, John Constable and Jeremiah C. Boots:—For the upper district, Doctor Edward Scott, John Turner, Samuel G. Osborn, John H. Nowland, Nicholas Smith, George W. Wilson, Joseph Mann, William Palmer, George Maginnis, James Hurtt, Nathaniel Comegys, Doctor John Frazier, Isaac Taylor, Daniel Jones and Lambert Wickes.

The aforegoing report and resolutions, having been read, discussed, and maturely considered, were adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Chestertown Telegraph.

WM. BARROLL, *Chairman*,
A. B. HANSON, *Secretary*.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor,

The approaching election for our representatives, to the "electoral college" of Maryland, must be viewed with peculiar interest by every voter in this state. The senate is certainly, the most important branch of the legislature, wisely regulated by the illustrious framers of our constitution, it has continued to answer those noble purposes for which it was established. In selecting members for the legislature in general, we should remember the obligation enjoined upon us by the constitution under which we live. By it, we are commanded to elect the wisest and most discreet; it is only by complying with this excellent injunction, that the political and individual rights of the people, can be preserved from the machinations of men *sciolists* in legislation. From the harmony which has lately prevailed in our legislative body, we are induced to believe, that the *party* spirit which has so frequently distracted our councils, is fast subsiding. This is trully a glorious era in the history of our state, and we trust that she will now make a rapid march on the *highway* of improvement. The business in which our legislature, will most probably be engaged for several years, requires us to be more than ordinarily prudent in our choice of representatives, to elect the members of our next senate. Maryland in proportion to her population, can boast of as many men, who are competent to fill the highest and most responsible offices of government, as any other state in the Union. But such men are far from being numerous in any community, there are comparatively very few who possess the talents and information, requisite for legislators. A Solon and Lycurgus, a Jay, an Ames, and a Jefferson, do not live in every age, much less in every country; although our state may not at this time, furnish men equal to these—men whose minds could "turn and weild, without an effort, plans too vast for ordinary conception;" she has raised a sufficient number to ornament her senate. In order to insure *their* appointment, it is necessary that our electors should be acquainted with their characters; otherwise they will be unable to appreciate their merits. This is a subject of much greater importance, than is attached to it by many; it demands the serious consideration of the people—It is therefore hoped, that the next electors of senate will be men who are well informed, and who are prepared, without the recommendation or influence of others, to select members for the most august and dignified body in the state.

CIVIS.

It is impossible to please those who are resolved not to be pleased. Mr. Adams may seek in vain to stop the clamour of his opponents. If he follows his own counsel; they assail him. If he listens to their advice, they spare him not. Is it a federalist he appoints to office? (No matter how unexceptionable in point of talents and character,) he commits a deadly sin against the orthodox faith. Is he a genuine republican and a patriot of the revolution? It is just as bad. He is only fishing for popularity. Thus we see the same papers which condemned the appointment of Rufus King, a federalist, equally clamorous on account of the appointment of Albert Gallatin, an old school republican, as his successor.

Norfolk Herald.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD VINEGAR.

To every ten gallons of rain water add one gallon of molasses, and one of brandy, mix them well together, and place the cask in the garret or some warm dry place, and occasionally shaking it, in a few months it will be fit for use.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Saturday the 10th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, Mr. John Merrit of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Dowling, of Kent county, Md.

On Tuesday evening the 13th inst. by the Rev. George D. S. Handy, Mr. Philip Kennard, to Miss Mary Jane Denning, all of Kent county.

DIED, at Kilarama, near Washington City, on Monday the 22d of May, Miss *Mary T. Scott*, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Hector Scott, and grand daughter of Luther Martin, esqr.

NOTICE.

The members of the "Chester Republican Blues" and the "Chester Independent Company," are requested to meet at the Court-House, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July.

Chestertown, June 16.

C. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

(Formerly a Student of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore,) respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chestertown: he is at Sims' Inn, where he will remain a short time, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him, in the line of his profession.

June 16.

NEW TEA POT FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing, and has now ready for sale, a handsome assortment of round and oval

Tea and Coffee Pots.

Fine Pitchers, Sugar Dishes, &c. of a very *superior quality*, which will be sold on pleasing terms, and as usual he has on hand a good assortment of

EARTHEN WARE,

Such as Jugs, Bowls, Pitchers, Milk Pans, Milk Crocks, Fat Pots, Flour Pots, Dishes, &c. which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Country Merchants and dealers in the above articles, will find it to their interest to call at his FACTORY, No. 22, NORTH GAY ST. about 100 yards over Gay St. Bridge, or to send their orders there, which will be faithfully and promptly executed.

NICHOLAS S. JONES.

Baltimore, June 16. 3t

NOTICE.

A vendue will take place at the late residence of William McClean, deceased, in Chestertown, on Tuesday next the 20th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, when will be offered for sale, *Household and Kitchen Furniture*, one *Cow* and *Calf*, and the stock on hand in the store of said deceased, consisting of *Shoes, Medicines, &c. &c.* Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—attendance will be given, and terms made known, on the day of sale by the subscribers.

ANNA M. McCLEAN,
UNIT CHANDLER,
Adm'tors of Wm. McClean, dec'd.

June 16.

Lumber for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand an assortment of

White pine Lumber.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or Country produce.

CHARLES STANLEY, Junior.

June 2.—3 w

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE HAPPY MATCH.

"Now," said Harry Hemphill to his young wife, when they went to house keeping, "it's my business to bring money into the house—and your's to see that none goes foolishly out of it." This was the agreement with which they set forward in the world. He chose her, first, because he loved her, and in the second place, because he knew she was sensible, economical, and industrious—just the reasons which influence a sensible man in his choice now. And he thought it best that each should have a distinct sphere of action. Their interests were one and indivisible; consequently each had the same motives to act well the allotted part. His business called for his whole attention; he wished therefore to pursue it undistracted by other cares; for himself he looked for happiness only at home, there he expected a supply for all his wants, and he was of course not disposed to spend any thing abroad, in pursuit of what he thought every reasonable man ought to look for in the bosom of his own family. Her duties being all domestic she was able to compass them the better by turning her whole attention to them—Her husband's business doing habits; his temperate and correct life, had all the power of example; increasing her esteem, and doubling her anxiety to deserve his.

They had married without waiting to get rich. They neither distrusted providence nor each other. With little besides health and disposition to improve it; they nevertheless had that strong confidence of final success which prudent resolutions inspire in those who feel that they have perseverance enough to adhere to them. Thus they began the world.

To attach a man to his home, it is necessary that home should have attractions. Harry Hemphill's had. There he sought repose after the toil and weariness of the day; and there he found it.—When perplexed, and low spirited, he retired thither, and amid the soothing influence of its quiet and peaceful shades, he forgot the heartlessness of the world, and all the wrongs of men. When things went ill with him, he found always a solace in the sunshine of affection, that in the domestic circle beamed upon him and dispelled every cloud from his brow. However others treated him—there all was kindness, and confidence and affection, if others deceived him; and hypocricy with its shameless face, smiled on him to delude, and injure him; there, all was sincerity: that sincerity of the heart which makes amends for suffering, and wins the troubled spirit from misanthropy.

Nothing so directly tends to make a good wife, a good house-keeper, a good domestic economist, as that kindness on the part of the husband which speaks the language of approbation, and that careful and well directed industry which thrives and gives strong promise that her care and prudence will have a profitable issue. And Mary Hemphill had this token and this assurance.

Harry devoted himself to business with steady purpose and untiring zeal; he obtained credit by his plain and honest dealing; custom by his faithful punctuality and constant care; friends by his obliging deportment, and accommodating disposition. He gained the reputation of being the best workman in the village; none were ever deceived who trusted to his word. He always drove his business a little before hand, for, he said, "things go badly when the cart gets before the horse." I noticed once a little incident which illustrated his character—a thrifty old farmer was accosted in the road at the end of the village by a youngster who was making a great dash in business, and who wanted to loan a few hundred dollars. The wily old man, was perfectly ignorant of where it could be had, and sidled off from him as soon as he could—He rode directly down to Hemphill's, and told him he had a few hundred dollars to loan, and wished he would take it: the payments should be easy: just as would suit—Indeed, replied Harry, you have come to a bad market: I have a little cash to spare myself, and have been looking round these two weeks for a good opportunity of putting it out.

While Harry was prospering in his business; all went like clock work at home; the family expenditures were carefully made: not a farthing was wasted; not a scrap lost; the furniture was all neat and useful, rather than ornamental; the table plain, frugal, but wholesome and well spread; little went either to the seamstress or the tailor; no extravagance in dress; no costly company keeping; no useless waste of time in ceaseless visiting, and yet the whole neighborhood praised Mary Hemphill, and loved her; she was kind without ostentation or sacrifice; sociable, without dissipation. And while few people lived more comfortably, none lived more economical.

The results of such management can never disappoint the expectations to which it looks. Even the angry frown of misfortune is almost put at defiance. A vantage ground is soon gained which the storm seldom reaches. And the full reward comes in its proper time to crown the meed of lives thus spent.

The music of Harry's tools was in full play on the morning that I left the village, for a distant residence. It was not yet sunrise. And as the coach bore me rapidly passed the cool and quiet residence of the villager, I saw the door was open, and the breakfast smoking on the table. Mary in her neat morning dress and white apron, blooming in health and lovelines, was busy amid her household affairs, and a stranger who chanced to be my fellow passenger to the city, observed it, and said—"there is a thriving family, my word for it." And he spoke well.—There are certain signs always perceptible about those who are working things right that cannot be mistaken by the most casual observer.

On my return to Alesbury, many years afterwards, I noticed a beautiful country residence on the banks of the river, surrounded by all the elegance of wealth and taste—Richly cultivated fields stretched themselves out on every side as far as the eye could reach; flocks and heards were scattered in every direction—It was a splended scene—the sun was just setting behind the western hills—and while a group of neatly dressed children sported on the adjacent school house green, the mellow notes of the flute mingled with their noisy mirth. "There," said an old friend lives Harry Hemphill; that is his farm—those are his cattle; here is his school house, and these his own and some orphan children of his adoption, which he educates at his own expense—having made a noble fortune by his industry and prudence, he spends his large income in deeds of charity—and he and Mary mutually give each other the credit of doing all this."

My heart expanded then—it expands still when I think of them—and I pen their simple history in the hope, that as it is entirely imitable, some who read it may attempt to imitate it.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *June 6, 1826.*

On application of Anna M. McClean and Unit Chandler, Administrators of William McLean, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That they give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of June, 1826

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,s on or before the 6th day of Dec. next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th, of June, 1826.

ANNA M. McCLEAN,
UNIT CHANDLER,
Adm'tors of Wm. McClean, dec'd.

Chestertown, June, 9.

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers or to J. E. Barroll, Esq. into whose hands the accounts will be placed for collection.

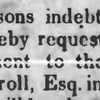
TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each, well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, E. S of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.

June 9. tf

FOR SALE,



THE Schr. rigged batteau SWAN, burden about ten tons, and said to carry seven cords of wood—she has two sliding gunter heels, and is admirably adapted to navigate shallow waters, as a lighter or tender to a larger vessel—fitted to sail or row, and will be sold on good terms.

4 to 5000 feet of Railing twelve feet long 1 1-2 inches thick.

Warranted FAMILY FLOUR.
Susquehanna Superfine do.
Corn Meal, and LIME.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN.

June 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent county Court, to me directed, against George Meginnis, at the suit of O. Neal Rolph, use of James Collins, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 24th inst. in Georgetown Cross Roads, at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning, negroes Darcus, Delia, Frisby, Harriet and Samuel, seized and taken as the property of said George Meginnis, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said vend. exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 9, 1826.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas to me directed from Kent county Court, against John Hudson, at the suits of John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, James Welch use of David Semans, the state of Maryland use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Woodall, William Howard use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell and Miller, George Briscoe and Thomas Bevins, and Charles Groome use of Hannah Atkinson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 8th of July next at three o'clock P. M. at Capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown,

One negro woman ELIZABETH aged about 24 years, one negro boy HENRY, aged about 22 years, 25 hogs, 6 horses, one gig, and all that part of A TRACT OF LAND, called "Reyner's Adventure," containing about 226 ACRES and 3-4 more or less, and also, all that part of a Tract or parcel of Land, conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and P. Cooper jr. to the said Hudson, on the 5th November, 1812, containing 16 1-2 acres more or less, also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, conveyed by James Welch to said Hudson, on the 7th April, 1817.—Levied on, as the property of the said John Hudson, and will be sold to satisfy said executions.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.

June 9.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the holder of two Tickets or two Shares is *certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE!*

GRAND

State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,

The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, in the City of Baltimore, on

WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

30,000 Dollars!

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize	$30,000	is	30,000 Dollars.
1	10,000		10,000 Dollars.
2	5,000		10,000 Dollars.
10	1,000		10,000 Dollars.
10	500		5,000 Dollars.
30	100		3,000 Dollars.
50	50		2,500 Dollars.
200	20		4,000 Dollars.
250	10		2,500 Dollars.
500	6		3,000 Dollars.
20,000	4		80,000 Dollars.

21,054 Prizes, amounting 160,000 Dollars.

*** Not One Blank to a Prize—All payable in CASH, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had *the moment they are drawn.*

Whole Tickets	$5.00	Quarters	$1. 25
Halves	2 50	Eights	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the great and magnificient Capital Prize of

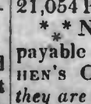
100,000 *DOLLARS*

In the Grand State Lottery a few weeks ago, was sold in Shares, (Half and two Quarters) ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and *where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, June 9. BALTIMORE.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf; with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the Court House, in Chestertown, on Friday the 16th inst. when they will vacate the appointments of all persons who do not give Bond with ample security, on or before that day. All persons having business with the Court are requested to attend.

By order,
JOSEPH N. GORDON, clk.

June 9.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed against John Crew, at suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith, and Jacob Sommers, will be sold at public sale on Saturday, the 24th instant, at the residence of the said John Crew, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, all the right title and interest of the said Crew, in and to, one negro man called Ben, one negro called Rachel, one negro man called Jim, one negro woman called Jinney, one yoke of oxen and cart, two head of horses, two head of Cattle, and one gun, seized and taken as the property of the said John Crew, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of Vend. Exps and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE Sh'ff

Sheriff's Office, June 9.

SUMMER GOODS.

JOHN H. KENNARD

Has just received from Philadelphia an assortment of

Cheap Goods,

Carefully selected from late arrivals, which will be sold on the lowest possible terms, for Cash or County Produce. His friends and the public will confer a favour by giving him a call.

Chestertown, June 2.

TAKE NOTICE.

NECESSITY compels me to place into an officers hands for collection, the claims due me, unless paid to J. E. Barroll, Esq., my agent, or myself, on or before the 1st day of July next—all those indebted to me will therefore, if they please, prevent this measure by making payment as aforesaid.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Kent County, June 2.

Wheat Cradles,

AND

Scythe Blades.

THE Subscriber can furnish any quantity of wheat Cradles with the blades—the Cradles are made in the vicinity of this place, of the best materials, and by a workman inferior to none in the State. Persons who want will please call and examine the same.

J. W. WALKER.

Chestertown, June 2.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale at the Market House in Chestertown, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning, a Horse and Sulkey, seized and taken as the property of Arthur T. Jones, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the Taxes and fees due from him the last year, and the costs thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE,
Shff. and Collector.

Sheriff's office, June 2.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *May, 30, 1826.*

On application of Susan Etherington, Administratrix of Bartholomew Etherington, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of May, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1826.

SUSAN ETHERINGTON.

Adm'trix of Bartholomew Etherington.

June 2.

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character; and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf

A splended distribution of Prizes as usual, took place at CONINE'S OFFICES, in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, drawn on the 10 of MAY, both the Capitals of 25,000 and 10,000, were sold in shares of three quarters and two eights each, one Quarter of the $25,000 to an industrious inhabitant of Baltimore, and the other parts to deserving individuals in the country. The whole of the $10,000 prize was likewise sold to adventurers in the country, the CASH for the most part of which has already been advanced, and for the remainder, the Cash can be had on a presentation to W. C. CONINE, who has now the pleasure to present to his friends and patrons. the 7th Scheme, hoping at the same time that a continuation of good look will attend all those who give his offices the preference in pursuit of wealth.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND, 7th CLASS.

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 12th of July and will be completed in ONE DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

$30,000.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
2 prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
10 prizes of	1,000		10,000
10 prizes of	500		5,000
30 prizes of	100		3,000
50 prizes of	50		2,500
200 prizes of	20		4,000
250 prizes of	10		2,500
500 prizes of	6		3,000
20,000 prizes of	4		80,000

21,054 Prizes } 40,000 Tickets, $160,000
18,946 Blanks } 2,108 more prizes than blanks.

Prizes payable in CASH sixty days after the completion of the Lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction, but can be had the moment they are drawn at Conine's offices.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel, will be put the prizes above the denominations of of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 each will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $30,000, that is to say, if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme, will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize.

The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
N. F. WILLIAMS,
WM. R. STUART, } Commissioners.

PRESENT RATE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths	62 1-2

Those who prefer paying only the difference between the price of any certain number of Tickets or Shares equally odd and even Numbers, and what they of necessity must draw, to advancing the entire value of the Tickets, can have certificates accordingly. In which case there will be to pay on two whole Tickets, odd and even, $6 60.—6 Tickets, $19 80.—10 do. $33 00, and for greater numbers and shares proportionately.

☞ For the greatest variety of Lucky numbers, Odd and Even, adventurers in the Country are respectfully invited to address or send their commands to

CONINE'S

Ever true Homes of Fortune,

No. 32 Market st. a few doors above the centre market, and Agency, No. 217 Market street, next door to the corner of Liberty street, Baltimore, and No. 3. South 3d street, Philadelphia,

Where Prizes of 40,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000's, &c. &c &c. have been obtained, in all amounting to nearly

1,000,000 DOLLARS.

☞ The "Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Offices will be forwarded gratis to all those who make their investments at Conine's Offices, and will contain the drawing of the above Lottery at large.

Orders from all parts of the Union (post paid) covering the requisite sums in cash or prizes, will meet with attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore or Philadelphia. June 2.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1826. NO. 35.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis: The Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Fredericktown; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light Hagers Town: Maryland Advocate Cumberland; True American Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph; Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton, and Cambridge Chronicle; Bond of Union, Harford County.

By Order,

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighbourhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights, for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, and on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. And be it enacted, That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the north side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighborhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the 1st Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by the act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they hereby are required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorised and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety seven, appoint three persons in each of the said districts, residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to; Provided, That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled,

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate 13th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor, [L. S.]

AN ACT to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the Governor may be elected by the people and to abolish the council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor as hereinafter proided for.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be chosen alternately from the Western and Eastern Shores, by the citizens of the state, having the right to vote for delegates to the general Assembly in the counties where they severally reside, at the time and places where they shall vote for delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same judges, and in the same manner as the votes for delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government, directed to the president of the senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the general assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted and the person having a majority of all the voter given, shall be the governor, and the president of the Senate shall forthwith announce the same; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, no choice of election shall be considered as having been made, and the said president shall announce the number of votes given to each person voted for, and thereupon a governor shall be elected forthwith by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, from among the candidates voted for by the people, who shall appear by the said returns to have had the two greatest number of votes, and should neither of the persons so voted for, have a majority of all votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive such majority: contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. And be it enacted, that the governor shall hold this office, during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible as governor, for the three next succeeding years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state ten years next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state or of the United States.

5. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanor or any misdemeanors in office, but judgement in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit in this state, he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted be liable to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment according to law.

6. And be it enacted, That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

7. And be it enacted, That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be, upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the Senators.

8. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have his permanent residence at the seat of government, and shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

9. And be it enacted, That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold this office during the pleasure of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before the legislature or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by law, and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services as may be provided by the legislature.

10. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal, death resignation or inability of the governor to discharge the duties and powers of said office, the same shall devolve upon the president of the senate, until another governor shall be elected and qualified as is hereinafter provided for, and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both governor and president of the senate, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified, or the disability removed.

11. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or disqualification, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the general assembly, which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

12. And be it enacted, that the first election for governor shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the general assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

13. And be it enacted, That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be, and hereby are invested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorney general, general, field and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the governor and approved of by the senate.

14. And be it enacted, That the governor, appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorised to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

15. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the election of the governor and to the election of the council to the governor, that is in any manner repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed upon the confirmation thereof.

16. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the House of delegates, 17th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 1st day of March, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT. Governor. [L. S.]

June 23.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Extracts from late French and English papers:

(*From the Constitutionel.*)

ANCONA, April 18.—(Extract of a private letter.) We shall continue to give publicity to such letters as come to us, respecting the late events of Greece. That which we have this day received appears to us invested with every characteristic of authenticity.

According to the details which we received from different islands and from Prevesa, respecting the memorable day which crowned with success the perseverace and heroic valour of the soldiers of Missolonghi, we can no longer doubt of the defeat of the army of Ibrahim Pacha. It appears, in fact, there were two very obstinate combats. Towards evening, on the twenty fourth of March the garrison alone opposed the entire force of the Arabs who were attacking them on all sides, and particularly on the sea side. Ibrahim tempted no doubt by the easy victory obtained over Vassiladi, and seeing Missolonghi without fortification on the side towards the sea, hazarded a perilous enterprise by embarking all his disciplined troops on bridges constructed for that purpose; but disappointed in his attempt, and after receiving a mortal wound he retreated from the position, to his camp after loosing two thousand five hundred men.

The greatest consternation prevailed during the whole night in his army, and his batteries responed not to the salvos of artillery, which from the high ramparts of Missolonghi, announced the victory and joy which exhilerated its children.

The night was already advanced, when the brave Missolongheotes, projected a sortie; and midnight was the hour fixed upon by the intrepid Botzaris. Notwithstanding all their tactics, the barbarians, now buried in sleep, dreamt not of their being in presence of an active enemy, who had acquired fresh courage from the success of their recent efforts. Two thousand Suliots were therefore unheeded, till they fell precipitately on their adversaries' camp. The gloom of night favoured their enterprise; and after having seized upon and killed the advanced posts, they set fire to the Arabian camp. The carnage now became dreadful. The barbarians summoned each other to arms, but their efforts were ineffectual—for after spending two full hours in steeping the ground with blood, and possessing themselves of two batteries, the cannon of which they took to their own fortress, the Suliots retired, flushed with triumph.—Thus passed the night of the 24th—but greater misfortunes still awaited the fierce conquerors of the Peloponnesus.

On the 25th, at sun-rise, the Greek troops, which had been so long expected were seen from the ramparts.

Fabvier was leading his young patriots to victory; he was accompanied by the *elite* of the brave men of Romelia. The Arabs placed between two fires, and without a leader, knew not how to oppose the enemy, nor how to escape from them.—Redschild Mehemet Pacha, who had last year so closely invested Missolonghi, succeeded Ibrahim in command. He advanced against Fabvier with eight thousand Turks, whilst the remainder of the forces sustained the fight against the garrison, which having sallied out from the fort, repulsed them with a courage almost incredible. Victory was not slow in declaring herself. Redschild was made prisoner, with a part of his army, while the remainder fell beneath the well aimed blows of the Greeks. The second body, attacked by the united forces of the garrison and of Fabvier, did not make resistance long. All was destroyed, and the inhabitants of Missolonghi soon received back into the city, amid songs of joy, the brave liberators of their country.

Such was the issue of this memorable siege. A small number of heroes, in want of every thing necessary, not only for fighting, but even for existence, knew how to surmount all obstacles, having on their side only justice, religion and the good wishes of all noble hearts, while they had against them Asiaticks, Austrians Egyptian barbarians, and the efforts of some ministers of the Holy Alliance!

Let what has just now taken place in Greece arrest the attention of those who are called upon to govern kingdoms—they will learn the wonderous deeds which despair can perform. This is the nation which, for four hundred years has endured the chains of the most horrible tyranny. That Greece, which people in modern times visit, merely to walk over and inspect the tombs of its illustrious dead, exhibits the greatest example in the present day of patriotism and independence. In vain are attempts made to repress its ardour, in vain would the Austrians, at any price restore Greece to the brigands of Asia. Greece, without money, and without bread is nevertheless victorious, and must be free. We can no longer doubt it, for every thing noble and sacred amongst men combine in its favour.

Farther Extracts from papers received at the N. Y. Nat. Advocate office, by the *Desdemona*, from Havre.

From Galignani's Messenger, April 29.

Missolonghi.—For a month past the most contradictory intelligence has been received from the Levant, ralative to the fate of Missolonghi. The clashing accounts, when considered seperately, carried with them such an air of probability, that no other course remained for us than to lay the differing details before our readers, leaving it to time to elucidate the truth. The advices received from all quarters now coincide in stating that Missolonghi, so far from having fallen is victorious, and it is with much pleasure that we communicate the following intelligence:

Extract of a private letter, dated Venice, April 15.—"Ibrahim Pacha is defeated, and Greece once more victorious! Letters from Prevesa, Santa Maura, Ithaca, and Zante, of the 28th, and 29th ult. assures us that Ibrahim, tired of seeing his troops detained since Novembar before the walls of a petty fortress, resolved, after seeing his propositions rejected with disdain, to try his fortune once more. To that effect he made preparations, and on the 24th ult. determined to attempt a general assault. A brisk cannonading first announced the enemy's attack; and shortly after, upon a signal being given, disciplined troops were seen to advance on one side, and irregular hordes of Chipetars, Asiatics, and Mamelukes on the other. Ibrahim, sword in hand, commanded in person. He advanced the first upon one of the ramparts named Doyand, which is near the sea. His troops were following near him with boldness, when all at once the advanced guard, upon whom a shower, was poured by the artillery of the fortress, were thrown into disorder. The Pacha was wounded; and the rumour of this event being spread among the troops, completely disheartened them. The Greeks, without loosing a moment, took advantage of the disorder of the enemy, opened the town gates, and made a vigorous sortie, which seconded by Col. Fabvier, who came up upon the enemy's rear with 2000 men of infantry and 700 cavalry, and by Gouras, Karaiscaki and other Armatolis, who took with them more than 7000 men, picked out of the Palicares of Romelia. The Barbarians were completely routed; and Ibrahim wounded and ashamed of his defeat, had scarcely time to take refuge at Patras with the remainder of his army.—All the enemy's baggage and materials fell into the hands of the conquerors. It is asserted that a very high personage fell in the action; for on the field of battle was found a turban adorned with a *rergoutz*, set in diamonds (a kind of plume which the Sultan sends to Generals who by their valour have shown themselves entitled to distinction.) Letters of the 1st inst. from Zante announce that Ibrahim is dead of his wound. The same letters say that the Greek fleet, which had gone to Hydra for repair, was put to sea on the 26th ult. The different sources from which this intelligence has reached me; and the respectable character of my correspondents, banish all doubt of its truth. You and all the friends of Greece may rejoice, and look for more ample details of this memorable day. At the moment when I was going to seal this, a letter reached me from Trieste, by which I learn that the steam vessel that left Corfu on the 6th inst. brought full confirmation of the victory of the Greeks, and the complete deliverance of Missolonghi.—The God of Christians has at length had upon a handful of men, whose destruction had been sworn by the forces of the Continent combined. Let us render to him homage for his omnipotent benevolence, and pray him to continue to assist the people who are fighting for religion and liberty!"

The following letter, dated Florence, April 18, is addressed to the Duke de Choiseul by Mr. Eynard:—

The intelligence from Missolonghi is rather more favourable. Our heroes still hold out. The subjoined letter has been written me by the Metropolitan:

"Missolonghi still maintains her ground. My letters from Corfu say that the fortress has just resisted a fresh assault.—The Egyptians approached as far as the

Dowas, but there they were vigorously repulsed with great loss. An Egyptian officer of high rank perished, but they concealed his name. The town was expecting succour from Salona. It appears, adds the Archbishop, that the action took place on the sea-side. I knew that Ibrahim had commanded all his troops who were at Gastouni and Pyrgos (to maintain a communication with himself and the fort of Modon and Navarino) to pass immediately to Patras, and it appears that it was with fresh forces that he made this last assault, which has proved as fruitless as the preceding. I hope that this immortal town will be saved, for the garrison outdoes itself, and gives time to the Greeks to come to its succour. Let us hope; let us hope;—God is almighty, and our Greeks most brave! I know nothing positive about the fleet; but the son of Miaoulis is gone to seek his father, and he is expected every moment to appear off Missolonghi."

Etract of a letter, dated Corfu, March 28—"Ibrahim Pacha renewed his attacks upon Missolonghi on the 23d, 24th and 25th ult. and made his troops go up to the assault on different sides at once, but they were repulsed in every direction with considerable loss. On the latter day, at the moment when the chief himself rushed into a breach that had just been opened, he received a mortal wound. The heroic conduct of the defenders of Missolonghi excites general enthusiasm throughout the Ionian Islands."

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Victory of Missolonghi.—Some doubts have been expressed in several distant papers whether the accounts of the great victory obtained by the Greeks at Missolonghi, are not fabrications, got up for purposes of speculation; it therefore affords us no common pleasure to be able to dissipate all such. This we do by stating that a Greek gentleman residing in this city, this morning called at our office for the purpose of informing us that he has received a letter entitled to entire credit, from Corfu, dated 5th of April, and another from Trieste dated 16th of same month, stating that on the 24th of March, a general battle was fought before Missolonghi, which terminated in a decisive victory on the part of the Greeks, and that Ibrahim Pacha was dangerously wounded, but it was not ascertained at that time whether mortally or not. So that our accounts received by the packet ship Desdemona, from Havre on the 10th of June, are substantially confirmed.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Latest from Greece.—We have received Paris papers to April 30. The *Journal des Debats* contains three letters to Mr. Delessert, a member of the Greek committee at Paris, which confirm the opinion we have already expressed, that the reports of the capture of Missolonghi, as well as those of the raising of the siege and of the death of Ibrahim, were, at the date of their promulgation, unfounded.—What may have happened since, remains to be shown. The reported capture of Missolonghi was said to have taken place on March 20. The letters which gave the account of the death of Ibrahim, and of the raising of the siege, were said to be dated at Zante, March 30, and at Corfu, April 4, 5, 6, and 7.

The letters now published by Mr. Delessert, as "containing authentic news, and from a source which is certain in Greece," are dated at Corfu, April 9, and at Zante, which is but forty miles from Missolonghi, on the 5th and 6th of April. The letter from Zante of April 4. says—"Your orders are executed, and every day I succeed in throwing provisions into Missolonghi. There are many difficulties, but the zeal of our seamen knows how to surmount them. All our news is favourable." The letter from the same place dated April 6, and probably the latest news from the seat of action, says—"Up to the present time every thing is in favour of the besieged; Ibrahim attacks every day with perseverance and every day he is beaten. His loss must be more than 3000 men.—His camp has been burnt, and his troops are discouraged. At this moment a strong cannonade is heard, but we feel no uneasiness. The garrison is all remounted, and has received provisions."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

FROM COLOMBIA.—We have received by the *James Coulter*, at Philadelphia, our regular files of Caracas papers, and we are indebted to the Editors of the Aurora and Franklin Gazette, for extracts from letters of the 20th May.

The failures of the house of Goldsmith of London, in whose hands were placed the funds to meet the dividends on Colombian bonds falling due in July, but which it is now feared cannot be paid, was of itself sufficient to cause great alarm; what that alarm will be when the Bondholders are informed that the most commercial part of Colombia has seceded from the government, may be imagined, but description will in all probability fail to convey a correct idea of the panic—the dividend due in July amounts to upwards of six hundred thousand dollars.

From the Aurora & Franklin Gazette, slip.

Tranquility had been completely restored in Venezuela, and the municipalities of Valencia and Caracas had invested General Paez with the supreme authority of civil and military chief of Venezuela, until the arrival of President Bolivar, "for the maintenance of public order and tranquility; for raising armies for the defence of the country from foreign invasion, or other acts of hostility, and for preserving regularity in the administration." A convention of the people, which was not to have been held until 1831, is to be assembled at an earlier period, "to deliberate on the form of government most consonant with the situation, customs and productions of Venezuela."

Translation of another letter, dated May 19

"As I suppose the recent occurrences in this province have been greatly exaggerated, I will give you a succinct detail of the whole. In consequence of General Paez having, two months since, ordered out patrols to compel all persons to repair to St. Francis to be enrolled in the militia, information thereof was fowarded to Bogota by the intendant general Escalona and by the corporation painting the act in the blackest colors. The accusation was admitted by the senate and general Escalona appointed to succeed Paez in the command of the army. The latter immediately proclaimed his successor; and was preparing to depart for Bogota; but the people of Valencia, thinking that Paez was the only person capable of preserving tranquility amongst the troops, and apprehensive of what might happen after his departure requested a meeting of the corporation. This body decreed that General Paez should remain in his present command, until the return of General Bolivar, to whom an officer has been despatched to Panama, where the president liberator ought to be by this time. General Paez will enter Caracas this afternoon. The utmost tranquility prevails."

Translation of a letter from Laguira, dated May 20.

"All that I can say to you is, that in the midst of those political movements, we enjoy tranquility, security and liberty. Every body has determined not to sacrifice the enjoyment of these precious gifts. Good policy will arrange the present occurrences, and at all events there is an unanimous determination to employ mild and pacific measures. We place our utmost confidence in the wisdom of the Liberator President, to whom colonel Ibarra has been despatched. There is no other object in view but a "federation."

Extract of a letter from Colonel Ibarra, dated Caracas, May 30, 1826.

"I am relieved from the command at Laguayra, to be the bearer of despatches to general Bolivar, to lay before him the cause of these trifling dissentions."

FROM VERA-CRUZ.—By the brig Cato arrived at Philadelphia, says the Baltimore Gazette, we have received our regular files of *El Astro de la America*, and *El Mercurio* to the 18th May inclusive.

A decree was passed by the Mexican Government on the 2d of May, abolishing forever the titles of Count, Marquis, Knight, and all of a similar nature—The Decree orders that the escutcheons, arms, and other symbols, which bring to mind the ancient dependence of Mexico on, or connexion with, Spain, be destroyed, by the owners of edifices, coaches, and other furniture for public use.

The editor of the *Astro*, in his paper of the 16th, publishes a short extract from the last letters received from the City of Mexico, under date of the 10th, in which his correspondent says—"We have nothing new here except the fall of the escutcheons, the arms of the Counts, Marquisses, &c., agreeably to the new law—and the magnanimous resolutions of both Houses that *no Commerce will be held with any Power that does not recognize the Independence of the country*, and that nothing will be given to Spain, as an indemnification or recompence, for her acknowledgement of the Independence of Mexico.

The person will be declared a traitor and capitally punished, who shall promote different ideas, and no office whatever shall exempt the individual from the infliction of the penalty.

These extraordinary powers were conferred in an extraordinary way: in the Chamber of Deputies fourteen members were in their favour, and in the Senate the vote was unanimous, with the exception of two members who saved their votes."

Commodore Porter, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th May, after a passage of twenty-four days from New York, in the brig America.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE."—The following is a lively, and we doubt not, a just account of the New York Marble Company, recently crumbled to dust, and of its President, who pocketted the *receipts*, for it appears there was no original capital, and decamped, as they say in France. It is to be hoped that all concerned in passing this *base marble* upon the public, will be dealt with as all coiners and circulators of base coin ought to be.—The following article is copied from the Charleston Courier, in which it appears as a letter from a correspondent in New York, dated May 5:

"Before this time you must have heard of the Marble Manufacturing company which recently made a blow up within the purlieus of Wall street. The history of this association is perhaps as singular a piece of fraud as ever happened in the times of speculation. A short time since, the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against several officers of the company for a conspiracy to defraud, and yesterday the case was set down for trial at an early day. To the plain habits of the moneyed men in your part of the country, the manner and conduct of the great movers in this fraudulent scheme, will present a very strange picture.

The Marble Company is a child of the New York lobby, a mother too well known in the annals of corruption to need description. The principle individual concerned was a Canadian Frenchman, by the name of Malapar, who, by his intrigues and management, contrived to put the company into operation, and appoint his own creatures to the offices of the institution. He has been indicted with the rest, but has now fled from the hands of justice.

About two or three years ago, this person kept an oyster cellar in Reed-street, where he got a living by selling to stray customers, a half dozen of oysters and a glass of brandy to wash them down. Nature, it seems, cut him out for a money intriguer, and the force of circumstaces gave him an opportunity to put his talents to good account. At that time he failed for a few hundred dollars, and if report speak correctly, took the benefit of the act. Soon after this blow up in miniature he was employed by some speculators to go up to Albany, in pursuit of several charters, and (would you believe it?) succeeded to get a charter or two through the legislature of those days. At that time a charter was worth ten thousand dollars; they have diminished in value since.

On his return to New York, he became concerned in a manufacturing company as a stock holder and director, but was soon ejected from that situation. During last fall or summer, he set in motion another of his charters, obtained for the manufacture of marble, appointed his own President, directors, clerks, tellers, and understrappers to a long train. Bonds and notes were issued at long dates, and all engines were set to work to palm them upon the community. Their object was to obtain property of every kind for these notes or bonds, and then to sell the proceeds for what it would bring. A very considerable amount of this marble paper was circulated in Canada. At first this circulation was small, but it was merely meant as a bait to catch them better.—The first bills issued in Canada for produce, were sent to New York for redemption. This being promptly done, their reputation became sufficiently established to effect an issue of an amount approaching to $400,000.

In the mean time, Malapar was living in style in New York, and superintending his various concerns. Like a man of immense resources, he bought Castle Garden, and made an effort to purchase Chatham Theatre. He drove a pair of fine horses in Broadway, had his season Ticket at the Opera, boarded at the National Hotel at $35 a week, gave splended dinners and plenty of wine to those in the secrets of the Marble Company. Occasionally, he would be seen in every public place, with his hat and his hands full of bank bills, for it appears he made as great a show for a while as ever any man could. He had Castle Garden fitted up in a splended style, gave a ball to his friends, and invited the Corporation to look upon the beauties of the place, and drink his health and prosperity in a glass of Champaigne. This, however, could not deceive the shrewd substantial men of our city. The Marble bills and bonds had no reputation in this neighbourhood, and whenever any person was forced to take them they ran to the office in William street to have them redeemed as fast as possible. From this circumstance the scene of his operations was principally confined to distant places, and to other persons than the poorer orders of society. In the city, the principal sufferers are the brokers and a few lottery venders who bought up the bonds at a discount with a view of speculating. Many of them imagined that the blow up would be delayed a while longer than what actually turned out. They have been bit however.

After the notice of the failure was stuck up in the window, the grand mover, Malapar, still continued to make his appearance at the theatre, public places, and every other place where he had been accustomed to be seen. On a question being put to him one day respecting the Marble Company, he said in broken French, that he might resume operations *pr'haps in two week, two mont, pr'haps two year—not certain wich.* He is gone, however, and it is said, he has not gone empty handed. Such an example as this, it is to be hoped, will not only mend the manners of the New York legislature in future, but be a warning all over the country to avoid the same species of corruption."

American Antiquaries.—About twenty miles from Suggsville, (Alabama,) there have been found in an ancient Indian burial ground earthen pots, with covers, containing human skeletons. The tops nearly as large as the lower parts; and each one contains a complete set of bones. They appear to be of all ages and sizes. Dr. Nathaniel Bicknell, the writer of the intelligence, in a letter to Doctor Mitchill, of May 14, 1826, states that among these skeletons was one of eight feet in length, whose jaws had no alveolar sockets, nor any other evidence of having contained teeth. On the contrary, the upper and under maxillaries, had complete cutting edges! All the others were of the usual dimensions.—When first exposed they are hard and firm, but in six or eight days they moulder away and crumble down. If you can devise any method of preventing this decomposition, by steeping in glue, or otherwise, they could be sent to museums for the inspection of physicians, historians, and others. An intelligent half bred of the Creek tribe, who is a well educated man informed me of a tradition, that is worthy of remembrance. When the people of that race inhabited that part of the country, the survivors of the defeat, after a bloody and destructive battle, fled to the island of Cuba; and that a person of the Creek nation, who had been there, had informed him a remnant of their descendants existed there to this day: speaking a language so nearly approaching that of his countrymen, that they could converse together. This person told him further, that formerly passages were frequently made in canoes from Florida to that island: and that the time occupied in the voyage was usually about a day and a half.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From the Upland Union.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. Aaron Hannum, a respectable citizen of this County, has discovered a sovereign remedy for the expulsions of Worms from children; the remedy is simple and one that can be obtained at all seasons of the year. The following are a few of the particulars as related to us. He says while several of his children were going to their grandmother's in April last, on a visit, they for amusement, took from the limbs or twigs of the cedar trees, what is generally called the Cedar Apple or Knot.—One of them who had been always very much afflicted with worms, since the age of two years old (now between six and seven) and every thing had been done for her in the power of a skilful physican for their expulsion, but all to no effect, and was in a very delicate state of health, eat several of the Apples—the consequence was, that several Worms were expelled from her—the remedy was again administered, and in twelve hours *three hundred and upwards* came from her.

Mr. H. to be satisfied as to its efficacy gave the Apples to five of his children, who were all in good health, it had the same effect as upon the first—he also eat several of the Apples himself, and the effect was the same. Thus through the medium of mere chance, perhaps one of the best remedies, and the most simple has been discovered. Mr. H. makes the above public with a view to benefit his citizens, an act in our opinion truly praise worthy and magnanimous. He recommends to those who feel disposed to try the experiment, that the Apples should be eaten nine mornings in succession fasting—if dry to be pounded fine, and taken in Molasses—or eat them just as they come from the tree. At this season of the year, the Apple or Knot are to be found in great abundance on the Cedar trees.

Robbery Discovered.—Some time in February last, a trunk containing upwards of $2000 in bank notes, together with some articles of clothing was stolen from one of the line stages on its passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore. $1760 of the money in notes (marked on the back "FEB. 9th.") belonged to the Messrs Cohen's of Baltimore. No trace of the trunk or its contents could be found until a few days ago when suspicion fell on a black man of this place named *Andrew Brown*. Mr. Ross, High Constable of Baltimore, and some other gentlemen searched his house on Tuesday last, and found $1000 of the money, the notes marked as above. Brown said he had given some of the money to another black man of this place named *Freeman*—his house was searched and one $5 note of the money and some of the lost clothing found. None of the unmarked money has been found; it is presumed they passed it first.—They were both committed to prison to await their trial, which will take place in September next.—*Baltimore Paper.*

SPANISH PIRATE.—Captain Cook, of the schooner Vesta, arrived at Norfolk, day before yesterday, in eight days passage from St. Georges, Bermuda, informed the editor of the Beacon, that on the 8th instant, in lat. 35 25, lon. 69, he was boarded by a boat having an officer, (supposed to be the captain,) his coxswain and six men, (one of whom appeared to be an American,) armed with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, and knives. This boat proceeded from a Spanish brig of war of 250 to 300 tons, then about four miles off, which, upon the Vesta hoving in sight, fired a gun to bring her to, and immediately after despatched her boat to board her. These freebooters robbed the Vesta of nearly all her provisions, clothing, books, a barrel of lemons, a new hawser of about ninety fathoms, oars, and several other articles. They said they were thirty-five days from Cadiz, but would not tell where bound. From there being some corn and bread in the bottom of the boat, Capt. Cook supposed they had been committing depredations on some other vessel a short time previous.

The Western Carolinian gives a *tragi-comic* illustration of the effects of intemperance. A man was about to sell his horse, but being himself too much *intoxicated* to attend to the matter, he desired his son to give the animal some wet meal to swell him out. The son was a little *intoxicated*, and instead of wetting the meal with the pure element, he steeped it in a bowl of whiskey from which his father had been drinking. The natural consequence was, that the horse become *intoxicated*, and began to dance a *pas seul* (circus riders will do well to remember this *recipe*,) then to lie down, jump up, and renew his capers. After performing out of doors, a sort of kindred feeling induced him to walk into the house, and join his jolly companions. Here he began to dance before the old man, who believing the devil was come to him in the shape of a horse took up an axe and knocked out the brains of the poor animal. The story is told with all the gravity which belongs to truth, and we are therefore bound, in all courtesy, to believe it.

National Journal.

LIBEL SUIT.—The trial of the case of Gen. Root, against the editors of the New York American, for a libel, in charging the plaintiff with having been drunk in his seat in the Senate, on the last day of the extra session of the Legislature, in 1824, took place on Tuesday of last week, at Delhi, and the Jury returned a verdict of $1400 for the plaintiff. Counsel for the plaintiff, E. Williams, and S. R. Hobby; for the defendants, J. Blunt, and Wisner, of Orange County. The trial occupied the Court and Jury from 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, until half past 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.—The Judge was one hour and a half in delivering his charge, and the jury engaged ten hours in forming their verdict.

Hay is now selling at $30 per ton and it is found that *flour* is a cheaper food for cattle than hay. It is given as a fact worthy to be put on record, that while the manufacturers of Great Britain are suffering for want of food, the people of Pennsylvania are feeding their horses with flour.—*Phila. Journal.*

From the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Read & consider that you may understand.

As the general system of Public Instruction, under the authority of your Governor and Council, is now before you, I presume to offer some illustrations, and some of the arguments used in a report upon that measure. The intent of this is to avoid the mischievous influences of misrepresentation, or of such mistaken views, or misapprehensions, as might tend to deceive the public mind, and thus defeat the State's design in this munificence.

The law provides for the appointment of a Superintendent to execute the general concernments of the institution; and proper commissioners and supervisors to visit the schools periodically, to examine into the qualifications and moral conduct of the different teachers, and to extend a superintending care within the borders of their several counties.

The commissioners are charged to divide their counties into districts, and when divided, the taxable inhabitants of each district are to elect three Trustees to conduct and manage the school business; to vote a tax for the purchase of ground and the building of a school-house if necessary, and to supply fuel and stationary—The powers of the trustees extend *merely to these objects* and to *nothing more*, where school-houses exist already, the building of them will not be necessary, and no tax will be required for that purpose—*The great fund to pay the teachers will be provided by the State*, and distributed from the treasury.

The present funds for free schools will come in aid of the new system according to the previously existing laws, but the future means to be provided will be graduated in just accordance to the white children, in each of the school districts throughout the state.

It has been considered, and the experience of other states justifies the anticipation, that the *general admission of all classes to a common school*, will elicit talents, and prove in practice a felicitous accommodation to the genius and spirit of our constitution and form of government.

The beneficial effects of a systematic course of common education in New-York, from which, in fact, the proposed system is mainly drawn, are happily portrayed in a recent message of the distinguished Governor of that state—Philanthropy and wisdom are most manifest in the enlightened views of that statesman. He says, in substance, that the first duty of government, and the surest evidence of good government, is the encouragement of education—A *general diffusion of knowledge is the precursor* and *protector of free institutions*, under it we may *confide* as the *conservative power*, that will *watch over our liberties* and *guard them against fraud, intrigue, corruption and violence*—A good system of common schools may be considered as the "palladium of our freedom," for no apprehension of its subversion can be entertained as long as the great body of the people are enlightened by education—To break down the barriers which poverty has erected against the acquisition of knowledge, is to restore the just equilibrium of society, and to perform a duty of paramount obligation.

The subjoined abstract from the last report of the Superintendent of common

schools, to the Legislature of New York, will exhibit, in high relief, the vast advantages of their system, since its commencement in 1816.

COMPARATIVE VIEW.

Dates of Reports.	*No. of School Districts.*	*Children taught therein.*
1816	2755	140,106
1817	3713	170,386
1818	3864	183,253
1819	4614	210,316
1820	5763	271,877
1821	6332	304,559
1822	6659	332,979
1823	7051	351,173
1824	7382	377,034
1825	7612	402,940
1826	7773	425,350

This unprecedented success is the highest reward and gratification to the benefactor of that state, who gave "form and comeliness" to their system.

From a comparison of our white population, according to the census of 1820 and an estimate of the actual terrene superficies of Maryland, the ratio of that population may be assumed at 26 to the square mile, and having made allowance for cities and villages, the general average of the interior may be put at 20, and the population of children from 5 to 15 years of age may be computed at 30 per centum, or 6 children to the square mile, and allowing five miles square as convenient subdivisions, the terrene superficies of the whole state will contain 400 districts, and rating the annual charge for the pay of teachers at 300, the distribution of 120,000 dollars will provide instruction for 60,000, being all the youth of this state, exclusive of the cities and villages, where greater benefits from the concentration of their population, will result. As the matter may be more clearly demonstrated by the following assumed propositions—That is to say

LEMMA 1.

The terrene superficies of the state of Maryland is 10,000 square miles, or 400 districts of 5 miles square.

LEMMA 2.

The whole white population is 260,000, or 26 to the square mile.

LEMMA 3.

From the abstraction of cities and villages, the rest of the state is reduced to 20 white inhabitants to the square mile.

LEMMA IV.

The proportion of children from 5 to 15 years of age is 30 *per centum*, or 6 children to the square mile.

LEMMA V.

Competent teachers of Primary schools may be employed at an annual salary of 300 dollars.

The foregoing lemmata will support the following corollary—

The subdivision of counties into school districts of five miles square will suffice to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door, and the annual distribution of $120,000 dollars will provide for the education of all the youth in such districts, throughout the state, *at the reduced rate of two dollars for each child*, and allowing a proportion distribution for the cities and villages, where superior advantages will result, from concentration as before assigned, the gross aggregate for the whole state will be $156,000—From which, deducting the amount of previous appropriations and the revenues to be received from the investment of interest, lately awarded by an act of Congress, which was specifically appropriated for the support of schools, by a resolution of the last Legislature, there will remain to be provided about 133,000 dollars, to which an annual accessary fund of 10,000 will keep pace with the natural accretion of our population.

Hence it appears that the whole revenue to be provided, including the annual accessary fund, would amount to less than 55 cents *per capita*, for each inhabitant, and such is the effect of system, that besides the inestimable advantages of intellectual improvement, the people at large would be *great gainers in a pecuniary point of view, as but very few, even of the most wealthy, would pay as much to the common fund, as they now expend for the rudimental instruction of their children under the present imperfect and defective mode.*

In further support of this opinion the following facts are presented—

1. That all the official reports of New York, and Pennsylvania, testify that the cost of education has been reduced, by the operation of modern improvements, to *one fifth to what it was under the old system of private schools.*

2. That these reports do further prove that the high qualifications and industry of teachers, which are *secured in proportion to the certainty of well requited employment, and their responsibility to the public*, insure a faithful discharge of their duties and a corresponding improvement in their scholars.

3. That there has been a great and interesting improvement in the moral character of the people wherever the system of public schools has had a fair experiment.

It remains to consider the ways and means—with regard to this important particular, it is confidently believed that the existing revenues, if duly improved, will be sufficient to support the system without the voting of a new tax; but besides these there are ample sources, the lawful property of the state at large, which may be embraced, to supply defi-ciency, *without resort to the landed interest*—I assert this from long experience, and a practical knowledge of our finances and resources—and we may further, expect the efficient aid of the general government, as propositions are now pending to apply the avails of the public lands, and the large surplusses of the general treasury, to state purposes; so that no difficulty, on account of means, can, with reason be expected.

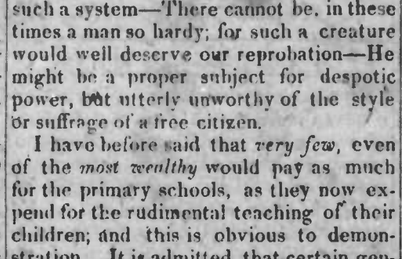
It has been stated that some objections have been whispered, and chiefly against the inequality of contributions; but can there be a man so mean, or so devoid of a proper sense of common justice and sound policy as to oppose the principle of such a system—There cannot be, in these times a man so hardy; for such a creature would well deserve our reprobation—He might be a proper subject for despotic power, but utterly unworthy of the style or suffrage of a free citizen.

I have before said that *very few*, even of the *most wealthy* would pay as much for the primary schools, as they now expend for the rudimental teaching of their children; and this is obvious to demonstration. It is admitted that certain gentlemen of overgrown estates, who can well afford to employ teachers in their own families, may not derive the immediate benefits of their contributions, but of those who use the public schools not one in ten will pay as much as they now pay; and the exception of such gentlemen cannot be urged against the good of a general rule, and the more especially as the withholding of such children will be the choice of their wealthy parents.—But if destitute of liberality and the claim of justice towards the poor, it must be admitted that the design and value of good government is enhanced in proportion to the mass of wealth, and it hence results from the general diffusion of useful knowledge, that the rich is abundantly rewarded, for his moderate modicum of contribution in the increased protection of his vast estate, beyond the advantages, of the people at large, in these schools.

Some further views and illustrations will be presented in succession; and it is desired of those Editors, who publish the law of Public Instruction, that this essay, and such others as shall appear, from time to time upon the same subject, may have a place in their respective papers.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Ann, Somerset co.
June 4, 1826.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"CATO" and "A FARMER" will appear next week.

"A VOTER OF KENT COUNTY" is informed, that his communication cannot be admitted into our columns unless he sends in his name—He will, on reflection, perceive the necessity of it.

"PETER JENKINS" will perceive that we have inserted his communication which *he* intended for our last paper, but which was not received until after it was issued—He will oblige us by continuing to write for our paper.

"H" is unavoidably postponed until our next.

It is hoped the indisposition of the editor, will be a sufficient apology for any errors or barrenness which may appear in this weeks Telegraph.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of a considerable number of the members of the "Chester Republican Blues" and "Chester Independent Company," convened at the Court-House on Saturday evening last, the 17th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M, for the purpose of entering into suitable arrangements for the Celebration of the approaching anniversary of that hallowed day the 4th July '76—a day inestimably dear to Americans, and the recollection of which is consecrated in the heart of every American Patriot.

Wm. Harris, Jun. was called to the Chair, and George Vickers appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That the ensuing 4th July be celebrated by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the delivery of an Oration—Toasts—and the firing of Cannon—and that the members of either Company, as they may think proper, appear in uniform, divested of all arms except side arms.

Resolved, That Wm. H. Barroll, Esq. be solicited to read the Declaration of Independence and that Albert Constable, Esq. be solicited to deliver an Oration.

Resolved, That Wm. H. Barroll, Richard W. Ringgold, John B. Eccleston, David J. Campbell, Albert Constable and William Harris, Jun. Esquires, be a committee to draft toasts, and that George Vickers, Isaiah Coleman, William Constable, John Greenwood, Thomas Edgar and Richard H. Ricaud, be a committee of general arrangement, and have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in any of the appointments.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chair man, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Chestertown Telegraph, and that the Citizens of the Town and County be respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAM HARRIS Jr. *Chairman.*
GEORGE VICKERS, *Secretary.*

It is hoped by the Committee of arrangement, that all appointments mentioned in the foregoing proceedings, will be filled, without any other notice to the persons.

A meeting of the Committee of arrangement is requested at the Clerks office on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clk.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell.—Would it not be commendable in those gentlemen who have come foward for the suffrages of their fellow citizens at the next Congressional election, to avow, publicly, through the medium of the Telegraph, or some other paper, their sentiments touching the present administration. Eighteen weeks, it seems, were spent the last session in the discussion of subjects which finally resulted in nothing but abortive legislation, leaving but four weeks for the transaction of all the important business then before Congress. And this protraction was evidently occasioned by the violent and inconsistent opposition to measures of the administration. It is high time, therefore, that the *People* should begin a reform of this matter; that they should begin to shew their disapprobation of all proceedings hostile to the "powers that be," so long as the policy eminating therefrom, shall be in accordance with the genius and dignity of this Republic. Some members, the last session, instead of endeavouring to promote the object which their constituents had in view by sending them to Washington, turned their attention to the destruction of public measures *vi et armis*.—But *thruth prevails*—and by the fruit shall the tree be known. Let men be sent who will not spend weeks, in making long speeches against government, and thus squander away the public money. I view it as the duty of every good citizen, to support the administration in all its acts which have for their object the maintenance of our present dignified station among the kingdoms of the earth, or the promotion and happiness of the nation. VINDEX.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Printer.—I have been alone, musing in my chamber almost ever since I wrote you last—Solitude is something very benefical, and upon this occasion it compelled me to "*ponder on the thing I am*"—to reflect on my past life, to review my actions,—and alas to find how little I had done towards honouring *Him* who made me, and how much I had been doing for *self alone*—In the plenitude of self-estimation we forget what we are—we attribute to *our own* exertions, our own industry, and our own actions, the great goodness that befals us; and if fortune runs counter to our wishes, and expectations, we lay the blame to that Providence which has alone shielded us in all our extremities—we seek for wealth—and when gained what is it—"empty nothingness"—*we must* go—but *it* cannot go with us. But you will hear the worldling say what is it that money cannot give?

"Not life methinks, for he who had it died."

No it cannot give consolation to a wounded spirit, when writhing under the agony of a guilty conscience,—it cannot impart comfort to the sinner's death bed—we seek for it, we gain it—*and we die.*

I was roused to these reflections on the vanity of human riches by reading the following poem, or ode. It is written by Dr. John Leyden, a physician who was considered as one of the most accomplished men of his profession in England. He graduated with great credit at Oxford, but finding no opening for his professional pursuits, bent his way to the East Indies, where by great attention and exertion he in a few years accumulated a fortune; but alas! at the expense of his life. Prior to his leaving England he had engaged the affections of a young lady to whom he would have been united had he returned, but God had ordered it otherwise—what a lesson is here to be learned—what a moral to those who think proper to apply this passage "place your thoughts on things above and not on things below."

With a hope that the moral may not be lost on some of your readers I submit the ode to your discretion. To the lover of genuine poetry, and the mind of refined taste, I feel assured that this little *selection* will not be lost.

Yours, PETER JENKINS.

ODE

ADDRESSED TO AN EAST INDIAN GOLD COIN.

Slave of the dark and dirty mine,
What vanity hath brought thee here?
How can I love to see the shine
So bright, whom I have bought so dear!

The tent-ropes flapping lone I hear,
For twilight converse, arm, in arm;
The jackall's shriek bursts on mine ear,
When mirth and music wont to charm.

By Chericul's dark wandering streams,
Where cane tufts shadow all the wild
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
Of Teviot lov'd while still a child,
Of castle'd rocks stupendous fild
By Esk or Eden's classic wave,
Where loves of youth and friendship smiled
Uncursed by *thee, vile yellow slave!*

Fade day dreams sweet—from memory fade!
The perish'd bliss of youths first prime,
That once so bright on fancy play'd,
Revives no more in after time—
Far from my sacred natal clime
I haste to an untimely grave;
The daring thoughts, that soar'd sublime
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.—

Slave of the mine!—thy yellow light
Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear,
A gentle vision comes by night
My lonely widow'd heart to cheer;
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine;
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!
—I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee—for thee vile yellow slave
I left a heart that loved me true!
I cross'd the tedious ocean-wave
To roam in climes, unkind and new,
The cold wind of the stranger blew
Chill on my withered heart—the grave
Dark and untimely met my view,
And all *for thee vile yellow slave.*

Ha!—com'st thou now so late to mock,
A wanderer's banished heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lighting shock
Of sun-rays tipt with death has borne,
From love, from friendships country torn,
To Memory's fond regrets the prey,
Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn,
Go mix thee with thy kindred clay!

DR. LEYDEN.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor—You will oblige the forwarder of these enigmas by giving them a place in your paper.—Perhaps they may be amusing to some of your young readers—By publishing them you will oblige a subscriber.

Who is he that was born before his mother, and died before his father?

Why is a good potatoe like a miller?

What word is that of one syllable, which by adding two letters to it, becomes nothing?

How many hoops does a good keg want?

What part of a lady's dress is that, which by the transposition of three of its letters, shews what all men have done, and what they are?

Why is a woman a charming like a caterpiller? HORACE.

THE LEXINGTON.—We learn from the N. Y. American, that the U. S. ship Lexington, a sloop of war of the largest class, under the command of William B. Shubrick, esq. being now ready for sea, was on Friday inspected, preparatory to her sailing, by the commanding officer of the port, Commodore Chauncey—who was saluted on going on board. The editors say—this is one of the new sloops bound on her first cruise, and a finer vessel is not easily to be seen. Uniting strength, with convenience of accommodation for the officers and crew, and beauty of model, the Lexington constitutes as fine a command as need be desired by a young and enterprising officer. After the inspection was gone through, Capt. Shubrick entertained his guests with a handsome collation, which was graced by the presence of several ladies. The Lexington sails, as is understood to morrow, (Sunday last,) destined to the coast of Labrador, to look after the rights of our fishermen.

MARRIED.—On Monday evening last by the Rev. Thomas Smith, Mr. James M. Davis, to Miss Sarah Dawson, all of this place.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. Benjamin Howard to Miss Eliza Dawson, all of Kent county.

FARM FOR SALE.

ON the 26th of July next at 10 o'clk. A. M. the Subscriber will offer at public sale, at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in this place, the farm on which Cyrus Rasin now resides.

This farm lies at the head of Worton Creek, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hosier, Wm. Graves and S. G. Kennard; and contains

262 1-2 ACRES,

of which 40 to 50 acres are in meadow and marsh, 15 to 20 in wood, and the residue in level arable land. There are on the farm a brick dwelling house of one story, and a kitchen, meat-house and granary of logs.

A stream of water sufficient, it is believed, for a grist mill, runs along one side of the farm for the greater part of a mile.

The purchaser will be required to pay a small part of the purchase money in cash; and to give bond with approved security for the payment of the residue in 6, 12, and 18 months.

The Subscriber is authorised to dispose of the above property at private sale any time before the 26th of the ensuing month. E. F. CHAMBERS.

Chestertown, June 23.

NEW GOODS.

EBEN. BLACKISTON.

Has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he is determined to sell cheap; his friends and the public are invited to call, see and taste—he thinks they will buy.

Best gun powder tea at $1 75, Old Hyson, young Hyson, and Hyson Skin good Coffee, two kinds of Orleans and three kinds of loaf sugar; C. Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Rice, Nails 8's, 9's and 10's; best quality Molasses Salt and Mackerel, Raw Cotton, Crockery Ware, Potters and Stone Ware, and a large supply of Tin Ware.

Also, a general assortment of

SHOES AND BOOTS,

And many articles not mentioned.—Boots and Shoes manufactured in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

My friends and the public will keep in mind that I take any kind of trade in exchange for Goods that will answer my purpose, and rather than miss a deal even *CASH* will be taken. The public will accept my thanks for past favours and present encouragement.

June, 23.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the Court-House in Chestertown, on Wednesday, the 5th of July next; and will adjourn from day to day, until the Levy shall be completed. All persons having business are requested to attend.

By order, JOS. N. GORDON, Clk.
June 23.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Kent county Court, to make partition of the real estate of *Samuel Comegys*, late of said county, dec'd. hereby notify all persons whom it may concern, that they will meet on said estate on Tuesday the 18th of July next, to view the same, and execute the commission to them directed, agreeably to the act of assembly of 1820, entitled, "an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct descents."

JAMES BOON,
SAMUEL G. OSBORN,
WILLIAM WELCH,
WILLIAM PEARCE,
JOHN. C. SUTTON.

June 23.

WILLIAM H. BARROLL,

HAVING removed to the country for a few months, will attend in his office on Tuesday and Saturday in each week: any papers or communications on business will meet a prompt attention, if left for him in the hands of Alexander B. Hanson, Esq. at the Sheriff's office.

Chestertown, June 23. tf

LOST

ON Thursday 15th inst. in the neighbourhood of Chestertown, a CAPPED AND PLATED BAND, from the hub of a gig. If the finder will leave the above Band at the Register's Office in Chertertown, or at the tavern of Captain Charles Stanley, he shall receive a suitable reward with the thanks of the owner.

June 23.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
June 20, 1826.

On application of Sarah Brown, administratrix of James Brown, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of Dec. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of June, 1826.

SARAH BROWN.
Adm'trx. of James Brown dec'd.
Chestertown, June, 23.

C. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

(Formerly a Student of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore,) respectfully offers his services [illegible]



POETICAL

THE FRAILTY OF BEAUTY.

(From the remains of the Rev. C. Wolfe.)

I *must* tune up my heart's broken string,
For the fair has commanded the strain;
But yet such a theme will I sing,
That I'll think she'll not ask me again:

For I'll tell her—Youth's blossom is blown,
And that beauty the flower must fade;
(And sure, if a lady can frown,
She'll frown at the words I have said)

The smiles of the rose bud how fleet!
They come—and as quickly they fly:
The violet how modest and sweet!
Yet the Spring sees it open and die.

How snow-white the lily appears!
Yet the life of a lily's a day;
And the snow that it equals, in tears
To-morrow must vanish away.

Ah, Beauty! of all things on earth
How many thy charms most desire!
Yet Beauty and Youth has its birth,
And Beauty with Youth must expire.

Ah, fair ones! so sad is the tale,
That my song in my sorrow I steep,
And where I intended to rail,
I must lay down my harp, and must weep.

But virtue indignantly seized
The harp as it fell from my hand;
Serene was her look, though displeased,
As she utter'd her awful command.

"Thy tears and thy pity employ
For the thoughtless! the giddy, the vain,—
But those who my blessings enjoy
Thy tears and thy pity disdain.

For Beauty alone ne'er bestow'd
Such a charm as Religion has lent;
And the cheek of a belle never glow'd
With a smile like the smile of content.

"Time's hand, and the pestilence-rage,
No hue, no complexion can brave;
For Beauty must yield to old age,
But I will not yield to the grave."

AFFECTION—HER SMILE AND HER TEAR.

O what is so beautiful, half to behold,
As the smile which affection bestows;
It is sweeter than incence, and brighter than gold,
And as soft as the breath of a rose.

O, it sheds round the heart, in the happiest hour,
A halo of rapture and love?
And divinely it glows 'neath the magical power
As a gem 'neath the light from above!

If so witching her smile, O what must be her tear?
Deep, deep in her heart doth it flow!
It is doubly sacred, and doubly is dear,
Being shed in the hour of wo.

Both, both are most exquisite! blest is the smile
Which beams in the season of gladness;
And blest is the tear which can sorrow beguile,
Or soften one moment of sadness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A WHISPER
TO A NEWLY-MARRIED PAIR.

Chapter IX.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Perhaps, good lady, it may not be the will of your heavenly Father that you should be greeted by the name of mother. Perhaps he may be, as it were to say to you, "It is not my pleasure for the present to comply with thy heart's wish; but seek me, and wait on me, and I may yet bring it to pass." But should this not be the case, even then could you but know why he seems deaf to your prayer, you would perhaps adore the motive of his denial, and feel with gratitude your escape from the misery which would have attended the completion of your wishes.* The disappointed hope may be the means of drawing you nearer to God; and you may yet apply to yourself those consolatory words—"Blessed is the barren that is undefiled: she shall have fruit in the visitation of souls." (*Wisdom* iii, 13.)—And again, what a sweet promise to the childless who please God, and keep the Sabbath, and take hold of his covenant; "Even unto them will I give in mine house, and within my walls, a place and a name better than of sons and daughters; I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off. (*Isaiah* lvi. 5.)

with a smiling offspring; when health sparkles in your eyes, and pleasure attends your footsteps,—then *beware lest thou forget the Lord.* "Beware and tremble, ye women that are at ease: be troubled, ye careless ones; rise up, ye women that are at ease; hear my voice, ye careless daughters; give ear unto my speech." (*Isaiah* xxxii. 11. 9.) Now, gentle lady, observe with great attention those very remarkable expressions of the prophet. He says not, Tremble, ye women who *live in sin*; but, *tremble ye women who live at ease.*—He says not, Be troubled, ye wicked ones; but, Be troubled ye *careless ones*—ye careless daughters; ye who dress, and dance, and laugh, and sing, and who never read of me, nor think of me, nor speak of me. Hear this, and tremble, ye careless daughters, and know that "*she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth.*" (1 *Tim.* v. 6.)

MY HUSBAND.

When various nymphs, with beauty's smile,
Threw round their fascinating wile,
Thy manly bosom to beguile,
My Husband!

Then, who, by love's strong powers impress'd,
Selected me from all the rest,
And thought me wisest, fairest best?
My Husband.

Resigning what's *call'd* liberty,
A willing captive now to be,
Who gave up all the world for me?
My Husband.

Who ploughs, perhaps the foaming main,
Or boldly joins the warrior's train,
For me Dame Fortune's smile to gain?
My Husband.

Who plants his groves and woodlands o'er,
Or tills the fields, or ploughs the moor,
To fill my purse with golden store?
My Husband.

Who, led by Wisdom's steady star,
Displays his talents near and far,
At church, the senate, or the bar?
My Husband.

And who, superior to pretence,
With brilliant wit and eloquence,
Delights me with his manly sense?
My Husband.

Who clasps me to his faithful breast,
And vows, that of such love possess'd,
No mortal man was e'er so bless'd?
My Husband.

Then let me use my utmost art,
Domestic comfort to impart,
And never pain thy constant heart,
My Husband!

O yes! with woman's softest powers,
I'll pluck the fairest, sweetest flowers,
To strew with love thy passing hours,
My Husband!

And crown'd with peace and harmony,
Thy life so very sweet shall be,
Thou'lt bless the day thou weddedst me,
My Husband!

*The author had a relation that was married some years without having a child. Her feelings partook not only of grief, but of anguish: at length a lovely boy was granted her—"Spare, O God! the life of *my blessing*," was her constant prayer Her blessing *was* spared: he grew to the years of manhood, squandered a fine fortune; married a servant maid; and broke his mother's heart!

Another intimate friend of the author's was inconsolable for not having children. At length, the prospect of her becoming a mother was certain, and her joy was extreme. The moment of trial arrived: for four days and nights her sufferings and torture were not to be allayed by medical skill or human aid. At length her cries ceased; and, at the same moment that she gave birth to *two* children, she herself had become a corpse. "*Give me children.*" said the impatient and weeping Rachel, "*or else I die.*" (Gen. xxx. 1.) Her prayer was heard; and in giving birth to her boy the ill judging mother expired.

Another impassioned mother, as she bent over the bed of her sick infant, called out, O no; I *cannot* resign him. It is impossible: I *cannot* resign him." A person present, struck with her words noted them down in a daily journal which he kept. The boy recovered; and that day one-and-twenty years he was hanged as a murderer!

NEW TEA POT FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing, and has now ready for sale, a handsome assortment of round and oval

Tea and Coffee Pots.

Fine Pitchers, Sugar Dishes, &c. of a very *superior quality*, which will be sold on pleasing terms, and as usual he has on hand a good assortment of

EARTHEN WARE,

Such as Jugs, Bowls, Pitchers, Milk Pans, Milk Crocks, Fat Pots, Flour Pots, Dishes, &c. which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Country Merchants and dealers in the above articles, will find it to their interest to call at his FACTORY, No. 22, NORTH GAY ST. about 100 yds over Gay St. Bridge, or to send their orders there, which will be faithfully and promptly executed.

NICHOLAS S. JONES.

Baltimore, June 16. 3t

TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each, well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, E. S of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.

June 9. tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed against John Crew, at suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith, and Jacob Sommers, will be sold at public sale on Saturday, the 24th instant, at the residence of the said John Crew, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, all the right title and interest of the said Crew, in and to, one negro man called Ben, one negro called Rachel, one negro man called Jim, one negro woman called Jinney one yoke of oxen and cart, two head of horses, two head of Cattle, and one gun, seized and taken as the property of the said John Crew, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of Vend. Exps and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE Sh'ff

Sheriff's Office, June 9.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *June 6, 1826.*

On application of Anna M. McClean and Unit Chandler, Administrators of William McLean; late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That they give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of June, 1826

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, s on or before the 6th day of Dec. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th, of June, 1826.

ANNA M. McCLEAN,
UNIT CHANDLER,
Adm'tors of Wm. McClean, dec'd.

Chestertown, June, 9.

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers or to J. E. Barroll, Esq. into whose hands the accounts will be placed for collection.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *May 30, 1826.*

On application of Susan Etherington, Administratrix of Bartholomew Etherington, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of May, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1826.

SUSAN ETHERINGTON.
Adm'trix of Bartholemew Etherington.

June 2.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Kent county Court, to me directed, against George Meginnis, at the suit of O. Neal Rolph, use of James Collins, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 24th inst. in Georgetown Cross Roads, at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning, negroes Darcus, Delia, Frisby, Harriet and Samuel, seized and taken as the property of said George Meginnis, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said vend. exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 9, 1826.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas to me directed from Kent county Court, against John Hudson, at the suits of John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, James Welch use of David Semans, the state of Maryland use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Woodall, William Howard use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell and Miller, George Briscoe and Thomas Bevins, and Charles Groome use of Hannah Atkinson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 8th of July next at three o'clock P. M. at Capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown,

One negro woman ELIZABETH, aged about 24 years, one negro boy HENRY, aged about 22 years, 25 hogs, 6 horses, one gig, and all that part of A TRACT OF LAND, called "Reyner's Adventure," containing about 226 ACRES and 3-4 more or less, and also, all that part of a Tract or parcel of Land, conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and P. Cooper jr. to the said Hudson, on the 5th November, 1812, containing 16 1-2 acres more or less, also, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, conveyed by James Welch to said Hudson, on the 7th April, 1817.—Levied on, as the property of the said John Hudson, and will be sold to satisfy said executions.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.

June 9.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the holder of two Tickets or two Shares is *certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE!*

GRAND

State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,

The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, in the City of Baltimore, on

WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

30,000 Dollars!

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize	$30,000	is 30,000	Dollars.
1	10,000	10,000	Dollars.
2	5,000	10,000	Dollars.
10	1,000	10,000	Dollars.
10	500	5,000	Dollars.
30	100	3,000	Dollars.
50	50	2,500	Dollars.
200	20	4,000	Dollars.
250	10	2,500	Dollars.
500	6	3,000	Dollars.
20,000	4	80,000	Dollars

21,054 Prizes, amounting 160,000 Dollars.

*** Not One Blank to a Prize—All payable in CASH, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had *the moment they are drawn.*

Whole Tickets	$5.00	Quarters	$1. 25
Halves	2 50	Eights	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the great and magnificient Capital Prize of

100,000 *DOLLARS*

in the Grand State Lottery a few weeks ago, was sold in Shares, (Half and two Quarters) ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and *where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, June 9. BALTIMORE.

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants o Kent county that he has taken an offic in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character; and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

A splended distribution of

Prizes as usual, took place at CONINE'S OFFICES, in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, drawn on the 10 of MAY, both the Capitals of 25,000 and 10,000, were sold in shares of three quarters and two eights each, one Quarter of the $25,000 to an industrious inhabitant of Baltimore, and the other parts to deserving individuals in the country. The whole of the $10,000 prize was likewise sold to adventurers in the country, the CASH for the most part of which has already been advanced, and for the remainder, the Cash can be had on a presentation to W. C. CONINE, who has now the pleasure to present to his friends and patrons. the 7th Scheme, hoping at the same time that a continuation of good look will attend all those who give his offices the preference in pursuit of wealth.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND, 7th CLASS.

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 12th of July and will be completed in ONE DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

$30,000.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
2 prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
10 prizes of	1,000		10,000
10 prizes of	500		5,000
30 prizes of	100		3,000
50 prizes of	50		2,500
200 prizes of	20		4,000
250 prizes of	10		2,500
500 prizes of	6		3,000
20,000 prizes of	4		80,000

21,054 Prizes { 40,000 Tickets, $160,000
18,946 Blanks { 2,103 more prizes than blanks.

Prizes payable in CASH sixty days after the completion of the Lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction, but can be had the moment they are drawn at Conine's offices.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel, will be put the prizes above the denominations of of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 each will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $30,000, that is to say, if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme, will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize.

The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
N. F. WILLIAMS,
WM. R. STUART, } Commissioners.

PRESENT RATE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths	62 1-2

Those who prefer paying only the difference between the price of any certain number of Tickets or Shares equally odd and even Numbers, and what they of necessity must draw, to advancing the entire value of the Tickets, can have certificates accordingly. In which case there will be to pay on two whole Tickets, odd and even, $6 60.—6 Tickets, $19 80.—10 do. $33 00, and for greater numbers, and shares proportionately.

☞ For the greatest variety of Lucky numbers, Odd and Even, adventurers in the Country are respectfully invited to address or send their commands to

CONINE'S

Ever true Homes of Fortune.

No. 32 Market st. a few doors above the centre market, and Agency, No. 217 Market street, next door to the corner of Liberty street, Baltimore, and No. 3 South 3d street, Philadelphia,

Where Prizes of 40,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000's, &c. &c &c. have been obtained, in all amounting to nearly

1,000,000 DOLLARS.

☞The "Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Offices, will be forwarded, gratis to all those who make their investments at Conine's Offices, and will contain the drawing of the above Lottery at large.

Orders from all parts of the Union (post paid) covering the requisite sums in cash or prizes, will meet with attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore or Philadelphia. June 9.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1826. NO. 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The Chestertown Telegraph is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months.—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

Advertisements, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis: The Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederickstown; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light Hagers Town: Maryland Advocate Cumberland; True American Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph; Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton, and Cambridge Chronicle; Bond of Union, Harford County.

By Order,

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighbourhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights, for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, and on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. And be it enacted, That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the north side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighbourhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the conveniences of voters.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the 1st Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by the act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they hereby are required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorised and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety seven, appoint three persons in each of the said districts, residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to; Provided, That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled,

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate 13th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor, [L. S.]

AN ACT to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the Governor may be elected by the people and to abolish the council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor as hereinafter proided for.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be choson alternately from the Western and Eastern Shores, by the citizens of the state, having the right to vote for delegates to the general Assembly in the counties where they severally reside at the time and places where they shall vote for delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same judges, and in the same manner as the votes for delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government, directed to the president of the senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the general assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted and the person having a majority of all the voter given, shall be the governor, and the president of the Senate shall forthwith announce the same; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, no choice of election shall be considered as having been made, and the said president shall announce the number of votes given to each person voted for, and thereupon a governor shall be elected forthwith by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, from among the candidates voted for by the people, who shall appear by the said returns to have had the two greatest number of votes, and should neither of the persons so voted for, have a majority of all votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive such majority: contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. And be it enacted, that the governor shall hold this office, during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible as governor, for the three next succeeding years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state ten years next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state or of the United States.

5. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanor or any misdemeanors in office, but judgement in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit in this state, he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted be liable to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment according to law.

6. And be it enacted, That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

7. And be it enacted, That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be, upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the Senators.

8. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have his permanent residence at the seat of government, and shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

9. And be it enacted, That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold this office during the pleasure of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before the legislature or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by law, and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services as may be provided by the legislature.

10. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal, death resignation or inability of the governor to discharge the duties and powers of said office, the same shall devolve upon the president of the senate, until another governor shall be elected and qualified as is hereinafter provided for, and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both governor and president of the senate, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified, or the disability removed.

11. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or disqualification, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the general assembly, which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

12. And be it enacted, that the first election for governor shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the general assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

13. And be it enacted, That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be, and hereby are invested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorney general, general, field and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the governor and approved of by the senate.

14. And be it enacted, That the governor, appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorised to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

15. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the election of the governor and to the election of the council to the governor, that is in any manner repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same is hereby repealed upon the confirmation thereof.

16. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the House of delegates, 17th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 1st day of March, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor. [L. S.]

June 23.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr Mitchell,

When I drafted the article signed "Cato" relative to public meeting to suppress electioneering, I did not anticipate the reception it met with, being well aware that the gentlemen who composed the meeting were very respectable, (and those with whom I am more intimately acquainted I not only respect, but highly esteem) and being also conscious, that "the best men sometimes err," and are the principal actors in scenes which are not only "farcical" but ridiculous—I did not suppose that an intelligent editor, conducting an indepenent paper, would or could find either exceptionable sentiment or language in "Cato," particularly such, as would preclude it a place in his paper—although *I* neither possess the wisdom nor experience of that ancient tried patriot, whose name on some occasions I have adopted, yet I think I possess at least one of his virtues—that is *Independence*—and although you may think that respectability is a shield, impenetrable to error, I shall always believe that many "farcical" scenes transpire, with those who are "respectable," what was said of the famous Caucus of 1823—was *it* not composed of 66 as "respectable;" intelligent and patriotic men as any country ever produced—and yet was not public censure and abuse heaped upon them without measure, and what *peculiar privilege of exemption* has one combination of gentlemen from another—the caucus party were pursuing the long and established custom, which had proved the bulwark of their party, and handed to them the estimable characters of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and not in novel, and unheard of experiments—I sir—had no intention to impugn the character or motives of any individual who participated in the proceedings at the Court-House—my aim was directed at the *means to effect the object*, at the zeal used to secure the adoption of the measure, which *you* have already published—and as your motto or a part of it, is "the search of truth," any measure that you may adopt, excluding the investigation of public measures, must necessarily lead to different results, and consequently the defeat of your primary object. If one man alledge that "treating" is an evil, which must be annihilated, and that certain measures must be resorted to, to effect it, is it *magnatum scandalum, or great scandal*, in another, to doubt the infallibility of the first, and say, that any attempt, to suppress or prohibit the free and uncontrouled privilege which the constitution of our country guarantees to every man, is not in strict accordance with the principles of republicanism? If it be right to prevent electioneering, is it not also right and proper to prevent *profane swearing*, and we all know that respectable men are guilty of this vice, as was observed in the meeting: abstaining from Church is an evil, and the example is a very bad one, would it not then be as laudable to obviate this—are there not many other evils, which it would be as commendable to repress as electioneering—most unquestionably, and what reason or motive can prevent a co-operation of conscientious persons to obstruct the progress of *all moral evil*.—Gambling is a prevailing evil, Duelling is a partial one and why are not means resorted to, to prohibit them—the answer is plain, that *all* such attempts would not only prove nugatory and abortive, but would be an abridgement of civil liberty, which would soon end in the destruction of government—to reason analogically—those who wish to suppress electioneering by treating, might by the same means, prohibit gambling—and a man who is capable of solving the problem, that a man who treats is ineligible to an office, would by a very little additional exertion of mind be able to conclude, that a man who *treated and gambled*, would *a fortiori*, be less fit to be chosen to an office—as to the argument that that which lessens vice, increases virtue, and that virtue is the main spring of republicks, in the abstract, it is manifest—but the reduction of vice by coercive measures, or in other words measures incompatible with republicanism, certainly would lead to disasterous results—every man possesses the germ of virtue, within himself, and its voluntary improvement or neglect is the natural right of every one. I also wish the time to arrive when "treating" shall be discontinued, I disapprove the practice, as much as any man, and as sincerely hope that its termination may not be far distant, but I do believe that in attempting to abrogate it, we inflict a deep wound upon the liberties of the people, and open a door to dangerous and unnecessary innovations—as "Cato," has before observed "virtue needs no thin conclaves to defend it—but like the bible, by its own intrinsick worth will rise superior to vice and immorality." I have said as much sir, in consequence of your refusal to publish my last; as I have been a patron, of your paper, I solicit this a place, and give me leave to suggest that a compliance would be neither injurious nor unjust, as every man is accountable for his conduct. I am always willing that *any* comment may be made upon what I write—only allow me the privilege which every freeman enjoys, of publishing his sentiments, and I ask, I care for no more.

Cato.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell.

I have seen in the Telegraph a plan for primary schools, proposed by the legislature of this state, and published under the signiture of the Governor, for the consideration of the people. I think the plan objectionable, and without pointing out its faults and imperfections, will propose a plan; feeling that I, as well as every other individual, have an equal right with the members of the legislature, to propose plans for the education of the youth of our common country. The plan I propose, is for the education of the children in Kent county, and request the favour of you, to insert it in your useful paper, for the consideration of the people.

I would give the power to the Levy court, to appoint nine men in each election district, who are well acquainted with the geography of the county, and have children to educate, to meet at some appointed time and place, to divide the county into school districts; I would then call a meeting of all the free white male inhabitants in each district, who have children to educate, to fix on a site for a school house, and to vote a tax on *all* the taxable property in their respective districts, to pay for the site and build the school house, and of such size and finish, as five of the best informed and most respectable men of the district may direct, who have children to educate, and who shall be appointed at the said district meetings for that purpose, and shall also act as visitors and governors of the school, and see that the necessary books, stationary, &c. is furnished, and contract with a teacher, who shall find it necessary to produce a certificate, signed by at least two of the Judges of the county court, stating that they have reason to believe and do believe, that he is a man of good moral character, and well qualified to teach the youth of our county all the necessary and useful branches of an English education. I would allow no child to go to school under seven years old, nor above sixteen, at the public expense. To pay the expense of the teachers, books, stationary, &c. in the several districts of the county, I would lay a tax of one hundred dollars on each license, granted to the retailers of spirituous liquors in the county, which would raise a fund of about eight thousand dollars, which being divided into twenty equal parts, (supposing the county to make that number of school districts,) would give to each district four hundred dollars for the above purpose; & if it should be found insufficient for any district, that district might tax itself in the most agreeable way, to make up the deficiency, so as to have their school carried on in the most pleasing manner.

The retailers would no doubt charge more for their liquor; but those who use most of the poison, that brings so many to want, and sinks man to a level with the beast, would be made to pay by the above plan, for the education of their own children, and the youth might be saved from the same evil practice, by the advantage of an education, and become an ornament to society, and a valuable spoke in his country's wheel. The rogues who steal by night and by day every species of property that can find a purchaser, would by the aforesaid tax on the license, contribute largely towards the education of our youth, for I am almost certain that the greatest part of their plunder, is laid out in whiskey; should my plan have the effect to stop the license above mentioned; man would thereby be restored to himself, and instead of our county being flooded with whiskey and its baneful effects, it would soon be overflowing with milk and honey, and the disagreable sound of hard times heard no more; Industry and Economy would become the order of the day, and the farmers and mechanics would cheerfully pay the necessary tax, for the education of the children in their respective districts.

A Farmer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, at New York on Monday, says the Baltimore Gazette, we have received our regular files of London papers to 22d May, containing Paris dates of the 20th—The Liverpool advices are to the 5th.

LONDON, May 14.

FALL OF MISSOLONGHI.

Despatches were received on Monday at the colonial Office, from Major General the Hon. Frederick Ponsouby, the Lord High Commissioner pro tempore, in the Ionian Islands, announcing that the fate of the long disputed fortress of Missolonghi, was finally decided on the night of the 22d and 23d ultimo.

It appears that the garrison, having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet under Admiral Miaulis, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men under two Chieftains, with the hope to gain one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; and the town was partially set on fire too at the same time, with the view of diverting the attention of the besiegers.

It was hoped, that by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts so strongly reinforced, that after attempting in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery, the body led by the two Chieftains, dispersed and endeavoured to save themselves by gaining the mountains.

They then poured into the town and put to the sword, or made all prisoners who opposed them.

The loss sussained by the Turks on the occasion is not reported, but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between 2 and 3000 Greeks perished in that town and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or have been drowned; but above 3000 have been returned as prisoners.

The alarm created by their dispersion was quickly communicated to those who were to follow on this hazardous enterterprize, who now abandoned their posts, and sought shelter in small numbers in the most tenable places in the neighbourhood of the town. In the midst of the confusion the Turkish troops rushed on from the sea and land side, and took possession of the fortifications, to which as a signal of victory they set fire.

Battle previous to the Surrender.—On the glorious 6th of April, which saw 4000 Turks prostrate, as well in the assaults as in the subsequent sortie, many Greeks were wounded, and a part of the walls was destitute of defenders. Ibrahim prepared to attack the town anew.—While the commanding officers were distributing their force in such a way as to render the defence equal on all sides, the women advanced, bearing the arms of their relations, and wounded husbands, and announced their arrival by singing a hymn of the immortal Marco Botzaris.—They immediately sent in a deputation of two of their number to the chiefs to say that they came to fight in the place of their husbands—the officers hesitated, but finally yielding to their tears and touching prayers, they confided to them the defence of a part of the ramparts.—We have the bulletin of this battle now before us, which declares, on the authority of the soldiers themselves, that the shower of balls from this part of the ramparts, decided in a great degree the victory of this day.

The German papers state, that "On the 10th of April, the Greek squadron consisting of 59 vessels, 20 brulotiers, and as many mistics, cast anchor of Missolonghi. On the 14th it attacked the Turco-Egyptian fleet of 120 sail strong. The action was obstinate and bloody, for it lasted three days. The Turks, who had two frigates burnt and seven other vessels sunk; retired and took up their station beneath the canon of the fortress of Patras. The loss of the Greeks consisted of 4 vessels two of which are put *hors de service*."

The Augsburg Gazette says: "Recent letters from Constantinople announce that in Thessaly a fresh rebellion has broken out, and the Greek Captain Thaso de Trikeri is at the head of it."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—We find in the Journal des debats of a late date, an article respecting the relation between Russia and Turkey, which if true, appears of considerable interest at the present moment. That article states that M. de Minziacky, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, had recently delivered a note to the Ministers of the Porte, which seemed dictated by the energetic M. Strogonoff, the former Ambassador, and which did not limit its demands to the evacuation of the provinces on the Danube.—That note is said to demand—1st. The liberation of the Servian deputies, and the repression of the abuses of which they complain. 2. The restoration of the power conceded to Russia by the treaty of 1779 to grant letters of protection to certain Greeks of the Morea, and of the Islands. 3. The full exercise of the right of protection to the Greek worship stipulated for in the treaty of Jassy in 1791, and in that of Bucharest in 1812 (these conventions having been shamefully violated by the murder of the Patriarch, and the massacre of the Greeks); and 4. The restoration to the Greek clergy of the churches on the Pha[illegible]tion of the fortresses on the Danube. The Journal des Debats adds, that neither the port itself nor the Ambassadors of its Christian allies were prepared for this ultimatum.—The latter, accordingly, despatched couriers to their respective Courts, soliciting instructions how to act on this sudden emergency. The answer was, that they should use all their endeavours to induce the Porte to agree to the Russian demands within the time specified for the termination of an amicable arrangement, which was to be on the 20th inst. The chief minister of the Porte had, when the account is said to have come away, given no answer to these demands nor even shown any indication of the resolution which his government intended to adopt.

From the Courier Francais.

PARIS, May 16.

"Every thing indicates that hostilities are on the point of commencing between Russia and the Porte.

"A private letter from Augsburg, of May 8, says, 'That at the date of the latest news from Constantinople, the Porte had not officially answered M. de Minziacky, but the first verbal answer of the Reis Effendi was known, and its tenor shews that the Ottoman Ministry is not destitute of address.

"It is glad that the Emperor Nicholas does not confound in his Ultimatum the question of the Gteek rebels with the Porte; that it learns that the intervention of other Cabinets, which for these 5 years has served only to fetter the negotiations with Russia, has at length ceased; that the Porte, however, had fulfilled its treaties respecting Moldavia and Wallachia, since 3000 Police Guards cannot be called a military occupation; that the Porte consequently hoped that Russia on its part would no longer delay to give up to the Turks the fortress of Bessarabia, the restitution of which was stipulated by the peace of 1812.

"It is not doubted that as soon as this answer is known at St Petersburg, it will lead to an order to pass the Pruth; the Porte seems to expect this, for a firman has already been issued, giving orders to provission the fortresses on the Danube for six months. The 20th May is generally assigned as the day when the Russian troops will enter the principalities."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The cause of the Greeks was incidentally touched upon in the House of Commons, on the 19th.—Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Hobhouse, spoke in favour of the government taking some measures in their favour before another year should come round. Mr. H. said the ruin of the Greek cause was not necessarily to be inferred from the downfall of Missolonghi. On the contrary, the best possible results ought to be predicted, from the courage and desperate valour with which the Greeks had defended that fortress.

From the Etoile.

BUCHAREST, April 26.

"According to the latest accounts from Constantinople, dated the 20th, which have been brought by Couriers, the Reis Effendi had replied, by a formal refusal, to the proposals of Mr. Stratford Canning, in favor of the Greeks. Private letters add, that the English Ambassador on his return from his conference on this subject with the Reis Effendi, had been insulted by the Turkish populace, who had collected in the streets. As for M. Minziacky, it is considered as certain, that in case of a formal refusal in answer to the ultimatum presented to him, he will quit Constantinople one day after the expiration of the six weeks delay given to the Porte. The divan will hardly come to decisive resolution before that time.

"On the 22d, Count De Weinpen, Captain in the Austrian service, passed thro' this town going express from Constantinople to Vienna. His mission is thought to be of great importance."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the schr. Medal, Captain Smith, at this port, we have received our files of Jamaica papers to the 1st of June, and extract the following paragraphs:

"The Madalena Post is in with intelligence that Padilla arrived 21st May at Carthagena from Bogota, with instructions to the Intendants to carry into effect the contemplated invasion of Cuba, so that preparations already commenced to that end. The last division of the auxiliary troops which went to Peru, returned to Carthagena, the garrison of which place is now composed of 8,500 men.

From the Postscript to the Royal Gazette, May 27.

Four Spanish frigates, cruising under the orders of Commodore Laborde, stood down into Cow-Bay on Wednesday afternoon, and were discernable from Liguanea on Thursday morning. They afterwards proceeded to sea, and have been since cruising to windward of the east end. They have appeared again in the offing to day, and will probable cruise off and on until they are rejoined by the Commodore, whose vessel, the Guerrero, will we understand, undergo some repairs at our Dock-Yard. In the mean time mutual civilities are passing between our Naval and Military Commanders in Chief and the Commodore.

Intelligence has been received by the Commodore Owen, that the Colombian schr. of war Atrevida was dispatched on the 15th inst. from Carthagena to Chagres, with an officer on board, sent express to General Bolivar, to request his immediate return to Colombia, in consequence of the disaffection of General Paez, who had declared Caracas and all the Provinces of the eastward of it independent. The orders were to land the officer at Chagres, with all despatch, and he was to proceed to Peru to the President of Colombia.

The British Envoy left Carthagena on the 16th for the seat of Government, but on his arrival at Baranquilla he received information that the natives in the interior were in a state of insurrection. He however, remained there, and sent dispatches to Carthagena for the British Government, and they have been forwarded to this island by the Commodore Owen.

INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL.

Letters from Para, received both in New-York and Philadelphia, confirm the report of an insurrection, having broke out in Brazil. We consider this as the precurser to many other tumults in that part of the world, which must ultimately lead to a change in the form of government. The insurrection first appeared at Cameta, a small place about 150 miles from Para, up the Amazon, where about five hundred men had embodied themselves. A letter of the 8th of May, says, "the expedition sent to quell the insurgents at Cameta, has been entirely defeated, with the loss of the artillery, and more than 40 wounded. The latter have arrived here. The business, which was at first thought unimportant, begins to assume a serious aspect. An embargo has been laid here, and the President is fitting out a brig of sixteen guns, with several smaller vessels, including a New York schooner, and declares his intention of destroying the town in case of further resistance.

A letter of the 9th, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, gives the following more particular account of the transaction:—

"Two weeks ago, a band of cut-throats entered the village of Cameta, a few leagues above this, where they committed some enormous excesses, destroying the lives of many of its inhabitants, and stealing every thing of value, and stopping all communication with this place; preventing produce from entering the market, and committing excesses of the most diabolical character. 'Tis said they assign as a motive for their crimes their having been deceived in their treaty between this country and Portugal, and they will not lay down their arms until all the Portuguese are sent off. The President on receiving information of their proceedings, sent up all his regulars, say two hundred and fifty men; who, we have the mortification of hearing, this morning, have been completely routed, losing several pieces of cannon and many soldiers: at this moment there is a great stir; every one at a loss to conjecture the result; our depencence is now altogether on the militia, in whom, however, little or no faith can be placed. This morning the President laid an embargo on all vessels in port, intending to use the sailors, should actual necessity require it. The brig Inca, through favour, has permission to load for Marauham.

"I have no time to retain a copy of this, as the schooner sails for Barbadoes express, bearing a request from the English consul to send up an armed vessel to protect us."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Correspondent at Laguayra, under date of June the first, enclosed us two printed documents issued by General Paez respecting the recent revolution in Valencia. Our space and time permit us only to make use of one them to-day, the other we shall translate at a more convenient season. The document we now lay before the public, is a translation of a letter from General Paez to the liberator Bolivar, giving a short account of the circumstances which induced him to take up arms against his country—there is evidently in parts of the letter, a penitential tone, indicating a consciousness of having committed an offence that *may not be pardoned.*—We know not the motive which induced General Paez to print and circulate copies of this extraordinary letter before the original could have been well out of the country—but it seems to us that it would have been better for the cause he defends, if the sentiments it contains had been forever unknown to the world:—

[TRANSLATION.]

To His Excellency

The Liberator of Colombia and Peru:

"My very dear General and Friend—

"By the official correspondence which the Deputies, Colonel Ibarra and the Licenciate Diego Banstista Urbaneja will deliver to you, you will learn the new events which have attended the march of our institutions, and of my particular conduct before and after they took place—I would indeed, be extremely sorry you disapprove of my proceedings, although they may be painful, for I have been actuated by the good and convenience of every person, and not by own welfare—Rest assured, that I was fulfilling my duty with the purest and sincereth faith, and blindly executing the orders of government.—When I was engaged in the enrollment of the militia, I thought that I made a great sacrifice of my tranquility and repose—I also lost a great many friends, which could not be avoided, when obliged to carry into effect the disagreeable order which alone could at that time maintain the public security.

"The intrigue which has already prepared against me was the only one that could have given a criminal aspect to my innocent actions. Four or five Gothic deputies, unknown in the revolution, raised their voices and acted as foolish instruments to form black and perverse designs, by which they succeeded in getting a vote against me to the dishonor of the representatives—The Chamber of the Senate, with an injustice scarcely parralleled, admitted the impeachment without proof, and I was ordered to suspend my functions—this would have been of so much injury to the people that they could not tolerate the fulfilment of so imprudent a resolution—I assure you that when this information was made known to me, it was a dagger through my heart, and to so high a degree were my feelings excited that at the time I would have destoyed my accuser and laid violent hands upon myself, if it had been necessary.—When I took a retrospective view of my past services to the Republic, the immense sufferings through which I had obtained my rank and honors, and the unwearied exertions adopted to maintain the order of this Department, my heart could not but feel indignant at the ingratitude with which Congress had repaid so many sacrifices—I was however, so much accustomed to obedience, and I had such a dear love for the Republic, that no interest, no suffering, no passion could have inspired me with a resolution of breaking through the Constitution, which I considered as the work of our exertions and the recompence of our toils—I thought that my enemies would have accomplished their views in withering my laurels and even destroying my existence—This however, was of far less weight on my mind than presenting myself before the world as a dangerous citizen, who, with his own hands had torn the charter he had sworn to preserve with his sword. My honour struggled against my interest, and I resolved to obey the orders of the Senate General Escalona was acknowledged by myself—I remained regulating my equipage, and was about to sell some cattle to defray my expenses during my residence in Bogota. Little did I think that the people would take any interest for me—little did I think that the people would adopt on my account any measures which would put at stake their wealth, their tranquility and their blood, when I suddenly learned that a considerable number of the Valencians had presented themselves before the municipality demanded my restoration to the command.—This step, though the result of grateful feelings, wounded my heart more severely than that which, under the influence of ingratitude and perfidy, was taken by the Senate—The loud calls of the people and the duties imposed on me by the law were so contradictory, that my soul was shaken from its centre—my judgement was blinded and my mind was at a loss, (as yours would have been,) what course to adopt.—At length such were my feelings and my gratitude towards the supplications of an entire people, urging me not to leave them fatherless, that I forgot the sixteen years I had served a republic, governed by ungrateful men—the military honors that so many concealed rivals would have been the cause of my attaining, and the glories which I had earned by my great efforts, and I stripped myself of that uniform which before was my pride, to begin a new career. For many days I hesitated to resume it, notwithstanding the supplications of friends and the solicitude of the whole people.—I could not see them without feeling contrary sentiments of grief, tenderness, vengeance, and every thing that can agitate an honorable man, forced by his enemies to disregard his promises and enter into new responsibilities, so dangerous and of so much consequence, that I know not whether posterity will respect my name or infamy take possession of my reputation.—I thought that I would burn in the public square, all my uniforms, the splendid monuments of my misfortunes, and that I would solely preserve your bust, which was sent to me by the republic of Peru, as a proof of the sincere friendship, I have for you, and my gratitude towards that government.

"It is very probable that our common enemy will think that this is a fine opportunity to invade our territories, but I assure you that its defence was never in a better situation. Every man is reanimated, and it appears that the interests of this new cause has redoubled their warlike spirit. Be under no apprehensions with regard to the Spaniards; I promise you that all their attempts would be illusive, and that they will be conquered at the first place where they may be found. I shall have the pleasure of delivering this country to you without any spanish army. I cannot, however, answer for our tranquility, if the government of Bogota were so imprudent as to be the first to discharge a single gun. I have taken charge of the protection of these countries. "I have sworn that they will not be injured unless they were to trample on my dead body. I shall never be the aggressor, but I shall carry the flame of the vindication of their wrongs wherever they will accompany me—My wealth, my comfort, my life, are set at naught—I disregard them—my only wish is the fulfilment of this dangerous trust.

"Come, to be the pilot of this vessel that navigates on a boisterous ocean, conduct it to a safe port and permit me after so many toils to spend a private life in the plains of Apure, where I may live among my friends far from my envious rivals, and from a multitude of ungrateful individuals who enter into the public service when I end my career.

"Receive, General, the sincere assurance of a heart that values you, and of a true friend that loves you and of a companion in arms who to frankness and truth adds the great consideration and respect with which I remain your most obedient servant,

JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ

CARACAS, May 25, 1826.

MISSOURI—DISTRESSING.

The St. Louis Republican of the 1st instant says.—"We are informed by gentlemen engaged in the Fur Trade, who have arrived from the establishment on the Missouri, within a few days past, that the late freshet has been very destructive; that nearly all the houses, boats and other property belonging to them, have been washed away, and the men in many instances, barely escaped with their lives.

"At the Mandan villages, the water rose seventeen feet, perpendicularly, in a few hours, and at the Arrickara towns, fifteen feet in two hours, only. Such was its rapidity, that every thing on the low banks was either swept away or entirely inundated.

"A band of the Sioux were encamped some distance below the Arrickaras, when the waters suddenly coming upon them, between sixty or seventy of their number, men, women and children, perished in its bosom. The scene, as described to us, was truly appalling: some of the sufferers were seen in an attempt to swim, dashed down by the resistless current, and crushed to death among the drifting ice and timber. Others hung to the branches of trees, until they became benumbed with the cold, gradually slackened their grasp, and were borne down the stream. Several of the men succeeded in climbing trees where they remained a considerable time in hopes of rescue; but their inevitable fate was only for a short time protracted. A sudden change in the atmosphere, accompanied by a heavy sleet, deprived them of all feeling, and they dropped senseless into the water below.

"The rising is attributed to the melting of the snow and ice at the heads of the Yellow Stone and Chayenne Rivers.—These streams flow from the south, and are general the first in the spring to pay their annual tribute to the Missouri. At the commencement of the present freshet, the ice had not broken up in the Missouri, nor for many miles up the other rivers; but, as the water rose, it forced its way down, bearing every thing before it, and breaking loose, with tremendous crashing, the thick ribbed ice of the Missouri.

"A great many packs of Buffalo Robes were lost by the different traders, and some of these enterprising men, we are sorry to say, have lost every thing they possessed."

News of the Sea Serpent.—Captain Holdredge, of the Silas Richards, has sent us the following extraordinary account for publication, accompanied by a representation in pencil of the monster seen, which is precisely of the form of the Sea Serpent, which so often visited the neighbourhood of Boston. Capt. Holdredge, as well as many other respectable gentlemen, are ready to verify the statement with their oath, if necessary.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser:

DEAR SIR: If you should deem the following statement worthy of insertion in your valuable journal, the veracity of it can be attested by the undersigned:

SHIP SILAS RICHARDS, 7th June, 1826.
Lat. 41, 30, Long. 67, 32.

While standing by the starboard bow, looking at the unruffled surface of the ocean, about 7 o'clock, P. M. I perceived a sudden perturbation of the water, and immediately on that, an object presented itself with its head above the water about four feet, resembling the above figure, which position it retained for nearly a minute, when he returned it to the surface, and kept approaching abreast of the vessel, at a distance of about fifty yards. I immediately called the passengers on deck, several of whom observed it for the space of eight minutes, as it glided along slowly and undauntedly past the ship, at the rate of about three miles an hour. Its colour was a dark dingy black, with protuberances similar to the above sketch; its visible length appeared about sixty feet, and its circumference ten feet. From former accounts which have been given of such a monster, and and which have never been credited, this exactly corresponds, and I have no doubt but it is one of those species called Sea Serpent. It made considerable wake in the water in its progress.

I remain your obedient servant,
HENRY HOLDREDGE, Captain.

From the Cayuga Patriot.

On outrage, singular as to the motives and conduct of the perpetrator, was committed near Elbridge on Friday evening last. A young man by the name of Andrew Purdy had been in the habit of visiting a house inhabited by a widow Earll, her son, and one or two daughters. On the evening stated, he was refused admission.

Irritated by what he considered bad treatment, Purdy asked young Earll to come out and talk with him, which he accordingly did. Whilst in conversation, Earll received a deep wound in the thigh from a knife in the hand of Purdy, which, from the feeling at the time, he supposed to be merely the blow of a cane. A deep stab in the side undeceived him as to the nature of his assailant's weapon. He now made for the house, and on his retreat received a deep stab under his shoulder. His sister Sally Earll, running out to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, was next attacked by Purdy. He first stabbed her in the throat through into her mouth, and then inflicted a severe gash on her shoulder; after which he went home, apparently as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.—He was disturbed, however, during the night, by the officers of justice, who, after an examination conducted him to Onondaga jail, where he awaits his trial for his savage conduct. We since learn that young Earll is dead, and that the sister is in a very low condition.

We learn from the Arkansas Gazette of May 23d, that, of a party of ten or 12, that were engaged in catching wild horses, on the Foe-Washita, a branch of the Red River, five were killed by a party of Indians, believed to be *Pawnees*.

Some difficulties have arisen between the Cherokees and Osages in Arkansas. A council has been held at Cantonement Gibson, where the Cherokees demanded of the Osages satisfaction for the murder of some of their people, and restitution for several horses which had been stolen by the latter nation. The council broke up without an accommodation of their differences. The Osages objected to treating in consequence of the recent death of their Agent, Col. McNair, and positively refused to make the satisfaction required by the other party, until another Agent should be appointed. The consequence of their refusal was an immediate declaration of war against them by the Cherokees—but through the intercession of Col. Arbuckle, they have consented to suspend hostilities for the space of three months, for the purpose of giving the Osages farther time to deliberate upon the matter, and for the appointment of an Agent, and receipt of instructions from this City, which, it is hoped, may have a tendency to prevent an effusion of blood between the parties.—*Nat. Journal.*

PROPHECY, A. D. 1008.

Translated from the German, by GOFF.

When I take a strict examination of the quality and situation of the heavenly bodies, I find in all the regions, by the movement of the stars, that this mighty empire shall remain under its present government a long time, until the year A. D. 1796. Then will a hero, thro' manhood and virility, reach the two headed eagle and conduct the empire praise worthily and conquer the surrounding nations with most desperate sway; and continue to conquer till after the commencement of the 19th century—then he will fall and a general peace be established till A. D. 1827. Then will confusion and rebellion begin in all quarters. Then will the rebellion raise against the two headed eagle; then will the white swan and a powerful eagle from a dark valley in the West unite, and rise fiercely against him and conquer him and rule the empire many years, till the Almighty God with his unchangeable wisdom will make an end thereof. Then will the prophecy of Daniel go no further; and then you will see the end of Nebuchadnezzar's dream, that the end of the world was not near at hand.

(Signed) F. SEABALD.

Mezzig, Nov. 24, 1008.

COLONIZATION.

The following interesting article is copied from the Raleigh Register. So extensive a movement in a Southern State will greatly aid the prospects of the African Colony, by the positive strength which it will add to it, as well as by the example which it holds out.—*Nat Int.*

From the Raleigh Register.

MANUMISSION.—At the annual meeting of friends in this State, held last fall, that respectable body came to the resolution of manmitting and removing all the colored People held by them, that were willing to leave the country; and since that time, they have been concerting measures for carrying their intentions into effect, and in consulting the wishes of the colored people themselves in relation to their future destination, which has resulted in the following arrangement: 120 of the number are desirous of going to Hayti; 316 to Liberia; and about 100 wish to be sent to the non slave holding states of Ohio and Indiana—which we believe embrace the whole of the population of this description held by this Society, except a few who have formed family connections, which they are unwilling by removal to dissolve, and where the husband or wife is held by persons from whom they cannot be purchased.

Swinish Associations.—A young lady residing at Bromley, lately sent a servant to a circulating library at Stratford, to procure *Hog's Tales*. The servant by the way forgot the name of the book, and was greatly perplexed what to do; but after some cogitation, thought she had hit it, and asked for *Pigs' tails*. The man of books started, and said she had mistaken the place—she must go to the *pork shop*, next door.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim. Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1826.

The continued indisposition of the Editor, it is hoped, will be a sufficient excuse for all errors, that appear in the Telegraph.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The following are some of the arrangements, entered into for the celebration of the ensuing 4th July:

The members of the "Chester Republican Blues" and the "Chester Independent Company" to meet at the Market-House, (it is sincerely hoped in full uniform,) at 1-2 past 9 o'clock, A. M. and proceed in line with music to the Court House at 10 o'clock A. M.

As soon as all persons become seated, the ceremonies will commence by the delivery of an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Clowes.

The Declaration of Independence will then be read by William H. Barroll Esq. prefaced by some suitable remarks.

An oration will immediately afterwards be pronounced by Albert Constable Esq.

The seats within the bar will be exclusively set apart for the ladies, that may honour the day by their presence.

The seats on the right and left of the Speaker's Chair, will be reserved for all commissioned officers that may attend.

As soon as the ceremonies at the Court-House shall be concluded, the two Companies will return to the Market-House, in the same order in which they repaired to the Court-House, where they will be dismissed until 3 o'clock P. M. to meet again at the same place, to drink toasts, &c.

All officers and members of other companies who may attend, will be invited to join in the procession, &c.

It is very much desired by the committee of arrangement, that those persons who have not yet subscribed towards paying the expenses, will do so as early as practicable.

Doctor James M. Anderson and William Welch Esquire, will be supported as electors of Senate, for Kent county, by

MANY VOTERS.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

MR. MITCHELL.

By virtue of my right, as a voter of Kent county, I avail myself of a few leisure moments, to notice a communication under the signature of vindex, which up; peared in your last Friday's Telegraph, containing some severe animadversions upon the conduct of a body of congressmen, distinguished for their great personal respectability and talents; which he designates by the appelation "inconsistent opposition." My motive in noticing his communication is to correct his mistakes in regard to some important facts of which he speaks, and to convince him, that the principles he advocates, for the regulation of the conduct and course of members of congress, are not only fundamentally erroneous, but dangerous in the extreme. It is a very easy matter to perceive, from the tenor of his communication, that he is a systematic supporter of the administration; as he has endued his denunciation of the "inconsistent opposition," with a comprehensiveness including the whole course and conduct of those gentlemen: regarding vindex as a strenuous advocate of the administration, it did not excite my surprise that his providence of its interests and welfare, should have induced him to require of the candidates for congress in our district, some avowal of their allegiance and devotion to it, as necessary to obtain his vote and support; but I must confess, it did awaken my surprise to see a friend of so great a Statesman as President Adams, prepared to inhibit all discussion of his measures, by sending to congress a person, who is always willing to say 'aye,' this to my mind indicates, that Vindex wants confidence, either in the virtue of the Executive, or in the tendency of the measures of his administration; for if he be honest and candid, and his measures promotive of the interests and glory of the country, discussion cannot injure him or them; Honesty is the policy that will always prevail, and the people are too intelligent not to perceive the tendency of the measures of any administration without dictation from any one. Vindex certainly manifests great solicitude for the pecuniary interests of the people, in the exclamation, "eighteen weeks have been spent in unavoidable legislation" to the most profuse dissipation of the people's money, and all this the work of the "inconsistent opposition," who I think should be pitied for their want of sagacity to see as the administration sees. Whilst Vindex imputes so much waste of the public money to the opposition, would it not it be well for him, to look at his Executive and see, if he could not have consistently, with more regard for the interests of the treasury, have accomplished the aims of his splendid Panama mission; might not Mr. Anderson have been sent to the Isthmus with an additional salary, and thus saved the treasury from the heavy charge, that it has had to sustain from the mission *Extraordinary?* I think it might have been done with as much probility of effecting the objects of the mission, as there is in sending the one Extraordinary:—But the King can do no wrong, in application to our Executive; and that member of Congress that questions his impeccability, Vindex calls upon the people to discard, as an Heretic *wanting faith.* Has it come to this, that the members of congress, acting under the solemn sanctions of an oath, are not to exert their talents and influence, in averting from their constituents the ruinous consequences of unwise measures, at the hazard of subjecting themselves to the proscription of the powers that be, and its adherents? Has it come to pass in this land called "free and republican," that members of congress are to sustain the Executive in his measures, without reference to their tendency? As a republican I hope not; it should be recollected that our Government is one of checks; the constitution pre-supposing by such checks each department to be obnoxious to influences destructive of its pure and wholesome action, but if the doctrine inculcated by Vindex be acquiesced in, such checks and barriers are worse than nugatory.

The Senate is intended to hold the Executive in check, and the House of Representatives, emphatically the Democratic branch is to supervise and control the Senate, who is a body too removes from the people, and supposed to be the aristocratical branch on account of its duration of tenure. The beauty and corrective action of each of these departments upon the other will be demonstrated in the course of this communication. As an independent man, I say, that if contrary to the History and Character of all former administrations, the measures of the present, necessarily tended to the prosperity of the country, because their authors designed them to advance it, I should readily unite with Vindex, in expressing my disapprobation of all opposition to them, if we could find any gentleman in Congress so hostile to their interests as to oppose them, but all experience repudiates such an idea. I accord to all men the same freedom of will and action, which I claim for myself, as an independent man I shall now endeavour to show Vindex and the people, that he is entirely gratuitous in the assertion, if he meant to ascribe to Mr. McDuffie's proposition to amend the constitution, to hostility to the present administration. Mr. McDuffie it will be remembered by those who know any thing about the matter, introduced into congress as far back as four years ago, (I remember distinctly the fact,) the same proposition he advocated with so much ability and eloquence the last session. This was at a period when no man could have foreseen the present organization of parties, and if Vindex will unite with me in a recurrence to the state of parties at that day, I think it will be apparent to him that this proposition was regarded as inimical to the pretensions of another gentleman and not Mr. Adams, whose elevation to the Presidential chair, was opposed by a certain party denominated the "*anti-caucus coalition*," composed of Messrs. Adams, Clay, Calhoun, and General Jackson. This gentleman Mr. Crawford was represented by their presses as perfectly radical in his views, and that if he ascended the Presidential Chair, we might prepare to behold demolition of all the defensive establishments of the Country, the Army, the Navy and Military Academy, were all to fall in the desolation of his rule. They represent him as planning the subversion of the sovereign rights of the people, through the medium of the ascendancy of a Congressional caucus, and the people were invoked to awake from their stupor, or the usurper would trample them in the dust; the *alliance* succeeded, and Mr. Crawford was sent into retirement into the state of Georgia, where he now resides, in the enjoyment of domestic ease and happiness, beholding the members of the dissolved league, persecuting each other with a rancour that knows no mitigation. Here Vindex may see that his friend is only fighting against powers, that have professed much friendship for him. I however believe that, Mr. McDuffies' motives cannot be discredited as selfish or interested, since he has from his first entrance into public life, which was before the question was agitated, who should be the successor of Mr Munroe?—Manifested much solicitude to return to the people the certain election of their National Executive. He is, it is true, a warm friend of one of the prominent members of the *quondam league*, and as such denounced Mr. Crawford at a dinner given to him in the summer of 1823, by his district in South Carolina, as the only member of Mr. Munroe's Cabinet, to whom official mismanagement was imputable. Mr. McDuffie has shewn that some gentlemen, who now oppose his propositions were once their most ardent friends, and amongst that number, he proves by fair implication that Mr. Adams may be reckoned one. This history I hope will satisfy Vindex, that Mr. McDuffie's propositions are not enmity to the present administration.

AN IMPARTIAL VOTER.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE BATCHELOR'S SOLILOQUY

IN IMITATION OF HAMLET'S.

To wed, or not to wed—that is the question,
Whether 'tis happier in the mind to stifle
The heats and tumults of outrageous passion,
Or with some prudent fair in solemn contract
Of matrimony join—To have, to hold—
No more—and by that *Have*, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand love sick pangs
Of celibacy—'Twere a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd—in nuptial band
To join 'till death dissolves—aye, there's the rub;
For in that space, what dull remorse may come,
When we have ta'en our solemn leave of liberty,
Must give us pause.—There's the respect
That slacks our speed in suing for a change,
Else—who would bear the scorns and sneers which batchelors
When aged feel, the pains and flatt'ring fevers
Which each new face must give to roving fancy,
When he might rid himself at once of all
By a bare *Yes*.—Who would with patience fear
To fret and linger out a single life,
But that the dread of something yet untried,
Some hazard in a state from whose strict bond
Death only can release, puzzles the will,
And make us rather choose those ills we have,
Than fly to others which we fancy greater!
This last reflection make us slow and wary
Filling the dubious mind with dreadful thoughts
Of poutings, discord, jealousies and cares
Extravagantly great, entail'd on wedlock,
Which to avoid, the lover checks his passion,
And, *miserable* dies a BATCHELOR.—

H.

Washington College.

THE Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College have made such arrangements for the *accommodation* of Students, and such an addition to the *Literary* department, as will, they flatter themselves, present their Institution to the public with strong claims for patronage and support.

Besides the former Professors, the Rev. T. Clowes L. L. D. Principal, and Mr. J. M. Duncan professor of English and Oratory; they have engaged the services of Mr. L. Da. Ponte, as professor of Modern Languages, (viz. French, Spanish, and Italian.)

In the advanced class it is intended to blend with the study of the languages, that also of Belles-Letters and Philosophy. The students will also have the privilege of attending Lectures on the Literature of the South of Europe and the History of Italy.

In addition to a situation surpassed by none on the Eastern Shore for salubrity, there is an excellent boarding establishment, kept by Mrs. S. B. Blake; under the immediate control and supervision of of the Visitors and Governors. All the Professors reside in the College; and the conduct of the students who board there, will have the particular attention of Mr. Duncan.

TERMS.

Grammar School or Preparatory Course, including the lower branches of Classical and higher branches of English Education, $27 per annum.

The College Course—including the higher branches of the Classics, Mathematics—Natural and Moral Philosophy &c. $30 per annum.

Students in the above departments can have the services of the Professor of Modern Languages, without extra charge.

French, Spanish and Italian—$24 per annum.

English, comprehending Reading, writing, English Grammar and the lower branches of Mathematics.

$16 per annum.

BOARD $100 per annum.

Washing is a seperate charge.

Students furnish their own bed and bedding.

By order

Of the Board,

JOHN B. ECCLESTON, *Secretary.*

Chestertown, June, 30.

☞The Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle, The Easton Star, The Elkton Press, The Centreville Times, and the Delaware Gazette, will please insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

The Schooner Independence



CAPTAIN H. MEEKS will be in complete order in eight days from this date, and is intended to take grain from Mr. Travilla's landing, from my granary at Chestertown, and from Mr. William Primrose's, opposite the wharf.

Mr. Primrose will receive grain at his granary, and haul it down to his wharf, clear of any trouble or expense to the owner; and on the return of the vessel, the money from the sale of it will be deposited with him, or with Mr. John Kennard, as may be ordered. Goods will also be delivered at Mr. Primrose's.

My friends in the upper part of the county are respectfully informed, that I have rented the granary at Turner's Creek, and that the SCHOONER —— will be ready in two weeks at the furthest to commence her regular trips from that place. A knowledge of the Baltimore market for several years, added to considerable experience within the last year, enables the subscriber to say confidently to the public, that no person can apply their money to more advantage than himself, or will be more careful in executing all orders with which he may be favoured.

M. TILGHMAN.

Chestertown, June 30. 3t

POSTPONED SALE.

The sale of the property offered on the 24th inst. for sale, under and in virtue of a vendi. exps. against John Crew, at the suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith and Jacob Summer is hereby postponed until Saturday the 8th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the residence of the said John Crew.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's office, June 30.

LOST

ON Thursday 15th inst. in the neighbourhood of Chestertown, a CAPPED AND PLATED BAND, from the hub of a gig. If the finder will leave the above Band at the Register's Office in Chertertown, or at the tavern of Captain Charles Stanley, he shall receive a suitable reward with the thanks of the owner.

June 23.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the Court- House in Chestertown, on Wednesday, the 5th of July next; and will adjourn from day to day, until the Levy shall be completed. All persons having business are requested to attend.

By order, JOS. N. GORDON, Clk.

June 23.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Kent county Court, to make partition of the real estate of *Samuel Comegys*, late of said county, dec'd. hereby notify all persons whom it may concern, that they will meet on said estate on Tuesday the 18th of July next, to view the same, and execute the commission to them directed, agreeably to the act of assembly of 1820, entitled, "an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct descents."

JAMES BOON,
SAMUEL G. OSBORN,
WILLIAM WELCH,
WILLIAM PEARCE,
JOHN. C. SUTTON.

June 23.

WILLIAM H. BARROLL,

HAVING removed to the country for a few months, will attend in his office on Tuesday and Saturday in each week: any papers or communications on business will meet a prompt attention, if left for him in the hands of Alexander B. Hanson, Esq. at the Sheriff's office.

Chestertown, June 23. tf

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, June 20, 1826.

On application of Sarah Brown, administratrix of James Brown, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of Dec. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of June, 1826.

SARAH BROWN.

Adm'trx. of James Brown dec'd.

Chestertown, June, 23.



POETICAL.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

WHAT IS FAITH?

Faith is the Christian's prop,
Whereon his sorrows lean;
It is "the substance of his hope,
His proof of things unseen,"
It is the anchor of his soul
When tempests rage and billows roll.

Faith is the polar star,
That guides the Christian's bark;
Directs his wand'ring when afar,
To reach the holy ark.
It points his course where'er he roam,
And safely leads the pilgrim home.

Faith is the rainbow's form,
Hung on the brow of heaven;
The glory of the passing storm,
The pledge of mercy given.
It is the bright triumphal arch
Through which the saints to glory march.

Faith is the mountain rock,
Whose summit towers on high;
Secure above the tempest's shock,
An inmate of the sky.
Fix'd on a prize of greater worth,
It views with scorn the things on earth.

The faith that works by love,
And purifies the heart,
A foretaste of the joys above
To mortals can impart.
The Christian's faith is simply this—
A passport to immortal bliss. F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

Extracts.

From the "*Recollections of Washington*," a new work, by George W. P. Custis, Esq. author of the "Conversation of Lafayette," &c.

"Of the remote ancestors of the Chief, our recollections will of necessity be very limited. The grandfather came from England, Cheshire, it is believed, about the time of the early settlers in the northern neck of Virginia, but the place of his residence is unknown, though it has been matter of considerable research to his descendants.

"Augustin Washington, the father, we find, settled on Pope's Creek, a branch of the Potomac, in the county of Westmoreland, and there the Great Chief was born, the 11th of February, 1732. This interesting spot is now marked by a stone placed there, by the hand of filial affection and gratitude, in 1815.

"Upon the father becoming engaged in the agency of the Principio iron works and the conflagration of his seat in Westmoreland, he removed with his family where he died about middle age, universally esteemed as a man of worth and honour, and as an useful member of society. He is described as having been of fair complexion, tall stature, and manly proportions.

"At the time of his father's death, George Washington was 12 years of age, and has been heard to say, that he knew little of his father, other than a remembrance of his person, and of his parental fondness. Of the mother, that distinguished woman, to whose peculiar cast of character, and more than ancient discipline, in the education of her illustrious son, himself ascribed the origin of his fortunes, and his fame, we have much to say.

"She was descended from the very respectable family of Ball, who settled as English colonists, on the banks of the Potomac. Bred in those domestic and independent habits, which graced the Virginia matrons, in the old days of Virginia, this lady by the death of her husband, became involved in the cares of a young family, at a period when these cares seem more especially to claim the aid and control of the stronger sex; and it was left for this remarkable woman, by a method the most rare, by an education and discipline, the most peculiar and imposing, to form in the youth time of her son, those great and essential qualities which led him on the glories of his after life. If the school savoured more of the Spartan, than the Persian character, it was the fitter school to form a hero, destined to be the ornament of the age in which he flourished, and a standard of excellence for ages yet to come.

"It was said by the ancients that the mother always gave the tone to the character of the child, and we hope to be permitted to say, that since the renowned days of antiquity, a mother has not lived better fitted to give the tone and character of greatness to her child, than her, whose remarkable life and actions this reminiscence will endeavour to illustrate.

"The mother of Washington in forming him for those distinguished parts he was destined to perform, first taught him the duties of obedience, the better to prepare him for those of command. In the well ordered domicil, where his early years were passed, the levity and indulgence, common to youth was tempered by a deference and well regulated restraint, which while it curtailed, or suppressed no rational enjoyment, usual in the spring time of life, prescribed those enjoyments with the bounds of moderation and propriety.

"The matron held in reserve an authority which never departed from her, not when her son had become the most illustrious of men. It seemed to say, I am your mother, the being who gave you life, the guide who directed your steps, when they needed the guidance of age and wisdom, the parental affection which claimed your love, the parental authority which commanded your obedience; whatever may be your success, whatever your renown, next to your God, you owe them most to me. Nor did the chief dissent from these truths, but to the last moment of his venerable parent, yielded to her will the most dutiful and implicit obedience, and felt for her person and character the most enthusiastic reverence and attachment.

"'I was often there, with George, his playmate, schoolmate, and young man's companion. Of the mother, I was ten times more afraid than of my own parents, she awed me in the midst of her kindness, for she was indeed truly kind. I have often been present with her sons, proper tall fellows too, and we were all as mute as mice; and even now, when time has whitened my locks, and I am the grandparent of a second generation, I could not behold that remarkable woman, without feelings it is impossible to describe.—Whoever has seen that awe-inspiring air and manner so characteristic in the Father of his Country, will remember the matron as she appeared when the presiding genius of her well ordered household, commanding and being obeyed."

"Of the many anecdotes touching the early life of the Chief, we shall present our readers with one of no ordinary interest and character.

"The blooded horse was the Virginia favourite of those days as well as these.—The mother fond of the animal to which her deceased husband had always been particularly attached, had preserved the race in its greatest purity, and at the time of our story possessed several young horses of superior promise.

"One there was, a sorrel, destined to be famous (and for much better reason) as the horse which a brutal emperor raised to the dignity of consul, This sorrel was of a fierce and ungovernable nature, and resisted all attempts to subject him to the rein. He had reached his fullest size and vigour, unconcious of a rider, ranged free as the air, which he snuffed in triumph, tossing his mane to the winds, and spurning the earth in the pride of his freedom.

"It was matter of common remark, that a man never would be found hardy enough to back, and ride this vicious horse.—Several had essayed, but deterred by the fury of the animal, they had desisted from their attempts, and the steed remained unbroken.

"The young Washington proposed to his companions, that if they would assist him in confining the steed, so that a bridal could be placed in his mouth, he would engage to tame this terror of the parish. Accordingly early the ensuing morning, the associates decoyed the horse into an inclosure, where they secured him, and forced a bit into his mouth.—Bold vigorous and young, the daring Chief sprang to his unenvied seat, and bidding his comrades to remove their tackle, the indignant courser rushed to the plain.

"As if disdaining his burthen he at first attempted to fly, but soon felt the power of an arm, which could have tamed his Arab grandsires, in wildest course, on their native deserts. The struggle now became terrific to the beholders, who almost wished that they had not joined in an enterprize so likely to be fatal to their daring associate. But this youthful hero, that "Spirit protected man," clung to the furious steed, till Centaur-like, he appeared to make part of the animal itself. Long was the conflict, and the fears of the associates became more relieved as, with matchless skill the rider preserved his seat, and with matchless force controlled the courser's rage, when the gallant horse summoning all his powers to one mighty effort, reared, and plunged with tremendous violence, burst his noble heart and died in an instant.

"The rider alive, unharmed, and without a wound,' was joined by the youthful groupe, and all gazed upon the generous steed, which now prostrate, 'railed in dust the honours of his name,' while from his distended nostrils gushed in torrents the life blood that a moment before had swoln in his veins.

"The first surprise was scarcely over, with a what's to be done, who shall tell this tale, when the party were summoned to the morning's meal. A conversation the most mal-apropos to the youthful culprits became introduced by the matron's asking, Pray, young gentlemen, have you seen my blooded colts in your rambles, I hope they are well taken care of; my favourite I am told is as large as his sire. Considerable embarrassment being observable, the lady repeated her question, when George Washington replied, Your favourite, the sorrel, is dead, madam. Dead! exclaimed the lady, why how did this happen? Nothing dismayed, the Chief continued, That sorrel horse has long been considered ungovernable, and beyond the power of man to back or ride him: this morning, aided by my friends, we forced a bit into his mouth, I backed him, I rode him, and in a desperate struggle for the mastery, he fell under me and died upon the spot.—The hectic of a moment, was observed to flush on the matron's cheek, but like the summer cloud it soon passed away, and all was serene and tranquil, when she remarked, "It is well, but while I regret the loss of my favourite, *I rejoice in my son, who always speaks the truth.*"

At the time of this occurrence, the figure of the chief is described by his contemporaries, as being that of the Athletta of the Games. Although of manners, somewhat grave and reserved, he indulged in the gaities common to the youth of that period, particularly excelled in all manly exercises, sought the companionship of the intelligent and deserving, and was beloved, and admired by all who knew him."

"This lady possessed not the ambition, which is common to lesser minds; and the peculiar plainness, yet dignity, of her habits and manners, became in no wise altered, when the son of glory rose upon her house.

"The late Laurence Washington, Esq. of Chotank, one of the associates of the juvenile years of the Chief and remembered by him in his will, thus describes the home of the mother.

NEW TEA POT FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing, and has now ready for sale, a handsome assortment of round and oval

Tea and Coffee Pots.

Fine Pitchers, Sugar Dishes, &c. of a very *superior quality*, which will be sold on pleasing terms, and as usual he has on hand a good assortment of

EARTHEN WARE,

Such as Jugs, Bowls, Pitchers, Milk Pans, Milk Crocks, Fat Pots, Flour Pots, Dishes, &c. which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Country Merchants and dealers in the above articles, will find it to their interest to call at his FACTORY, No. 22, NORTH GAY ST. about 100 yards over Gay St. Bridge, or to send their orders there, which will be faithfully and promptly executed.

NICHOLAS S. JONES.

Baltimore, June 16. 3t

TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each, well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, E. S. of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.

June 9. tf

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *June 6, 1826.*

On application of Anna M. McClean and Unit Chandler, Administrators of William McLean, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That they give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of June, 1826

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of Dec. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th, of June, 1826.

ANNA M. McCLEAN,
UNIT CHANDLER,
Adm'tors of Wm. McClean, dec'd.

Chestertown, June, 9.

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers or to J. E. Barroll, Esq. into whose hands the accounts will be placed for collection.

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character; and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf

NEW GOODS.

EBEN. BLACKISTON.

Has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he is determined to sell cheap; his friends and the public are invited to call, see and taste—he thinks they will buy.

Best gun powder tea at $1 75, Old Hyson, young Hyson, and Hyson Skin; good Coffee, two kinds of Orleans and three kinds of loaf sugar; C. Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Rice, Nails 8's, 9's and 10's; best quality Molasses Salt and Mackerel, Raw Cotton, Crockery Ware, Potters and Stone Ware, and a large supply of Tin Ware.

Also, a general assortment of

SHOES AND BOOTS,

And many articles not mentioned.—Boots and Shoes manufactured in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

My friends and the public will keep in mind that I take any kind of trade in exchange for Goods that will answer my purpose, and rather than miss a deal even *CASH* will be taken. The public will accept my thanks for past favours and present encouragement.

June, 23.

FARM FOR SALE.

ON the 26th of July next at 10 o'clk. A. M. the Subscriber will offer at public sale, at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in this place, the farm on which Cyrus Rasin now resides.

This farm lies at the head of Worton Creek, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hosier, Wm. Graves and S. G. Kennard; and contains

262 1-2 ACRES,

of which 40 to 50 acres are in meadow and marsh, 15 to 20 in wood, and the residue in level arable land. There are on the farm a brick dwelling house of one story, and a kitchen, meat-house and granary of logs.

A stream of water sufficient, it is believed, for a grist mill, runs along one side of the farm for the greater part of a mile.

The purchaser will be required to pay a small part of the purchase money in cash; and to give bond with approved security for the payment of the residue in 6, 12, and 18 months.

The Subscriber is authorised to dispose of the above property at private sale at any time before the 26th of the ensuing month. E. F. CHAMBERS.

Chestertown, June 23.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the holder of two Tickets or two Shares is *certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE!*

GRAND

State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,

The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, in the City of Baltimore, on

WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

30,000 Dollars!

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize	$30,000	is 30,000	Dollars.
1	10,000	10,000	Dollars.
2	5,000	10,000	Dollars.
10	1,000	10,000	Dollars.
10	500	5,000	Dollars.
30	100	3,000	Dollars.
50	50	2,500	Dollars.
200	20	4,000	Dollars.
250	10	2,500	Dollars.
500	6	3,000	Dollars.
20,000	4	80,000	Dollars.

21,054 Prizes, amounting 160,000 Dollars.

*** Not One Blank to a Prize—All payable in CASH, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had *the moment they are drawn.*

Whole Tickets	$5.00	Quarters	$1. 25
Halves	2 50	Eights	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the great and magnificient Capital Prize of

100,000 *DOLLARS*

in the Grand State Lottery a few weeks ago, was sold in Shares, (Half and two Quarters) ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and *where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, June 9. BALTIMORE.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

A splended distribution of

Prizes as usual, took place at CONINE'S OFFICES, in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, drawn on the 10 of MAY, both the Capitals of 25,000 and 10,000, were sold in shares of three quarters and two eights each, one Quarter of the $25,000 to an industrious inhabitant of Baltimore, and the other parts to deserving individuals in the country. The whole of the $10,000 prize was likewise sold to adventurers in the country, the CASH for the most part of which has already been advanced, and for the remainder, the Cash can be had on a presentation to W. C. CONINE, who has now the pleasure to present to his friends and patrons. the 7th Scheme, hoping at the same time that a continuation of good look will attend all those who give his offices the preference in pursuit of wealth.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND, 7th CLASS.

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 12th of July and will be completed in ONE DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

$30,000.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
2 prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
10 prizes of	1,000		10,000
10 prizes of	500		5,000
30 prizes of	100		3,000
50 prizes of	50		2,500
200 prizes of	20		4,000
250 prizes of	10		2,500
500 prizes of	6		3,000
20,000 prizes of	4		80,000

21,054 Prizes } 40,000 Tickets, $160,000
18,946 Blanks } 2,108 more prizes than blanks.

Prizes payable in CASH sixty days after the completion of the Lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction, but can be had the moment they are drawn at Conine's offices.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel, will be put the prizes above the denominations of of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 each will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $30,000, that is to say, if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme, will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize.

The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.

JAS. I. HAWKINS,
N. F. WILLIAMS,
WM. R. STUART, } Commissioners.

PRESENT RATE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths	62 1-2

Those who prefer paying only the difference between the price of any certain number of Tickets or Shares equally odd and even Numbers, and what they of necessity must draw, to advancing the entire value of the Tickets, can have certificates accordingly. In which case there will be to pay on two whole Tickets, odd and even, $6 60.—6 Tickets, $19 80.—10 do. $33 00, and for greater numbers, and shares proportionately.

☞ For the greatest variety of Lucky numbers, Odd and Even, adventurers in the Country are respectfully invited to address or send their commands to

CONINE'S

Ever true Homes of Fortune

No. 32 Market st. a few doors above th. centre market, and Agency, No. 217 Market street, next door to the corner of Liberty street, Baltimore, and No. 3. South 3d street, Philadelphia,

Where Prizes of 40,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000's, &c. &c &c. have been obtained, in all amounting to nearly

1,000,000 DOLLARS.

☞ The "Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Offices, will be forwarded, gratis to all those who make their investments at Conine's Offices, and will contain the drawing of the above Lottery at large.

Orders from all parts of the Union (post paid) covering the requisite sums in cash of prizes, will meet with attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore or Philadelphia. June 2.

JULY

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1826. NO. 37

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the nd of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis: The Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examinery Frederickstown; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light Hagers Town: Maryland Advocate Cumberland; True American Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph; Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton, and Cambridge Chronicle; Bond of Union, Harford County.

By Order,

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighbourhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights, for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein, one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, and on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. And be it enacted, That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the north side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighbourhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the 1st Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by the act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they hereby are required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorised and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety seven, appoint three persons in each of the said districts, residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to; Provided, That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled,

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate 13th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor, [L. S.]

AN ACT to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the Governor may be elected by the people and to abolish the council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor as hereinafter proided for.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be chosen alternately from the Western and Eastern Shores, by the citizens of the state, having the right to vote for delegates to the general Assembly in the counties where they severally reside, at the time and places where they shall vote for delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same judges, and in the same manner as the votes for delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government, directed to the president of the senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the general assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted and the person having a majority of all the voter given, shall be the governor, and the president of the Senate shall forthwith announce the same; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, no choice of election shall be considered as having been made, and the said president shall announce the number of votes given to each person voted for, and thereupon a governor shall be elected forthwith by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, from among the candidates voted for by the people, who shall appear by the said returns to have had the two greatest number of votes, and should neither of the persons so voted for, have a majority of all votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive such majority: contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. And be it enacted, that the governor shall hold this office, during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible as governor, for the three next succeeding years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state ten years next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state or of the United States.

5. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanor or any misdemeanors in office, but judgement in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit in this state, he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted be liable to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment according to law.

6. And be it enacted, That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

7. And be it enacted, That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be, upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the Senators.

8. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have his permanent residence at the seat of government, and shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

9. And be it enacted, That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold this office during the pleasure of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before the legislature or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by law, and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services as may be provided by the legislature.

10. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal, death resignation or inability of the governor to discharge the duties and powers of said office, the same shall devolve upon the president of the senate, until another governor shall be elected and qualified as is hereinafter provided for, and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both governor and president of the senate, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified, or the disability removed.

11. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or disqualification, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the general assembly, which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

12. And be it enacted, that the first election for governor shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the general assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

13. And be it enacted, That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be, and hereby are invested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorney general, general, field and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the governor and approved of by the senate.

14. And be it enacted, That the governor, appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorised to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

15. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the election of the governor and to the election of the council to the governor, that is in any manner repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same is hereby repealed upon the confirmation thereof.

16. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the House of delegates, 17th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 1st day of March, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT. Governor. [L. S.]

June 23.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.—The latest dates from Madrid are of the 12th of May. From a letter of the 11th, we extract the following:—

"Our Cabinet had refused, upon different pretexts to recognize the regency of Portugal. This refusal appears to have been the cause of the movement of the Portuguese troops, which under the denomination of Sanitary Cordon, were sent into the province of Alentejo, which skirts the Spanish territory. Through the combined efforts of the Potuguese and British Ambassadors, however, all obstacles have been removed, and the regency of Portugal solemnly recognized by our government. Nevertheless, a coolness prevails in the diplomatic relations of the two countries which proceed from the efforts of our Cabinet to induce the Infant Don Miguel to come to Madrid. At this moment, when it was believed that a moderate system was established at least for a time, an order from the King has been communicated to M. Recacho, Director-General of Police, enjoining him to send out of Madrid, to a distance of at least twenty leagues, all the persons included in the decree issued at port Santa Maria, on the 1st of October, 1823. The number that, in pursuance of this order, will be compelled to quit the capital is 25,000. M. Recacho, instead of prescribing measures for the execution of this order set out immediately for Aranjuez, to make a representation against it to the King, and since his departure a crowd has constantly surrounded the police office under the utmost anxiety to learn if his Majesty has been induced to abandon so disastrous a measure. Letters from Andalusia represent in most deplorable colours, the wretchedness which prevails in that province, and particularly in that part called the kingdom of John. In the town of John a number of carts go thro' the streets every morning to pick up the bodies of those who have died of famine upon the highway or in the houses. By letters from Seville we learn that the inhabitants of Marchena, driven to despair by excise officers, came to a determination to pay no duties. A few days ago they took arms and put the officers to flight.—The entrance of the town was then opened to every body, and a good stock of provisions was soon brought in. The officers, however, have since returned, accompanied by troops to protect them."

RUSSIA.—Letters from Petersburgh, under date of the 3d of May, state that the Emperor was about visiting the military colonies of Novogorod. Some letters state that his Majesty was very anxious to visit the King of Prussia and many other sovereigns of Germany.

The internal administration of the Empire of Russia is confided to two Military Governor Generals—one of whom resides at Petersburgh, the other at Moscow—to three Military Governors, residing at Ouranbourgh, in lesser Russia and Lithuania, and finally to seven Civil Governors General. Each Military Governor General receives 56,000 roubles.

The Russian government in consequence of the stagnation of commerce of grain, has sought to favour that of cattle, by reducing the tariff for exportation.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto, announcing that his coronation will take place in June. Two hotels have been hired at Moscow at the rate of 2000 pounds per month for the British and French Ambassadors.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the Packet Ship Lewis, arrived at New York on Monday, from Havre, Paris papers to the 25th of May are received.

GREECE AND TURKEY.—The most interesting news is the fact of the Porte having acceded to the proposals of the Emperor Nicholas, the details of which will be found below. It was said that the conduct of the Porte had excited a good deal of discontent a commercial letter, received in Paris from Odessa, stated that the Janissaries had announced their intention of deposing the Sultan and proclaiming his son.

A letter from Vienna of the 17th May says the "Ottoman Porte has fully acceded to all the conditions stipulated in the *Ultimatum* of the Emperor Nicholas. Th Turkish Cabinet has already designate two plenipotentiaries to proceed to the frontiers. The hostages moreover have been set at liberty, and positive orders given for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia."

We regret to state, on the authority of letters from the Levant, that the brave *Canaris* has perished off Missolonghi, with the vessel which was under his command.

PARIS, May 25.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—The Porte yesterday informed M. de Minciaky, and the Envoys of France, Austria, England and Prussia of his reply to the demands of Russia.

The propositions presented by M. de Minciacky, at the conference on the 5th of April, rested on the following points, which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia had determined upon as the indispensable conditions for the complete re-establishment and consolidation of the amicable relations between Russia and the Porte.

1. The complete re-establishment of the same state of affairs as existed in Moldavia and Wallachia before the insurrection in 1821.—principally as regards the number and organization of the provincial militia (*beschlis.*)

2. The Liberation of the deputies of Servia, detained since 1821 in the palace of the Grand Signior at Constantinople and satisfactions for the representations and demands of Servia.

3. The Envoy of Plenipotentiaries to the Russian frontiers, there to enter into negotions with Russian Commissioners, upon the points which have been treated on from 1816 to 1821, and to conclude a definite arrangement.

The Reis Effendi, yesterday sent for the interpreter of the Russian Legation and informed him, in presence of the Kiayabey, (Minister of the Interior,) that the Porte accedded very willingly, and without the least restriction, to the demands of Russia; and that an answer in writing would be sent to M. de Minciaky, after the least of Bairam, (the 9th of May.)

Yesterday evening, the Deputies of Servia repaired to the Palace. Couriers set out at the same time, carrying instructions to the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia to re-establish, without loss of time the *beschlis*, who were still in the principalities, on the same footing as before the insurrection.

The Foreign Legations have also been informed that the Sultan had named as Plenipotentiaries the ci-devant Beghkdge (Director of the Chancery of the Divan,) Hadi Effendi, and Ibrahim Effendi, Members of the Ulemas, with the rank of Mollah of Scutari; and giving them orders to enter into negotiation with the Russian Plenipotentiaries, at such place as may be designated by the Court of Russia.

The Russian Charge d'Affairs has signified his satisfaction as well as to the tenor of the resolution as to the form in which the first communication was made. He immediately despatched a courier to St. Petersburg.

BUCHAREST, (Wallachia,) May 9.—A tartar arrived here last night in four days from Constantinople, with despatches for the reigning prince from the Grand Vizier. It directs that as the province now enjoys perfect tranquility, the beschlis (provincial militia) are no longer necessary.

The baschbeschli Ibrahim Aga, has accordingly received orders to retire without delay from Bucharest with the militia under his command, and to fall back on the right bank of the Danube. But the Hospiden, on his part, is hasteniug to appoint and install a baschbeschli Aga, who is immediately to organize a number of beschli equal to that before the revolution, their destination to depend entirely on the hospidar. The Porte depends upon the fidelity and wisdom of the Prince, in using every exertion to place things on the ancient footing.

The tartar of the Pacha of Silestna, who arrived a few hours before, brought orders to Ibrahim Aga to collect the beschlis cantoned in the districts, and withdraw beyond the Danube, the Ottoman Porte being anxious to see the principalities established on the former basis.

Similar instructions were despatched at the same time, to the Hospodar of Moldavia, and to the Baschbeschli-Aga at Yassy.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following intelligence of 3d May, from Odessa:—

"Letters of the 26th ult. from Constantinople, announce that the honourable Stratford Canning received a Courier from St. Petersburgh with despatches from the Duke of Wellington, enjoining his Ecellency to make the utmost efforts to induce the Porte to accede to the *ultimatum* of Russia. The French, Austrian, and Prussian Ministers seconded Sir. Stratford warmly, at the same time carefully seperating the cause of the Greeks from the affairs of Russia. Mr. Canning has hitherto employed his good offices in vain; and it is to be lamented that the influence of England with the Porte has been on the decline for some time. Intelligence has arrived at Constantinople of two Turkish frigates having

been burned on the 14th or 15th ult. and several smaller vessels captured or destroyed. At Sebastopol, upon the Black Sea, the principal naval station of Russia, there are, at this moment, sixteen armed vessels fully equipped, and ready to set sail."

PARIS, May 23.

It has been currently reported for the last two days that the English and Russian Ambassadors of Constantinople, have been insulted and maltreated by the populace, It is now reported that their attacks were only directed against the Russian Minister. The heads and ears of Greeks were thrown into his house, and himself wounded. The Janissaries, moreover, threatened the Sultan with a revolt if he should change the military discipline. This popular effervescence was the result of the news of the fall of Missolonghi. The foreign ministers showed much uneasiness, and used all their influence to induce the divan to satisfy the demands of Russia.

Great exertions are making to aid the Greek cause by subscription in various parts. The reigning Duke of Brunswick had prepared for a journey, but being informed that the proceeds of the theatre on a certain night was for the aid of the Greeks, he put off his journey to be present at the Theatre. The King of Prussia has authorised the Journals of his kindom to publish lists of the subscriptions raised for the Greek cause. At Berlin the magistrates and clergy are actively engaged in collecting money, &c. for the same cause.

At Paris the Ladies' Committee have collected 50,000 fr. At Munich a considerable sum has been raised. One individual gave 45,000 fr. A public collection has been made at Geneva. On the 18th of May there was to be a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Schildam, for the benefit of the Greeks.

The Paris papers state that Lord Cochrane had quitted Brussels for Greece.

A letter from Trieste of the 7th of May, mentions that a vessel had just arrived at that port from Alexandria, which announced that, in the course of the month of March a Greek squadron disembarked at a short distance from Bairut in Syria, and seized about three millions of piastres. It would have made a similar attempt at Cyprus, but was prevented by adverse winds.

Extract of a private letter of the 1st of May from Bucharest:—"Our Hospodor has delivered to the Seraskier 200,000 kilos of corn, which is destined for victualling the Turkish fortress on the Danube."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following extract from a letter written by an intelligent foreigner, gives us some important information relative to our Western Country:—*Balt. Gazette.*

Your grand canal points to the west, and from the observations I have made in my last journey, I dare to predict that, before long, from the city of New-York to the bay of Columbia, otherwise called Oregon, it will be like a water-street, or at least a partly rail-street. Look at the Ouisconsing already goods from New-York are arriving at Praire des Chiens at its mouth on the Missisippi in 24 days; look at the St Peters; look at the beauty of the navigation of that noble river from thence to the mouth of the St. Peters; look at the easy communications by the Chippeway and the St. Croix from Lake Superior to said Missisippi; look at the St. Peters; look at the easy traverse from its mouth to that of the Chayenne of the Missouri; look at the facility of communication by the Chayenne and the Big Horn with the southern gap of the rocky mountains in latitude 42; see at the navigable waters immediately past that gap; see at the beauty of the land from Green bay to the mouth of Ouisconsing; from thence all along any where and let any one say that population will not cover it they will tell an untruth, and reality will prove it. From the mouth of the Missouri to the falls of St Anthony, it is all along a most beautiful tillable country. Any where on it you may establish productive farms from the edge of the water to the top of the hills, almost all extending in gently rolling table lands, and there is every where this peculiarity presenting to farmers great advantages very seldom, never almost, to be met with elsewhere? Where else is it that a farmer whenever the weather or the season have suspended his agricultural industry, may immediately enjoy a middling occupation on his own soil? Add to that, because of the beauty of the navigation of the Upper Missisippi, a farmer settled on it till as high up as the falls of St. Anthony, is nearer to the Orleans market than those settled on the Ohio above its falls. Add also that all farmers settled north of the river and of the river Ouisconsing, even of Rock River and of the river Illinois, will according to circumstances, have a great choice of market either New York or New-Orleans—is it then to be expected that those lands will be settled on? They will as soon as known, and Congress will permit, and it is by their settlement and by the wisdom of Congress in directing them that the civilization of the Aborigines will readily begin.

The beauty of the Upper Mississippi and that of its lands, are not known yet, on the Ohio nor in your country. Hardly a few steam boats have navigated that river to carry supplies to forts Armstrong, Crawford Snelling, and to the mines of Fever River, and their commanders have been astonished of those beauties; but the sparks of light are beginning to spread out, and soon they will enlighten all the American horizon. Already Missourians are moving from the mines of St. Genevieve to those of Fever River and agriculturalists and speculators, or carriers of provisions and merchandizes are following them. All are doing well; but those do best will be the farmers. When I landed there first, the beginning of April, potatoes were selling at 75 cents a bushel; corn at one dollar; and $16 a month besides boarding, were offered to common labourers. On my return in the middle of May, the population was increased to more than 200; the wages were the same, and the prices of those provisions had risen 12 1-2 cents.

The first west of Upper Mississippi population, above the states of Missouri and Illinois will be there, the second at Praire des Chiens; the third round Fort Snelling, from whence it will proceed westward by the St. Peters: but before it goes up in masses by that river, many families will have been attached to the banks of the Mississippi by their mineral and agricultural attractions.

It is not lead only that is to be had in that country; there is also plenty of iron, copper, and many other minerals At several places specimens of malleable copper have been presented to me, and plenty of iron on the hills and on low ground, I have seen myself. What is called Painted Rock was never painted by the Indians; it is perpendicular faced Rock, strongly impregnated by the oxide of iron by stratas, of which they are surmounted. Never Indians could have had ladders or ropes long enough to attain them. Of those iron superior stratas I have cut myself specimens. There is silver mines at the head of Chayenne and in the Black Hill. Many precious stones on the head waters of the Mississippi.

Deceived by the misrepresentation of many travellers I had in mind that the inland way to the Bay of Columbia must, in spite of the difficult navigation of the Missouri; be by ascending it from its mouth to at least the great bend, if not to Chayenne; and of course, to acquire a perfect knowledge of its impediments, my project, when I started, was to cross from fort Snelling to the mouth of the Chayenne, and from thence to return by the Missouri, but as soon as I arrived at fort Snelling, I was fully acquainted with the beauty of the navigation of the Mississippi—and there I was informed by unanimous voice of trusty travellers, of the facility of the Traverse and of the advantages presented by the Chayenne. My mind was made up—This said I, is the way: the mouth of St. Peters will be the centre point; two lines of population will come to it; the one from the states of Ohio, the other from the eastern states by the Ouisconsing, and from said mouth of St. Peter or Fort Snelling will proceed westward to the Pacific; and by the same way of the Mississippi, to know it better, I did return home.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 2.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"The best service that can be rendered to a country next to giving it liberty, is in diffusing the mental improvement, equally essential to the preservation and enjoyment of the blessing."

Such are the words of an eminent jurist and a pure patriot; and no freeman, who is qualified to preserve and enjoy his proper title, will attempt to impugn the great truth which they assert.

In the contrariety of opinion amongst men, there will always be found some opposed to the best system that human wisdom can devise; and although it may be maintained upon its intrinsic merit, that "he who would destroy a good system of education is wholly unworthy of the right of suffrage, or of even a place in a free state," it will not be contended that the law of "*public instruction*" enacted at the last session of our general assembly, and since published by the Governor and Council, is the best system which could be devised; yet it may be urged in its defence, if defence were necessary, that it is based upon the wisdom of other states, where the happiest consequences have rewarded the enlarged views and extended policy of their enlightened and profound statesmen; that it has been under discussion from year to year, and received amendments from session to session, until every objection had been removed, and the plan perfected to meet the sanction and approbation of large majorities in each branch of the legislature—The vote stood in the House of Delegates 49 to 14, and in the Senate 9 to 4.

The names of those who voted in favour of *Primary Schools* are here subjoined.

In the House of Delegates.

B. I. Semmes, Speaker, Millard, Hawkins, Gough, Welch, Boon, Wickes, Harris, Gantt, Linthicum, Estep, M. Smith, Garner, Rogerson, Edelen, McCulloh, Banning, Millis, A. E. Jones, Teackle, Brohawn, Eccleston, Grubb, Gilpin, Harlen, Beal, Duval, Speed, Ridgaway, Stevens, Sudler Hooper, Parker, Mitchell, Turner, Cockey, Barnes, Sappington, Farquehar, Montgomery, Williams, Potter, Howard, Tyson, Merrick, Kershner, Kennedy, Blair, Armstrong.

In the Senate.

W. R. Stewart, President, Bowie, Claude, Dickenson, Emory, Johnson, Miller, Quinton, Tilghman.

It is to be lamented, and the more particularly as it has been predicted, and often repeated, that the supporters of this system would be handed down to future ages as pre-eminent benefactors of the state, that many of its firmest friends were absent on foreign service, confined by sickness, or kept away by other causes, and could not, consequently record their names upon the passage in each house yet all who value their best blessing may well rejoice in the liberal votes which he received from those present, and ascribe it as alike honourable to their intelligence and a testimonial strong in favour of the measure.

And it may, with truth be further urged, that the best information was sought, industriously, from every source, the various bills, as reported, were, in succession, sent to those esteemed the wise and good in different sections of the Union; and the collected wisdom of these sources, deliberately adapted to our localities and circumstances—the details digested and matured, after deep and serious thought was combined to form the general system of public instruction in primary schools, for all the youth of this state.

From a mass of testimonials, all according in commendation of this system the letters of three of our venerable Ex-Presidents are deemed, especially, worthy of presentation—they are as follows.

MONTICELLO, March 31, 1826.

Dear Sir,

I am indebted for the communication of your law of primary schools—I rejoice at the measure, being sincerely desirous of seeing the promotion of education, and especially in the South, where we have been so inattentive to it—You have begun at the right end, the primary schools. I wish you entire success in your laudable design, and pray you to accept of the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq.

MONTPELIER, March 29, 1826.

Dear Sir,

I have received a copy of the law to provide for primary schools throughout your state—I congratulate you on the foundation thus laid for a general system of education, and hope that it presages a superstructure worthy of the patriotic forecast which has commenced the work—The best service that can be rendered to a country, next to that of giving it liberty is in diffusing the mental improvement equally essential to the preservation and enjoyment of the blessing. With esteem and friendly wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

MR. TEACKLE.

QUINCY, Feb. 15th.

Sir.

I have received with gratitude, your system of education for the state of Maryland—It has been read to me, and I have heard it with admiration—It appeared to me, the most perfect system of instruction, that I have ever known, or read of for any community—It will do immortal honor to the Maryland people if they will adopt it, and support it. With great respect, I am Sir, your most obd't.

JOHN ADAMS.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq.

Such are the opinions of three of our enlightened sages, and most distinguish-patriots—men who have devoted their whole lives to the service of their country, and who in the evening of their days, are justly entitled to our higest regard and consideration.

In the continuation of these illustrations it may be proper, by repetition, to expose an error on misconception, which some, inconsiderately, have accepted—It is that the necessary support of the general system will operate as a *tax* upon *rich*, for the benefit of the poor—this is surely a gross mistake—The system is *general*, and although the *poor* will doubtless derive incalculable benefits, the rich will receive the greater gain, inasmuch as their greater riches will thence obtain its greatest protection and security—from the best assurances of good government, to wit, the general diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the great body of the people—and it must be observed that this advantage is over and above their full share of intellectual improvement—and the idea of increased burthens upon the property of the wealthy is also false and mistaken—It has been shown, in a previous number, that even admitting that the means be raised, *entirely*, by assessments upon the counties that very few would pay as much for the superior benefits of unproved instruction as they now pay for a precarious or imperfect course—but no increase of taxation is contemplated or expected—one half of the direct revenue was discontinued at the last session, and it is believed that the other half may soon hereafter, be relinquished—It will appear by reference to the last report of the committee of ways and means that a surplus of more than eighty nine thousand dollars was in the treasury on the 1st day of December, 1825, and that after the payment of the last debt due to the state unprovided for, there will remain in the treasury a balance of *more than one hundred thousand dollars* at the end of the current fiscal year—and besides allowing for the diminution of demands for interest, on account of the total extinguishment of the state's debts; of the gradual reduction of the pension list, which, in the course of nature must soon cease; and of sundry other, temporary charges, the avails of lotteries, when liberated from their present incumbrances, and other improving branches of the public income, may be safely calculated to so increase the annual surplus, as to produce sufficient means for the new system without recourse to a further assessment upon the counties.

The general system of public instruction may be found in chapter 162 of the last session of the legislature, and the following sections are well worthy of public attention.

"29. And be it enacted that at the next election of Delegates to the General Assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of the election, to state whether he is for or against the primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against the *primary schools*, & if the majority in any county shall be in favour of the *primary schools*, then the said act shall be voted for such county."

"30. And be it enacted, that if a majority of the voters of any county shall be against the *primary* schools, then and in that case the said act shall be *void* as to that county.

Now the manifest meaning of these clauses that each and every county which shall give a majority for primary schools will receive from the treasury a full proportion of the money asigned for their support; and that "any county," which shall be *against* the primary school shall be excluded and shut out from all benefit of or participation in said money—such a question was fairly tested at the last election of Delegates for the city of Baltimore, and the affirmative vote was highly honourable to their people—can it be expected that "any county" will give a negative at the next election?—for the state's honor, and the common welfare; I trust not—Further views will be submitted.

With high respect,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Somerset co. June 12, 1826.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The concluding part of "AN IMPARTIAL VOTER," is unavoidably postponed until next week.

"PETER JENKINS" will appear in our next.

"A FRIEND TO MORALITY," has been received and will appear in our next.

DAVID J. CAMPBELL, Esq. will be supported as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for Kent County by MANY VOTERS.

JULY 4th 1826.

This day, consecrated to Freedom, and on which Americans delight to rejoice, in commemoration of that hallowed day which gave birth to Civil and Religious Liberty, when those distinguished Statesmen and Patriots proclaimed to the world, these United States "Free and Independent;" which divested the King of Great Britain of the Brightest gem that glittered in his crown, and of the greenest laurel that decked his brow, a day recorded in the immortal annals of history, as that, on which millions of Columbia's sons were delivered from the galling yoke of British tyranny and despotism, and had secured to them the inestimable and "unalienable privileges of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The Chester Republican Blues, "Chester Independent company," and "La Fayette artillery," pursuant to previous notice, convened at the market-house in this place, at 1-2 past 9 o'clock A. M. and proceeded in line with music to the court house at 10 o'clock, A. M. where they were joined by a numerous and respectable assemblage of citizens of the town and county, when the ceremonies of the day were opened by the Rev. Doctor Clowes in a fervent, devout, and appropriate prayer, after which the declaration of Independence was read, by William H. Barroll, Esq. prefaced by a few just and handsome remarks, as soon as the reader of the declaration had finished, it was announced by the discharge of artillery, when Albert Constable, Esq. arose, and delivered an eloquent, excellent, and beautiful oration, which was also succeeded by a discharge of artillery.

The troops then returned to the market-House, where they were dismissed until three o'clock P. M. at which time and place they reassembled, and drank the following toasts, each of which was followed by a discharge of cannon, Col. E. F. Chambers presiding, and Captains Joseph Wickes 4th and Alexander B. Hanson assisting as Vice Presidents.

TOASTS.

The day we celebrate—may each return of it, find us more prosperous and happy as a nation.

The Declaration of Independence—may the rational principles of Freedom which it breathes, pervade the world.

The memory of General WASHINGTON—The hero and Statesman—whose highest ambition was to see his country great and free.

The departed heroes of 76—The genius of America weeps o'er their graves and moistens them with the dew of immortality.

The Surviving heroes of '76—Their praise shall endure forever.

The Constitution of the United States—Framed by wisdom, it merits the support of a free and enlightened nation, may it be preserved from the innovations of political tinkers.

The President of the United States.

The Ex-President of the U. States.

The State of Maryland—She nobly bore her part in the struggle for liberty, and in the late war her sons were found in the front rank of her country's defenders.

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacturers—may harmony ever subsist between them.

The Army and Navy of the United States.

GREECE—Her cause is the interest of man—may he that rides upon the Heaven of Heavens nerve her arms to burst the chains of Turkish despotism.

The Ladies—We admire them for their many virtues.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the day—Science and Literature—When exclusively accessible to the few may be the most dangerous ensigns of Tyranny, but when diffused through the mass of the community, the surest pillars by which our political ark can be sustained.

By Col. Frederick Wilson—The Orator of the day—By his eloquent beautiful and patriotic oration—he has elicited the praise and admiration of all who heard him.

By Major Simon Wickes—July 4th 1826, The fiftieth Anniversary of American Independence, gives proof to the world that a Republican government can stand when administered by wisdom and honesty.

By Adjutant James Harris Jr.—May our Crop of wheat next year be $3 per bushel.

By Capt. Joseph Wickes 4th—The Republicks of South America—Their success and triumph have proved to the world, that he, whose cause is just, is doubly armed.

By Capt. A. B. Hanson—The Rev. Dr. Clowes—His services to day have equaled our expectations and as heretofore merit our warmest approbation and applause.

By Capt. Wm. S. Lassell—The memory of departed heroes who fell in the cause of Liberty—

"If there be, on this earthly sphere
A boon, an offering heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws,
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

By Lieutenant Wm. H. Barroll—The fate of Missolonghi, an example worthy the patriots emulation.

By Lieutenant Wm. Harris Jr.—The "Triumphal" arch of Independence, may its extremities rest upon, "earth's remotest bounds."

By Ensign Benjamin Greenwood Jr.—The 4th of July 1776—May the grand luminary of that day never be placed under a bushel, but continue to shine in refulgent splendour, to light the surrounding nations to liberty and Independence.

By Ensign George Vickers—The President of the United States and Heads of Departments—Distinguished for talents, patriotism and virtue—may they ever merit the enconium of "well done, good and faithful servants."

By one of the Committee of Arrangement—The Reader of the Declaration of Independence, His pertinent and excellent preparatory remarks justly entitle him to our thanks and praise.

By Joseph Reduc Esq.—The Constitution of the United States—A political Beacon shewing the nations of the earth who are tossed upon the waves of despotism and tyranny, the true channel to Civil Liberty.

By Albert Constable, Esq. the Orator of the day—Education—May its tide continue flood, till it inundates the dark foundations of ignorance throughout the world.

By David J. Campbell, Esq.—The national executive—the peoples servant—may *their* will, unequivocally expressed, constitute the vital spirt of his election.

By Richard W. Ringgold Esq.—De Witt Clinton—The Lycurgus of America his name will brighten history's page

By Mr. Benedict S. Brevitt—John Q. Adams—May his services to come, prove as useful to his country, as they have been heretofore.

By Mr. Charles R. Hackett—The hero that achieved our Independence, May his memory animate the breast of every American, and may the tree of Liberty ever remain firm in America's soil.

By Mr. James Melton—May the militia of Maryland ever prove a bulwark to freedom.

By Mr. Samuel Clark—May the Independence of the United States, and the day that gave it birth, be durably recorded in the hearts of our spirited countrymen.

By Mr. Thomas G. Worrell—Thomas Jefferson, the author of the declaration of Independence—his services; his country's religious and political freedom, may he never cease to receive the gratitude of a patriotic people.

By Mr. Wm. G. Lucas—The free and independent sons of America, may they ever maintain their Independence, rights and Liberty.

By Mr Richard H. Ricaud—The Honourable George McDuffie—The able and intrepid advocate of the peoples rights.

By John W. Brevitt Esq.—The Primary School bill—A noble institution, intended to benefit the rising generations.

By Mr. Wm. S. Greenwood—May arms be taken from those who abuse them,
And given to those who have courage to use them.

By Mr. John B. Harris—May the Ladies, who angle for beaux, take virtue for their bait.
For—The Hook with virtue for its bait
Long will not let the Angler wait,
And when they have secured the fish
Twill not disgrace a golden dish

By Major Simon Wickes—The memory of that generous stranger and distinguished champion of Liberty who fell in her cause in America—General Pulaski.

By Ensign Benjamin Greenwood Jr.—The United States of America—A Stool supported by three legs viz.—Agriculture Commerce and Manufacturers.

By Ensign George Vickers—Henry Clay. The able Statesman and Sterling Republican, his march to glory cannot be retarded, nor his honest fame be tarnished

By Lieutenant Wm. H. Barroll—The President and Vice President of the day.

After the ceremonies at the market-House had been concluded, the Companies marched through the principal street of the town, under the command of the President of the day, partook of refreshment kindly offered by him, and seperated about 6 o'clock, every bosom swelling with patriotism and devotion to our country.

The utmost harmony prevailed during the whole course of the celebration, and nothing transpired to mar the pleasures of the day.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

"SCHOOL BILL."

As the Bill usually called the "School Bill" is one of no inconsiderable importance to the people of this State, and particularly the taxable inhabitants of this County, and as it has elicited from its *author*, a prolix and unsubstantial explanation of some of its parts, I shall attempt to offer you a few hasty and crude remarks on the subject—acknowledging my total incapacity to do justice to the measure—for not having the benefit of an education so extensive as the *Father* of the Bill, and possessing no knowledge of "*lemma's*" or "*corollary's*, I shall, proceed in my *home spun farmer like manner*, to notice my objections to the famous "School Bill"—my first objections is, that the Bill imposes, *arduous important and responsible duties*, upon the commissioners and inspectors or Trustees, and district Clerks, without making any re-numeration for their services—now if this provision is not arbitrary and despotic, I know not what it is—is it just, is it expedient that the freemen of Maryland, whose ancestors waded through "blood and carnage" to repel the unjust aggressions of their hostile foe—who endured every toil, hardship and suffering, sooner than be Taxed without their consent,—I say is it just, is it patriotic, is it republican, to compel a respectable member of our citizens, to engage in trouble and difficulty against their known and avowed will and inclination—gratis—such a proceeding is repugnant to every principle of free government—it might suit the king of Great Britain, to issue his regal mandate, imposing certain duties upon his subjects without their consent, and that would create murmur and discontent even among monarchists—but I can hardly suppose that intelligent and enlightened freemen will ever submit to similar treatment—why are not jurors, compelled to attend the County Courts—Judges to preside—and Legislators to trifle away three months in the year—at their own expense—the same reason that applies in the one case, applies equally as strong in the other—the public good, is the only reason that can be assigned for either, and I am confident, yea morally certain, that the community, would be as *much* benefitted, by having the Taxes *lessened* ninety per centum—or even reduced to *nothing*, in consequence of having all public business transacted for nothing, as they would be by having the Taxes *augmented* 100 per centum, by the "School Bill" and all the officers of the institution coerced to perform their duty. If any Inspector, Commissioner or District Clerk should be unable to liquidate the fine of $10 which he would be liable to pay upon refusing to accept the appointment—he might, and would, for the law authorises it by implication, be committed to *Durance vile* or base improvement, for satisfaction of the same—for not doing that without fee or reward, to which he never assented, but against which always strenuously protested. But another arbitrary and impolitic feature is, that every man shall be *required* to state when he shall attempt to vote, whether he is in favour or opposition to the Bill—will any man who cherishes a particle of Independence ever consent to this and what is the alternative—why the judges of Election may refuse to accept his ballot, and he may thus be deprived of that inestimable privilege—the right of suffrage—will it not be an insult to the feelings of every republican, to be required to express his opinion on a subject before he can enjoy his constitutional privilege. The old law of *viva voce*, was considered incompatible with a free and uncontrouled right of suffrage, and was therefore repealed—but it is now again to be enforced and an inquisition is to be established, to which every voter must bow and confess the *secret* of his heart. If I had no other objection to this extraordinary bill, than the one last mentioned, I would discard it, and cast it from me as an evil thing. But another objection is, that the taxes will be so enhanced that the people will be wholly unable to pay them. The inhabitants of this County are now groaning under the heavy load of taxation, and their utmost exertions scarcely render them able to discharge them—but what difficulties and embarrassments will they have to combat when those taxes are more than doubly increased—from a moderate calculation I have made, the cost to this County to commence the proposed systems, would exceed in the first year $20,000—and the annual expense after the adoption of the proposed plan—the building of school houses &c. would not be less than $15,000 this last mentioned sum added to the present load of taxation would require an enormons tax—a tax, which I will venture to say, no agriculturalist—no man in this County, can afford to pay, for allowing one third of the crops of wheat to be destroyed by the Hessian Fly, one third by the drought, and for the remaining third receive less than one dollar per bushel—no man can wish to be daily harrassed by collectors for such an increased amount of taxes—it has been said—"*That the great fund to pay the Teachers will be provided for by the State*"—let us enquire what means the State is in possession of—what extraordinary resources it has provided—what new and additional revenues it has. By a recurrence to the report of the Committee of ways and means, made at the last session of the Legislature—the most wide—liberal and expanded view, they could take of the finances of the State—and its productive capital they could only estimate about $100,000 as a probable amount that would remain in the Treasury on the 1st December next—and being apprehensive that it would not circulate as freely as it might, they appropriated large sums of money, for internal improvement, viz.—$500,000 for the purchase of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—$500,000, for constructing a canal from the City of Baltimore to York-Haven on the Susquehannah river and $200,00 for the draining of the low lands on the Eastern Shore of this State, the aggregate of which sums is $1,200,000; to be *borrowed* upon the faith and credit of the State. How this enormous and unparallelled debt is to be liquidated, time only can disclose, certain however we are of this that the people, and the *people* are the *State* are not able to pay any additional tax for public Schools.—True by a resolution of the last legislature the interest that may be received from the general government is directed to be applied to public Schools but that interest is to constitute a fund—and only the *interest* of that sum which will be very inconsiderable can be appropriated to public Schools—by an estimate of the projector of the Bill—there will be a deficit of $133,000 to be provided for by the State, after allowing the appropriat on of interest as before mentioned add to this by his own Statement, $10,00 annually to keep *pari passu* with the increase of population, but this estimate is entirely too small—instead of from 133 to 143 thousand dollars to be provided for by the State the actual cost will be nearly double but even the interest due from the general government is not received, nor can it be foretold when it will be: we have claim upon the National Government for interest on money, advanced during the last war to our own militia, &c. for the defence of our own firesides and homes; it may be years, and probably will be, before it will be paid: the whole cost therefore of public schools will be taken directly from the pockets of the People, but which I am inclined to think they will not submit to, while there is a direct tax of about $15,000 laid upon them, to meet the ordinary expences of government.

There is already a system of public schools, established within this State and in this County, from 150 to 200 children, (the unfortunate circumstances of whose parents render them unable to provide for their tuition,) are annually educated, a State fund of about 8 or 900 dollars is generously appropriated, for this purpose, which with the addition of a few hundred dollars annually laid upon the County, is sufficient for every purpose of education: this small additional tax is scarcely felt by the people, and until "*the one thing needful*" circulates more freely than at present, or than there is much much probability of its doing: I see no sufficient reason, why the present system should be abrogated, to adopt hazardous and unnecessary innovations. I am as much a friend to the instruction of youth as any man, and would lend my feeble assistance to establish any equitable, just and beneficial system to propagate literature and intelligence, and instruct the rising generation: but I will fearlessly oppose any measure fraught with unjust, despotic, and inexpedient provisions:—that the proposed School Bill is one, whose features bear a striking similitude, I leave to every free and impartial voter to decide. Confident that they will deal fairly with it, and if it prove offensive, as I humbly conceive it will, to very many of them, it will necessarily receive their vote of disapprobation.

HARD TIMES.

A man by the name of DEVAUGHN, residing in the vicinity of Washington city, shot Mr. Martin of said city a few days ago—He has been apprehended and lodged in Jail.

ON PUNISHMENT OF SUICIDE.

From the Freemans Journal.

A proposition has lately been submitted to the Massachusett's Legislature to consider the expediency of authorising civil authorities to commit the bodies of all suicides, and those who die by intemperance, to surgeons for dissection. The Salem Observer pronounces it one of the most "inhuman propositions which ever came before a legislative assembly." It was only a year since that, in this very State a repeal was passed of the Old Colony act, of 1660, which punished self-murder with infamy, by ordering the body of the suicide to be buried in the common highway with a cart load of stones laid on his grave. Latterly, human laws for pursuing the bodies of offenders, prescribing an ignominious treatment, in order to disgrace the memory of the deceased, have been greatly ameliorated. It is only within a few years, the English statute has been repealed, by which the property of the suicide was forfeited, and his body was ignominiously buried in the highway, with a stake driven through it.

Upon this subject the language of Mr. Livingston, in his celebrated Louisianian Code is worthy of attention:

"Suicide can never be punished but by making the penalty (whether it be forfeiture or disgrace) fall exclusively upon the innocent. The English mangle the remains of the dead. The inanimate body feels neither the ignominy or pain. The mind of the innocent survivor alone is lacerated by this useless and savage butchery; and the disgrace of the execution is felt exclusively by him, although it ought to fall on the laws which inflict it. The father by a rash act of self-destruction, deprives his family of the support he ought to afford them; and the law completes the work of ruin, by harrowing up their feelings, covering them with disgrace, and by depriving them, by forfeiture, of their means of subsistence."

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm called Hill-Top at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake; together with the farm, eight head of cattle and fine sheep will be let. To a good and careful tenant, a lease of two years will be given.

This farm is situated in Worton hundred, and within a mile and a half of navigable water. The situation is one of the healthiest in the county, and the buildings extremely comfortable; the farm is under excellent fencing, and at present under good tillage. It may be considered one of the most desirable situations in Kent county. For terms apply to Washington college, or

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

July 7. 3t.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the Court-House in Chestertown, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 13th, 14th and 15th instant.—The Levy will certainly be laid on one of those days. All persons having accounts are requested to attend.

By order, JOS. N. GORDON, Clk.

July 7.

WORTON MANOR.

THE FARM

ON which I now reside is offered to a good tenant for the ensuing year.—It is situated directly on the mouth of Worton Creek, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake bay; and being very convenient to Baltimore renders it a desirable situation for sending grain to market. The land is remarkably fertile, and on the farm is an immense quantity of shells for manure. It is I believe, considered one of the healthiest situations in the county; is contiguous to a good fishery, and at the proper seasons, affords an abundant supply of crabs, fish, and wildfowl, particularly canvass back ducks. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CATHARINE BORDLEY.

June 2—1m3m

Valuable Grist Mill and Saw Mill for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, that valuable mill seat with about 30 acres of land thereto attached, and the Grist and Saw Mill thereon, which is situated at the head of Morgan's Creek in Kent county, and heretofore owned and occupied by Col. Thomas Wilson.

The Mill was undergoing a thorough repair, at the time of the death of the late Mr. Corse who was the owner, and without much loss of time or great expense, may be put in first rate order.

Immediate possession will be given.—It is said and believed, that this mill has the best stream in the county; and the situation is exceedingly desirable.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security satisfactory to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest from the date.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, July 7.

☞The Editors of the Delaware Watchman, Elkton Press, Easton Star and Gazette, and Centreville Times, will insert the above three successive weeks before the day of sale, and forward their accounts for payment to the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.

LOST

ON Thursday 15th inst. in the neighbourhood of Chestertown, a CAPPED AND PLATED BAND, from the hub of a gig. If the finder will leave the above Band at the Register's Office in Chertertown, or at the tavern of Captain Charles Stanley, he shall receive a suitable reward with the thanks of the owner.

June 23.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Kent county Court, to make partition of the real estate of *Samuel Comegys*, late of said county, dec'd. hereby notify all persons whom it may concern, that they will meet on said estate on Tuesday the 18th of July next, to view the same, and execute the commission to them directed, agreeably to the act of assembly of 1820, entitled, "an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct descents."

JAMES BOON,
SAMUEL G. OSBORN,
WILLIAM WELCH,
WILLIAM PEARCE,
JOHN. C. SUTTON.

June 23.

Washington College.

THE Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College have made such arrangements for the *accommodation* of Students, and such an addition to the *Literary* department, as will, they flatter themselves, present their Institution to the public with strong claims for patronage and support.

Besides the former Professors, the Rev. T. Clowes L. L. D. Principal, and Mr. J. M. Duncan, professor of English and Oratory; they have engaged the services of Mr. L. Da. Ponte, as professor of Modern Languages, (viz. French, Spanish, and Italian.)

In the advanced class it is intended to blend with the study of the languages, that also of Belles-Letters and Philosophy. The students will also have the privilege of attending Lectures on the Literature of the South of Europe and the History of Italy.

In addition to a situation surpassed by none on the Eastern Shore for salubrity, there is an excellent boarding establishment, kept by Mrs. S. B. Blake; under the immediate control and supervision of the Visitors and Governors. All the Professors reside in the College; and the conduct of the students who board there, will have the particular attention of Mr. Duncan.

TERMS.

Grammar School or Preparatory Course, including the lower branches of Classical and higher branches of English Education. $27 per annum.

The College Course—including the higher branches of the Classics, Mathematics—Natural and Moral Philosophy &c. $30 per annum.

Students in the above departments can have the services of the Professor of Modern Languages, without extra charge.

French, Spanish and Italian—$24 per annum.

English, comprehending Reading, writing, English Grammar and the lower branches of Mathematics. $16 per annum.

BOARD $100 per annum.

Washing is a seperate charge.

Students furnish their own bed and bedding.

By order
Of the Board,

JOHN B. ECCLESTON, *Secretary.*

Chestertown, June, 30.

☞The Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle, The Easton Star, The Elkton Press, The Centreville Times, and the Delaware Gazette, will please insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

The Schooner Independence



CAPTAIN H. MEEKS will be in complete order in eight days from this date, and is intended to take grain from Mr. Travilla's landing, from my granary at Chestertown, and from Mr. William Primrose's, opposite the wharf.

Mr. Primrose will receive grain at his granary, and haul it down to his wharf, clear of any trouble or expense to the owner; and on the return of the vessel, the money from the sale of it will be deposited with him, or with Mr. John Kennard, as may be ordered. Goods will also be delivered at Mr. Primrose's.

My friends in the upper part of the county are respectfully informed, that I have rented the granary at Turner's Creek, and that the SCHOONER —— will be ready in two weeks at the furthest to commence her regular trips from that place. A knowledge of the Baltimore market for several years, added to considerable experience within the last year, enables the subscriber to say confidently to the public, that no person can apply their money to more advantage than himself, or will be more careful in executing all orders with which he may be favoured.

M. TILGHMAN.

Chestertown, June 30. 3t

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *June 20, 1826.*

On application of Sarah Brown, administratrix of James Brown, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of Dec. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of June, 1826.

SARAH BROWN.
Adm'trx. of James Brown dec'd.

Chestertown June, 23.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chestertown, Md. on the 1st day of July, 1826.

Joseph Browne 3d,	Benjamin Merritt,
Eli Blades,	Drake Mills,
J. Browne,	James Melton,
Miss Mary Baker,	Miss Elizabeth Nicholson,
Thomas Cuff,	Miss Sarah Evelina Patrick,
James Cann,	Benjamin Parrott,
Samuel A. Chew,	Benjamin Pender,
Alexander Cosden,	John Page,
Daniel Dukes,	Benedict Pennington
Thomas Euneck,	Thomas Pippin,
Marian Frisby, (of colour)	Henry Philips,
Col. Saml. Griffith 2,	Mrs. Phebe W. Rasin
John Griffith	John Reed,
Miss Eliza Griffith,	Mrs. Elizabeth Sadler,
Robert S. Gamble 3,	Darius Smith,
Hanson Graham,	Josiah Sutton,
John Glenn,	Nicholas Sluby,
Miss Augusta Grant,	Mrs. M. Tilghman,
Rev. George D. S. Handy,	Zachariah Thompson,
Mr. Inglish,	Bonajah Thompson,
Mrs. R. Kingsmore,	John Wright.
James C. Lassell,	
Samuel Merritt,	
Rev. Jacob Moore,	

JOSEPH REDUE, *P. M.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against Bartus Piner, at the suit of Thomas Hepbron Jr. will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 29 inst. between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the tavern door of Mr. James Salisbury, at Georgetown Cross Roads, a negro man called Samuel, seized and taken as the property of the said Piner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 7.

WILLIAM H. BARROLL,

HAVING removed to the county for a few months, will attend in his office on Tuesday and Saturday in each week: any papers or communications on business will meet a prompt attention, if left for him in the hands of Alexander B. Hanson, Esq. at the Sheriff's office.

Chestertown, June 23. tf



POETICAL.

From the London Magazine.

THE FALLEN STAR.

A STAR is gone! a star is gone!
There is a blank in Heaven!
One of the cherub-choir has done
His airy course this even.

He sat upon the orb of fire
That hung for ages there,
And lent his music to the choir
That haunts the nightly air.

But when his thousand years were past
With a cherubic sigh
He vanish'd with his car at last,
For even cherubs die.

Hear how his angel brothers mourn,
The minstrels of the spheres!
Each chiming sadly in his turn,
And dropping splendid tears.

The planetary Sisters all
Join in the fatal song,
And weep their hapless brother's fall
Who sang with them so long.

But deepest of the choral band,
The lunar spirit sings,
And with a bass according hand
Sweeps all her sullen strings.*

From the deep chambers of the dome
Where sleepless Uriel lies,†
His rude harmonic thunders come
Mingled with mighty sighs.

The thousand car-bound cherubim,
The wandering Eleven,
All join to chant the dirge of him
Who fell just now from Heaven.

* In the music of the spheres, the moon is said to contribute the gravest and most sonorous part of the harmony. †Uriel, the angel of the sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Colonial Journal.

LIBERIA HERALD.

We have perused, with no slight emotion, a copy of the "*Liberia Herald*" which was noticed in an article in our last A newspaper from Africa! An American-African newspaper! We confess that we never examined any other newspaper with as much interest as we did this little sheet. It realized to us, more than any thing else could do, at so great a distance, the growth, the stability, and the prospects, of the African Colony; and we can imagine the pleasure which all the friends of that great and beneficent scheme must feel at this interesting evidence of the progressive success of their unwavering efforts. Let them but persevere, and final and complete success will crown their exertions. Public opinion will become universal in its favour, and public opinion thus united, will give an impulse to the public counsels favourable to the Colony.

In looking over the Monrovia paper, it was interesting to observe the various notices of business, parades, marriages, &c. as though the print was issued in the midst of an old community. For the amusement of our reader, we subjoin the following notices, copied from the first number of the paper:

"Organized, on the 15th instant, the second Trading Company of Liberia, on the basis of uniform prices and equitable trade, both with the different tribes and with foreign nations. Any trafic in human blood or spirituous liquors with the natives, is a violation of the Constitution, and incurs heavy penalties."

"*Attention!*—The Independent Volunteers will parade on the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. equipped according to law, with ten blank catridges, in honor of the birth of Washington, the American hero.

By order of the Captain,
JAMES C. BARBOUR
Wm. W. Stewart, Orderly Sergeant."

"*Wanted Immediately.*—The following articles, viz. boards, plank, shingles, window glass, nails, crockery, all kinds of Hardware, household furniture, cutlery, tobacco, pipes, pound beads, American cottons, ginghams, calicoes, shoes, hoes, cambrics, muslins, linens, buttons, thread, combs, butter, lard, and hams. In exchange for which, may be had—camwood, ivory, turtle shell, gold dust, deer, leopard and tiger skins; rice, fowl, fish, goats, sheep, and fruits.

"*Married*, on the evening of the 14th inst by the Rev. Mr. Sessions, Mr. Richard Sears, to Miss Rosanna Mason Fitch. All recently from America.

"*Drowned*, at Cape Mount, on the 7th ult. Mr. Coy Page, formerly of Richmond City, Virginia."

From the New York Truth Teller.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

Music is beginning to do wonders among the inhabitants of our gay city.—The beautiful airs of the opera recently performed by our Italian company, are published at our musical stores, sung at our parties, and made the point of criticism between the first and second cups of a tea party. We have many music masters in town, and they are up to the lips in business. Every lady who owns a piano must now take a lesson. Her taste must become purified, her ear refined, and her fingers run over the piano forte as fast as Etienne's. Every one must now become a sager of *una voce* or *batti batti*, whether she has voice or not; the mother holds up the forefinger to her daughter of twelve, and tells her that those must be learned before she can go into company; and the matron like grandmother, hobbling into the parlour, nods her head in confirmation. But in the midst of much pretension, there is yet plenty of genuine taste. Many voices may be found which are full of melody and science, and as many hearts to accompany them with the proper feelings and sentiments. Before the performance of *Don Giovanni*, the opera was fast approaching a dissolution. Garcia's music and Rossich's poetry were in a fair way to banish every refined passion from the theatre. An incoherent jumble of Spanish ballads, choice passages from German composers, and pilfered Italian voluptuousness, would have soon consigned the Italian Company to the tomb of the capulets. Even the lovely Mademoiselle Garcia, the splendid Agrisani, or the powerful Barbiere could could not have prevented such a destiny. If we could not relish patch work music, how could we admire the insipidity, tastelessness, and absolute ignorance of Rossich's poetry? He ought to stick to his profession, and not make himself ridiculous by climbing Parnassus; there are a great many rugged thorns by the way.—Happily, however, for the permanent establishment of the Italian opera in this country, Garcia's good sense was a match for his vanity, and he had the discretion to abandon the character of a *maestro* for the reputation of a good manager and exquisite singer. He has brought forth *Il Don Giovanni* with nearly the whole strength of his company,—The poem is worthy the music. Mozart and Daponte are associated in this great work, to the honor and fame of both. The beauty of the sentiments, and the propriety of the language are consecrated by the rich pathos and exquisite sweetness of the great Mozart. What a singular circumstance, that the author of this fine poem should reside among us!* We have seen the venerable man listening, with breathless attention to those strains which are associated in his mind with the feelings of youth, the honours of genius, and the friendship of the greatest composer that ever appeared in the world.

The beauties of Don Giovanni are too numerous to be noticed within our limited space. The best representation which we have yet seen of it, was that of last Tuesday evening the Theatre was splendid with beauty and fashion, from other cities. Although new to many of the audience, yet the dramatic effect of the rich music is equal to that of any known language. The sparkling *entrata* of Zerlina was delightful. Mademoiselle Garcia exhibits new powers at each successive representation; the richness and versatility of her voice fill the audience with the transports of delight. *La ci darem* was encored. There is a melancholy sweetness in this duet, which harmonizes with the language of the part in the most felicitous manner. Love dashed with melancholy has a great power over the sensitive part of innocence. The music appears to spring from such a mixed feeling; and the close of the passage *audiam* in a light airy movement, is one of the finest dramatic touches in lyric melody which can be found in any opera. The souls of Nozaret and Daponte must have been in unison at the conception of this exquisite passage. *Finche dal vino* is another charming air; here Garcia shows his taste, science, and skill. When confined within proper limits, he is exquisite; Rossini's music gives him too much scope for ornament. Mozart's compositions confine him within the limits of a chaster taste in execution; this is one of the gayest airs in the opera, and will become a favourite. *Batti batti* is well known; its tenderness and pathos touch the finest feelings of the heart. But the finest executed passage in the opera of last Tuesday evening, was the *Vedrai carino;* Mademoiselle Garcia was encored, and the repetition was given in a style that made the Philadelphians and Bostonians themselves cry out a *bravo*. Astonishment, pleasure, and enthusiasm were wound up to the highest pitch. The venerable author of the opera, who sat in the centre box like a second Homer, could not resist the contagion of approbation with which the whole audience simultaneously filled the theatre.

New Orleans papers to the 4th of June were received in New York. An individual of New Orleans is said to be in possession of a recipe, by which he has already cured a dozen persons of the beastly sin of drunkenness. If this remedy succeeds adds the Editor, it will be of incalcuable benefit in Louisiana.

A large quantity of bread has been seized, being short of the legal weight.—Many of the loaves, instead of weighing 32, only weighed 15 ounces. Eight hundred loaves were seized in one day.

A rich lawyer has been committed to prison at New-Orleans for contempt of Court.

Great fears have been entertained at New-Orleans, that the Mississippi would overflow its banks, but the paper of the 3d of June says, that the steam boat Lexington, arrived the day before, the Captain of which stated that the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were falling: in the former there was only 5 1-2 feet of water. The paper of the 1st in illuding to the current in the Mississippi, says the strength of that current was proven the day before by what occurred on breaking up one of the tiers of ships in the lower part of the port. The brig New-Hampshire being loaded and ready to depart, the ship Enterprise and another vessel forming the tier were both endeavouring to haul ahead out of the way. The stream anchor of the ship was tripped before a hawser was sent out and made fast from her bow. The consequence was that the force of the current carried her down the stream, and four or five other vessels were forced from their moorings. Some damage was done.

Accounts from Tampico are to the 25th of May. The prospects were not flattering for those engaged in commerce. The town was healthy for the season.—The schooner was the only vessel in port, she was to sail on the 28th.

New-Orleans, June 3.

Blacklegs Outwitted.—The keepers of a celebrated gaming house, not far from the Planters and Merchant's Hotel, in Canal street were completely duped on Thursday night. A man, who, seemed stupified with liquor, seated himself near to the table of King Pharo, and without respect to his majesty, gave indications of sleeping. Now the keepers of Pharo are much good natured souls as not to be very nice in their company and seldom ask questions. The stranger nodded and nodded for a couple of hours at least; when suddenly recollecting himself, he stretched out his hand, seized on a pile of notes, and made off with his prize before those interested in keeping the treasure, could recover presence of mind to overtake him.

NEW TEA POT FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing, and has now ready for sale, a handsome assortment of round and oval

Tea and Coffee Pots.

Fine Pitchers, Sugar Dishes, &c. of a very *superior quality*, which will be sold on pleasing terms, and as usual he has on hand a good assortment of

EARTHEN WARE,

Such as Jugs, Bowls, Pitchers, Milk Pans Milk Crocks, Fat Pots, Flour Pots, Dishes, &c. which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Country Merchants and dealers in the above articles, will find it to their interest to call at his FACTORY, No. 22, NORTH GAY ST. about 100 yards over Gay St. Bridge, or to send their orders there, which will be faithfully and promptly executed.

NICHOLAS S. JONES.
Baltimore, June 16. 3t

TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each, well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, E. S. of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.
June 9. tf

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross-Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character; and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf

POSTPONED SALE.

The sale of the property offered on the 24th inst. for sale, under and in virtue of a vendi. exps. against John Crew, at the suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith and Jacob Summer is hereby postponed until Saturday the 8th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the residence of the said John Crew.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's office, June 30.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

NEW GOODS.

EBEN. BLACKISTON.

Has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he is determined to sell cheap; his friends and the public are invited to call, see and taste—he thinks they will buy.

Best gun powder tea at $1 75, Old Hyson, young Hyson, and Hyson Skin; good Coffee, two kinds of Orleans and three kinds of loaf sugar; C. Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Rice, Nails 8's, 9's and 10's; best quality Molasses Salt and Mackerel, Raw Cotton, Crockery Ware, Potters and Stone Ware, and a large supply of Tin Ware.

Also, a general assortment of

SHOES AND BOOTS,

And many articles not mentioned.—Boots and Shoes manufactured in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

My friends and the public will keep in mind that I take any kind of trade in exchange for Goods that will answer my purpose, and rather than miss a deal even *CASH* will be taken. The public will accept my thanks for past favours and present encouragement.

June, 23.

FARM FOR SALE.

ON the 26th of July next at 10 o'clk. A. M. the Subscriber will offer at public sale, at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in this place, the farm on which Cyrus Rasin now resides.

This farm lies at the head of Worton Creek, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hosier, Wm. Graves and S. G. Kennard; and contains

262 1-2 ACRES,

of which 40 to 50 acres are in meadow and marsh, 15 to 20 in wood, and the residue in level arable land. There are on the farm a brick dwelling house of one story, and a kitchen, meat-house and granary of logs.

A stream of water sufficient, it is believed, for a grist mill, runs along one side of the farm for the greater part of a mile.

The purchaser will be required to pay a small part of the purchase money in cash; and to give bond with approved security for the payment of the residue in 6, 12, and 18 months.

The Subscriber is authorised to dispose of the above property at private sale at any time before the 26th of the ensuing month. E. F. CHAMBERS.
Chestertown, June 23.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the holder of two Tickets or two Shares is *certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE!*

GRAND

State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,

The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, in the City of Baltimore, on

WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

30,000 Dollars!

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize	$30,000	is 30,000	Dollars.
1	10,000	10,000	Dollars.
2	5,000	10,000	Dollars.
10	1,000	10,000	Dollars.
10	500	5,000	Dollars.
30	100	3,000	Dollars.
50	50	2,500	Dollars.
200	20	4,000	Dollars.
250	10	2,500	Dollars.
500	6	3,000	Dollars.
20,000	4	80,000	Dollars.

21,054 Prizes, amounting 160,000 Dollars.

*** Not One Blank to a Prize—All payable in CASH, which *as usual at* Cohen's Office, can be had *the moment they are drawn.*

Whole Tickets	$5.00	Quarters	$1. 25
Halves	2 50	Eights	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the great and magnificient Capital Prize of

100,000 *DOLLARS*

in the Grand State Lottery a few weeks ago, was sold in Shares, (Half and-two Quarters) ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and *where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, June 9. Baltimore.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

A splended distribution of

Prizes as usual, took place at CONINE'S OFFICES, in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY of MARYLAND, drawn on the 10 of MAY, both the Capitals of 25,000 and 10,000, were sold in shares of three quarters and two eights each, one Quarter of the $25,000 to an industrious inhabitant of Baltimore, and the other parts to deserving individuals in the country. The whole of the $10,000 prize was likewise sold to adventurers in the country, the CASH for the most part of which has already been advanced, and for the remainder, the Cash can be had on a presentation to W. C. CONINE, who has now the pleasure to present to his friends and patrons, the 7th Scheme, hoping at the same time that a continuation of good look will attend all those who give his offices the preference in pursuit of wealth.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND, 7th CLASS.

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 12th of July and will be completed in ONE DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

$30,000.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
2 prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
10 prizes of	1,000		10,000
10 prizes of	500		5,000
30 prizes of	100		3,000
50 prizes of	50		2,500
200 prizes of	20		4,000
250 prizes of	10		2,500
500 prizes of	6		3,000
20,000 prizes of	4		80,000

21,054 Prizes } 40,000 Tickets, $160,000
18,946 Blanks } 2,108 more prizes than blanks.

Prizes payable in CASH sixty days after the completion of the Lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction, but can be had the moment they are drawn at Conine's offices.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel, will be put the prizes above the denominations of of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 each will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $30,000, that is to say, if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme, will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the 30,000 dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize.

The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
N. F. WILLIAMS,
WM. R. STUART, } Commissioners.

PRESENT RATE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths	62 1-2

Those who prefer paying only the difference between the price of any certain number of Tickets or Shares equally odd and even Numbers, and what they of necessity must draw, to advancing the entire value of the Tickets, can have certificates accordingly. In which case there will be to pay on two whole Tickets, odd and even, $6 60.—6 Tickets, $19 80.—10 do. $33 00, and for greater numbers, and shares proportionately.

☞ For the greatest variety of Lucky numbers, Odd and Even, adventurers in the Country are respectfully invited to address or send their commands to

CONINE'S

Ever true Homes of Fortune

No. 32 Market st. a few doors above the centre market, and Agency, No. 217 Market street, next door to the corner of Liberty street, Baltimore, and No. 3, South 3d street, Philadelphia,

Where Prizes of 40,000 dollars, 25,000 dollars, 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000's, &c. &c. &c. have been obtained, in all amounting to nearly

1,000,000 DOLLARS.

☞ The "Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Offices, will be forwarded, gratis to all those who make their investments at Conine's Offices, and will contain the drawing of the above Lottery at large.

Orders from all parts of the Union (post paid) covering the requisite sums in cash or prizes, will meet with attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore or Philadelphia. June 2.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1826. NO. 38

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the nd of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis: The Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Fredericktown; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light Hagers Town: Maryland Advocate Cumberland; True American Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph; Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton, and Cambridge Chronicle; Bond of Union, Harford County.

By Order,

THO. CULBRETH, Clk

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighbourhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights, for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, and on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. And be it enacted, That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the north side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighbourhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the 1st Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by the act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they hereby are required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorised and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety seven, appoint three persons in each of the said districts, residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to; Provided, That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled,

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate 13th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor, [L. S.]

AN ACT to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so that the Governor may be elected by the people and to abolish the council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor as hereinafter proided for.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be chosen alternately from the Western and Eastern Shores, by the citizens of the state, having the right to vote for delegates to the general Assembly in the counties where they severally reside, at the time and places where they shall vote for delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same judges, and in the same manner as the votes for delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government, directed to the president of the senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the general assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted and the person having a majority of all the voter given, shall be the governor, and the president of the Senate shall forthwith announce the same; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, no choice of election shall be considered as having been made, and the said president shall announce the number of votes given to each person voted for, and thereupon a governor shall be elected forthwith by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, from among the candidates voted for by the people, who shall appear by the said returns to have had the two greatest number of votes, and should neither of the persons so voted for, have a majority of all votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive such majority: contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. And be it enacted, that the governor shall hold this office, during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible as governor, for the three next succeeding years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state ten years next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state or of the United States.

5. And be it enacted, That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanor or any misdemeanors in office, but judgement in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit in this state, he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted be liable to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment according to law.

6. And be it enacted, That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

7. And be it enacted, That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be, upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the Senators.

8. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have his permanent residence at the seat of government, and shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

9. And be it enacted, That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold this office during the pleasure of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before the legislature or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by law, and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services as may be provided by the legislature.

10. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal, death resignation or inability of the governor to discharge the duties and powers of said office, the same shall devolve upon the president of the senate, until another governor shall be elected and qualified as is hereinafter provided for, and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both governor and president of the senate, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified, or the disability removed.

11. And be it enacted, That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or disqualification, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the general assembly, which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

12. And be it enacted, that the first election for governor shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the general assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

13. And be it enacted, That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be, and hereby are invested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorney general, general, field and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the governor and approved of by the senate.

14. And be it enacted, That the governor, appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorised to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

15. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the election of the governor and to the election of the council to the governor, that is in any manner repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same is hereby repealed upon the confirmation thereof.

16. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the House of delegates, 17th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 1st day of March, 1826—read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor. [L. S.]

June 23.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The packet ship *New York*, Capt. Bennett, arrived yesterday from Liverpool By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers of the evening of the 30th of May, and Lloyd's Lists and Prices current of the same date.

Official intelligence of the fall of Bhurtpore, and the Burmese peace has been received in England.

Mr. Hume made his motion relative to half pay and pensions, on the 28th of May. When he commenced speaking there was a considerable number of members present. When he concluded the Courier says there was but one.

The news from Rome, is that the Pope is completely recovered, and is active in his duties.

The Constitution el, Journal des Debats, Courier Francais, and Etoile, have been prohibited in Rome, at the instigation of the Jesuits.

The Government of the Netherlands has given its negative to the vote of the Emperor of Austria, transmitted at the suggestion of England, relative to the free navigation of the Rhine.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Great Britain and Sweden, which affords a fresh instance of the success of those principles so powerfully developed in Mr. Huskisson's memorable speech to the navigation and commerce of the country.

The price of wheat had advanced at Dantzic three shillings per quarter.

The King's speech for the dissolution of the parliament has been "arranged" in council. and vigorous preparations for the approaching elections, are making thro'-out the kingdom.

The timely rain in Spain, have produced a fall of wheat which has given great joy to the people of Madrid.

The Turkish accounts state that the attack of Col. Fabvier, with the regular Greek troops upon Negropont, had totally failed, and the troops been almost entirely destroyed. The Greek loss is estimated at 1000 men, besides cannon &c.

Lord Cochrane has at last sailed for Greece.

Advices from Smyrna of the 20th of April, state that the boats of H. M. ship Alacrity had been attacked by some Greek pirates, and an officer and four men wounded.

The packet ship Acasta, from this port, was boarded in the channel by a Cowes pilot boat, and informed that a French corvette from the West Indies for Havre had passed the channel. the Captain of which stated that he was surrounded by ice several days about the middle of May, then on the eastern edge of the Banks, during which he saw the larboard bow of an *American* ship, bright waisted with a billet head; the Captain supposed the ship to have been about 300 tons, and appeared to have been some time in that situation.

In the house of Commons, on the 26th of May, Lord John Russel moved his resolution for the more effectual prevention of bribery and corruption, and said that the practises were so notorious that if the House did not do something to check them, it would be better to legalize the sale of votes like any other commodity. Mr. Hume stated that yesterday the offer of a borough was made to him for 3,000*l.* being so much for each vote, and 500*l.* to be spent. Sir R. Wilson mentioned that a similar communication had been forwarded to him. The numbers on the division were equal; there being 62 Ayes and 62 noes—the Speaker gave the casting vote in favour of the resolutions.

Corn Laws—On the 25th the bonded and importation corn bills were read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed. The vote on the bills were 84 to 23. Previous to the question being taken, the Earl of Liverpool assured the House that the latter measure would only be brought into action in a case of great urgency, and that the 500,000 quarters of foreign Corn would not be thrown at once upon the market but would be introduced with caution, and in a manner calculated to bear as lightly as possible upon the agricultural interests.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were favourable; trade was reviving, and active benevolence was relieving the distress of the unemployed.

Trieste, April 16.—A vessel arrived from Zante, after sixteen days passage, brings intelligence that Ibrahim Pacha left a feeble garison at Missolonghi, and has set out for the Morea, with the remainder of his troops The Turco-Egyptian fleet has set sail for Napoli di Romania. Two frigates and two brigs of this fleet attacked Miaulis' squadron on the 10th, which they met in the Archipelago. It appears that the garrison and inhabitans of Missolonghi capable of bearing arms, within the last few days amounted altogether to 3,200 men; but, besides these, there were reckoned 1,000 young women 500 young men, between ten and eighteen years old, and 700 invalids and wounded. Two thousand armed men, having in the midst of them the women and children, made the *sortie* of the 23d; they were all slain, except about forty who were taken alive and made slaves.—The other 1000 men who remained in the city assembled the 700 invalids together, with the women and children, in the church, which they blew up in the air, and then proceeded to share the fate of their compatriots, who fell in combatting the enemy.

The principal cause of this event is ascribed to a *ruse* of the Gallo Egyptians, who according to the account of a Greek emisary taken by them, placed 500 Albanians, bearing the Greek colours, on a height appointed for that purpose, and who gave the unfortunate Missolonghites the signal for the sortie. They discovered the error too late; but seeing all hopes of safety lost, they set fire to a mine, which had been for a long time prepared, and were blown up together with the enemy, which pressed them round on every side.

From the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 3.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"Chastened liberty lives in the voluntary choice of an enlightened people, while arbitrary power depends for its existence upon the slavish fear of an ignorant multitude."

Having adverted. in a previous number, to a proposition before Congress, to apportion the avails of the public lands, amongst the states for the support of common schools, I am induced to employ the strong arguments of an able memoir, upon that subject, to enforce the object of these essays.

It is truly said that a Government like ours, not only depends for its energy and *action*, but for its very existence, upon the will of the *people*—They, and they only, can alter, or abolish it—Are the rights of men, or of property, understood, or respected, by the ignorant? Certainly not—Or where is the human character the most degraded? We have too many instances daily, before us to want an answer to this inquiry. And the *evil cries aloud for remedy.*

Will it not follow from the natural operation and effect of the state's munificence, as contemplated by the late law of *public instruction*, that the ignorant and poor will be aided and enlightened; that the wise and rich will be valued and protected, and that all the blessings of free governmevt will be understood and appreciated? A good system of Primary Schools, as a nursery of youth, is the universal and effectual means of diffusing knowledge, of promoting industry and dispensing freely the various benefits of social order and human happiness. Such a system will impart efficient aid and education to many who would otherwise remain in groveling poverty and hopeless ignorance—"It will diffuse in the quickest and cheapest mode, the greatest stock of useful knowledge"—and it may be stated, as a fact, that 'no where has common education made any considerable progress without the aid of government'—There is, unhappily, a 'prevailing indifference among the illiterate to the cultivation of the mind—and were it not so, the poor man if educated, could rarely instruct his children, because his time is necessarily occupied in earning their bread; and the ignorant man, although rich, could not do it, because he is himself untaught.—If there be men amongst us, esteemed rich, who would oppose the principle of extending learning to the common people, it must be admitted that such men are, either unfriendly to our form of government, or grossly ignorant of their best policy and true interest, as the very existence of our institutions is based upon that principle; and as in proportion to the amount of property, is the protection of that interest to be estimated, so, in the like degree are they concerned in the general intelligence of the *common people*—Would it, therefore, be wise, or politic, in such a government to permit the great body of the people to re-

main illiterate and debased—The proper subjects of wily intrigue and vaulting ambition!" Who will answer this affirmatively—we may hope—none—for all must know, that 'ignorance is the bane of liberty,' and treason is its natural offspring—Are we not, then, bound in duty to our common country, and more particularly to the poor and ignorant, to supply the means of free instruction to every child throughout the land—that each may have an opportunity of acquiring knowledge, and of understanding his obligations as well to men as to God?—We surely are—That "there are heads and hearts among us waiting for instruction, cultivation and improvement" none will deny—and that we possess abundant means without recourse to any, sensible, burthens upon the property of the state cannot be questioned—Then why postpone an operation so replete with public good and private happiness—so essential, in every truth, to the actual permanency of our constitution; and the general prosperity of our population?

The young mind and heart expanded, enlightened, and disciplined in primary schools will grow brighter and sounder by age—The impassible rampart to our liberties must be composed of intelligent heads and sound hearts—Our panoply, in peace or war, must be the heaving bosoms and vigorous arms of enlightened and virtuous freemen"—shall we not, then, afford to all espicially to the ignorant and destitute the means sufficient to obtain the rudiments of education in common schools—That the labouring poor and handicrafts men may be informed?—Is knowledge power? Or does our power or do our liberties depend upon the will of the people? And shall we not instruct the people, that they may know the value of freedom, and thence become its best defenders—Or shall we withhold the light of knowledge, and from the effect of our cold neglect, or culpability, leave them in mental degradation, the ready tools of some insiduous conspiration or bold and baneful treachery—And might not the sufferance of such neglect under present times and circumstances, be justly charged upon the wise and wealthy of our state, a great and crying sin—a criminal omission, not only against the immediate welfare of the poor and ignorant, but more affecting the vital essence of our constitution. With respect to schools, or the present state of our literature, altho' it cannot be said that we are absolutely "stagnating in ignorance and immorality," yet when compared with New England or New York we are low indeed and far behind. And when looking at our immediate neighbours—The liberal provisions of the Carolinas, of Georgia, of the Western states, and even the munificent appropriation of the Creek Indians, we have too much cause to be ashamed.

I have heard with pain and mortification the repeated opinions of eastern men upon this subject. They seem to consider us as too ignorant, and that our people are too degraded to adopt or receive the practical benefits of a general system of common schools—but I count this a gross slander, and shall expect, with perfect faith that *no county of this state*, at the next election for that purpose, by a majority of votes against the establishment of primary schools," will justify an opinion so abhorrent to intelligence, and offensive to the feelings of all who are worthy of the rights of freemen; but, that on the contrary, the strong voice at every poll, will carry with it to the Legislature a distinct instruction, imperative and irresistable, to *provide* the *needful*, as *commanded by the people;* and I feel assured that our highest hopes will be realized and gratified.

The apprehension of taxes, or assessments upon the counties, anticipated to follow, from the operation of the new system, is without cause, and it comes with an ill grace from distant or interior sections. The entire support and pay of teachers, being disbursed from the general treasury will bring amongst us a mass of money, and aid, essentially, our circulation. We shall receive dollars where we pay dimes. Can it be necessary to repeat a fact so apparent and demonstrable? But, in any event the needful funds will be inconsiderable and insignificant when compared with the great good to flow from it. Eighty thousand children will be "annually trained up to knowledge and usefulness, to be the bone and sinew of the body politic, at an expense so little felt as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand."

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, June 17, 1826.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell.—The proceedings of a late meeting upon the subject of electioneering, although "farcical" appear to have excited the fears, and called into action the pen, of "Cato." The *proceedings* may have been 'farcical' in the eyes of the sagacious and the *grave*, and not deeming it a matter of much importance whether they were so or not, I shall not attempt to convince Cato, that he is mistaken upon this point; and if it will afford him any pleasure, he is at liberty to consider his opinion, thus far, as infallible. But when he says, "that in attempting to abrogate treating, we inflict a deep wound upon the liberties of the people, and open a door to dangerous and unnecessary innovations," I must ask permission to doubt the correctness of the judgment, even of Cato. If sir a voluntary association of free voters, resolving to vote for such candidates as "will not engage in electioneering by gifts, treating and other improper practices," will "inflict a deep wound upon the liberties of the people," I have yet to learn what are the liberties of the people. I have always been taught to believe that a freeman, in this government, had a right to say what description of men he would or would not vote for. Nothing more has been attempted to be done on the present occasion. Some individuals wish to elect such candidates, as will not engage in the usual system of electioneering, and I would ask have they not the right to express their wishes upon the subject in a public manner?

The writer has introduced the Congressional Caucus of 1825, and whilst upon that subject he asks "what peculiar privilege of exemption has one combination of gentlemen from another? If he intends by this to insinuate, that there is a similarity between that caucus and the late public meeting, he is greatly mistaken; they are widely different. The *members of Congress* in that instance attempted to appoint the man, who *should* be elected by the people; here the *people themselves*, undertake to say what shall be the principles, and what the conduct of those for whom they intend to vote. Those who are engaged in this measure, feel no disposition to coerce Cato or any other man to join with them, who may be opposed to their plan. They simply ask the co-operation of such as agree with them in opinion. Their opponents are still at liberty to do as they please. Candidates may treat or not as they think proper; but the friends of the resolution adopted at the late meeting, claim the privilege of voting for such, as will not engage in treating. If the grave Roman shall continue to oppose the free exercise of this right, I shall think that a correct definition of his idea of liberty, will be very similar to the old Eastern notion of liberty of conscience, which consisted in being obliged to believe, as the people were directed.

Cato says, "I also wish the time to arrive, when 'treating' shall be discontinued, I disapprove the practice, as much as any man, and as sincerely hope that its termination may not be far distant, but I do believe that in attempting to abrogate it, we inflict a deep wound upon the liberties of the people, and open a door to dangerous and unnecessary innovations" This sentence contains two propositions which, I think, cannot be reconciled. He expresses his disapprobation of treating, in the most unqualified terms, and yet in the same breath we are told that any attempt to abrogate it, will be a violation of the liberties of the people. Why does he disapprove of the practice? I presume for the same reasons which all oppose it, because it produces idleness, immorality, useless expense, and drunkenness with all its train of ills—poverty and disease, domestic discord, and an untimely and miserable death. These are reasons sufficient to call forth the opposition of every reflecting and moral politician. If such are the consequences resulting from this mode of electioneering, (and that they are, no man who has had any experience upon the subject can doubt,) I cannot conceive by what system of reasoning, we are to arrive at the conclusion, that *any attempt* to suppress this practice, would violate the legitimate liberties of the people.

This term the "liberty of the people," is one which has been as much abused, perhaps, as any other in the whole political code; and has been used to produce the most dangerous and alarming effects upon society. There is no principle, the correct estimation of which, will tend more to insure the happiness of a political community. Mr. Paley has given a very excellent definition of it in the following words: "Civil liberty is the not being restrained by any law, but what conduces in a greater degree to the public welfare." Any regulation therefore, which will operate in a greater degree to the public welfare than to the public injury, is not a violation of civil liberty. And I would ask, if we can suppress the ill effects resulting from treating, simply by electing those who are opposed to it, would it not conduce greatly to the public welfare!—And would it not be effected by means consistent with the rights of freemen? If I am asked, who are to judge of what will most advance the public welfare? I answer the majority of the people, speaking through the medium of elections. They have the right to decide, in this way upon all public measures. Should the voters of Kent county elect those, who will not participate in treating, who would have the right to say that the liberties of the people have been wounded, or that a door has been opened to "dangerous and unnecessary innovations!" The friends of the late meeting feel no desire to effect their object by any other means, than by the free and unbiased will of the majority of the people.

We often hear the term "the liberty of the people," used in such a manner, (and I must be permitted to think, that it has been so used by my opponent,) as to mean that the people have the right to do as they please, in the most unqualified and unlimited sense. Such a doctrine would license abandoned profligacy, unlimited outrage, and abolish all the restraints of moral decency. A politician has very correctly observed that "The *libertas quidlibet faciendi*," or the liberty of doing every thing which a man's passions urge him to attempt, or his strength enables him to effect, is a savage ferocity, it is the liberty of a tyger not of a man.

A FRIEND TO MORALITY.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

"An Impartial Voter" concluded.

This proposition was opposed upon the most singular grounds that could ever have entered into the heads of any set of men, viz—"that the change was hostile to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and therefore unconstitutional." It is, say the opponents, at war with the compromise which enters essentially into the Constitution, because it contemplates the divesture of the contingent and ultimate power of electing the National Executive from the House of Representatives, where splendid Virginia, Pennsylvania and New-York, are only coequal with puny Delaware, Vermont and others. Now we unequivocally deny, that the Constitution, warrants any such idea, and that it is one that has very recently originated in the brains of some politicians, who view this proposition, as diminishing their chances of preferment by corrupt bargaining in the House—it seems to us that the Constitution only meant to provide against the contingency of having no President by making it the duty of the House to choose one of three, since the amendment of 1804, which prior to its adoption they could select from five. We never can persuade ourselves into the belief, that the framers of the Constitution deemed it an essential part of the compact, when we look into the great commentary upon the Constitution, and read their strong and irresistible reasons for confiding the primary ballot to a body of electors, chosen for the especial purpose from among the people themselves. The Federalist, written by Messrs. Jay, Hamilton and Madison, says "the President ought not to be elected by a permanent, pre-existing body of men because of its liability to influences to warp it from an honest and incorrupt discharge of its trust,"—accordingly, the constitution enjoins his election by small select bodies of men, exclusively empowered to discharge the duty, which bodies are chosen a few days, before they meet in Convention to deposit their ballots. It is true we see some Legislatures act the farce of appointing their own electors, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and in obvious opposition to the will of some of the States. This assumption of power can only be sustained by making the Legislature which is but a department of the State—the State itself, which is bootless nonsense.—There is no reason urged by the Federalist against a pre-existing body, that does not apply against the Legislatures, which combining fewness of numbers with a comparatively, protracted existence, render them peculiarly obnoxious to corrupting excitement and influence—we have seen the Legislature of the State of New-York, arrogating to itself, the right to choose electors in known hostility to the wishes of the people of that State, whereas if the people had exercised the power legitimately appertaining to them, Electors of a very different complexion would have been appointed; and I also think that had the people of the State of Delaware, instead of the Legislature, exercised their rightful will, the votes of that State would have been very different, for I never conversed with an intelligent gentleman from the State, that did not confidently assert, that Mr. Adams was the favourite Candidate, and yet Mr. Crawford obtained the electoral vote of the State, as also the vote of their Representative in Congress: who does not recognize the right of instruction or in his words, will exercise his independent judgment though in contradiction to 35,000 votes of his State, this may be nerve in a Representative, but we think a gentleman in Congress should not forget that there are individual judgments in his State or district equal to his own, saying nothing about his certain error when opposed to his whole State or district, against the operation of foreign influence in the election of President. Governor Randolph, whose speech is before me, said the electors must be elected by the people at large, to procure his re-election his influence must be co-extensive with the Continent, and there can be no combination between the electors, as they elect him on the same day in every State; when this is the case how can foreign influence or intrigue enter." But Governor Randolph with the authors of the Federalist, *it seems*, were puny and weak men when compared with the men of the present day, such as Pearce of Rhode Island, Storrs of New-York, Everitt of Massachusetts, and sundry others. The Federalist also promulges another principle of Republican Government, in that the Executive and legislative departments ought to be kept separate, but the election of a President by the House of Representatives, is necessarily productive of their consolidation, by rendering the President, the servile tool of the house, or the house acquiescent in the will of the Executive. There must, in the nature of things, be more or less sacrifice of principle when we consider the temptation the candidates are under to appropriate the immense patronage, incidental to the Presidential office, to their election, and the principles of avarice and ambition in the members of the House, which ensure its successful employment—Recur to Mr Jefferson's election in 1801, and take warning; did we not see a combination of partizans, exhausting all the resources of intrigue and corruption to defeat the election of that venerable and best of men, who has just taken his flight, to a world where he will receive abundant reward for the deeds of charity and public service he has rendered his fellow-men—did we not see Congress-Hall converted into a midnight conclave to keep light from the people, did we not see representatives contemning the crown will of the people, and calling them the "Swinish multitude." This election of president by the House, must dissolve at some future day our form of government, by putting it in the power of a profligate minority, to elect a President who has not the people's confidence. Let us then reform this defective part of our Constitution, and our liberties are durable." Go on Mr. M'Duffie, regardless of "inconsistent opposition," and posterity will record your name amongst the political benefactors of the 19th century, you have shewn that the incorruptability of the House is about as pure as it can be, after every mean and degrading passion of our nature has been successfully appealed to, you have shewn that the high prerogative notion of independent judgment, is nothing but corruption! corruption! a hope of reward. As I mean that my fellow citizens shall see through the Telegraph, a History of some of the most prominent measures of the last session, I shall next exhibit to them, as my signature says, in honest terms, the Panama mission, as one other most important question. In the first place let me briefly examine the justice of the charge "inconsistent opposition," against the southern section of our Union, who evinced much sensibility upon the mission, because its contemplated discussions involved vitally their peculiar interests. If Vindex will take a view of some of the measures of former administrations, it will be obvious to him that from our extent of country, which creates such a contrariety of interests, how impossible it is, for any great measure to be accorded in as advantageous to the different sections of it, hence it is, that we have seen the East inveigh against an embargo, that involved in it an annihilation of that commerce, which is the source of its strength and prosperity; hence it is, that we have seen the South protest against a tariff as it tended to jeopardize its cotton interests; and so visa versa we have seen other sections, advocating these polices as beneficial to them. I should regret as much as any man, to see these different sections manifest a stoic insensibility to their respective interests; I should regard it as one of the most alarming symptoms for a free people to exhibit; would it not inspirit the foreign foe in his invasion! would it not invite military ambition to essay to establish its sanguinary ascendancy? Let us then learn, as it is the duty of each other to abstain from these invidious imputations, which lead to certain disorganization and anarchy. With these observations upon the feelings of different sections, I shall begin my history of the Panama mission, by noticing Mr. Adams' annual message, in which he came out with the peremtory declaration, that ministers would be sent to Panama. This message disclosed the fact, that Mr. Adams had only determined a few days prior to the meeting of congress to send ministers; now would it not have been more prudent to have waited until the meeting of congress, and consulted the senate his constitutional advisers, upon the expediency of such a mission!—Would it not have convinced the senate, that upon so noval a matter, the president was unwilling to take any step, without receiving their counsel and advice; but Mr. Adams did not choose to act thus prudently, but seemed determined to have his own way, in despite of the senate. Reader, what will you say! Mr. Vindex what do you say, upon Mr. Adams' assumption of the power to send ministers without the advice and consent of the senate? Can you or Mr. Adams sustain such an extraordinary claim of power? Hear the language of the Constitution which is clear and unambiguous, and without argument concludes the question: "The President is to nominate by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in the Constitution. But the Congress may by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, or in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. The president shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." Mr. Adams used in his message the word *ministers*, and consequently the first period of the section decides the question, for the right of the senate to concur in such appointments, is indisputable, unless we reject the whole section, which will make Mr. Adams still exhibit a sorry figure, since the same period of the section which empowers him to nominate, recognizing the right of the senate to ratify or disaffirm such appointments.—So dangerous an infringement of their co-ordinate rights did the senate regard this assertion of the the president, that a resolution was originated in the senate, protesting against it as subversive of the constitution which should be to the president like the pillar which led the Israelites through the wilderness, if he be solicitious to move harmoneously with the senate; as I only mean in this essay, to examine your constitutional principles advanced on the Panama mission, without entering in to any annalysis of the mission itself, which I design doing at some subsequent day. I shall not examine the right of the House to sanction or reject such mission by voting the appropriation. The constitution has vested *all legislation* in a Congress composed of a senate and House of Representatives, and unless a treaty or appointment is complete without the agency of the House, it clearly has a rightful and constitutional participation, which we will endeavour to show is consistent with the happy and legitimate operations of the Government. From a developement of some of the principles of our constitution, we shall readily see and recognize the truth, that the House is regarded by reason of its immediate emination from, and sympathy with the people, the peculiar gardian of their rights and interests the following hypothetical cases, are illustrative of the principles as they were intended to be operative: a Treaty is made with a foreign power, by which we covenant to pay it a sum of money upon considerations advantageous to the United States, can such treaty be considered as consummated, without the constitutional and independent intervention of the House? I maintain it cannot; the 9th section of the first article says, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Again suppose the Treasary is impoverished and taxation becomes necessary, the 8th section of the same article declares, "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," and by the 7th section of the same article "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." Mr. Jefferson in concurrence with the senate, purchased by virtue of the treaty making power, a territory sufficiently large for an empire, will any republican say, that a member of the House of Representatives, was not bound by his oath to support the constitution, to oppose the purchase by refusing the appropriation, if he thought it a useless or unconstitutional disbursement of the people's money. I hope for the honour and character of my country, that the House will never degenerate into a servile body to register the Executive decrees, when it does, the usurper may fearlessly proclaim his unholy purpose to exterpate liberty from our land.

Having, I flatter myself, put these questions upon their true merits, I will now conclude the communication, already I fear too protracted, by uniting with Vindex in requesting of our candidates for Congress some expression of their feelings towards the administration. One gentleman has in his Circular told us very explicitly what his feelings are, he not only voted for the present Incumbent, but what suits Vindex, he heartily approves of every measure of his administration. Gen. Reed was a warm friend of that distinguished statesman and incorruptible Patriot, Mr. Crawford, but whether he has adopted the sentiment so magnanimously expressed by his friend we have yet to learn. Mr. Gale and Col. Miller, the candidates resident in Cecil county, are understood to be warm and violent friends of General Jackson, but whether they are so filled with the Jackson spirit, as to go to congress to cooperate with the General's friends, to embarrass and tear down the administration, we shall require to be informed. For the character of the district, I hope it will send do man systematically opposed, or favourable to the administration; let him combine intelligence and independence, with candour, and he will be what we want.

AN IMPARTIAL VOTER.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

ENTER SCRUB.—

Dorinda—*Well Scrub what news of the gentleman.*

Scrub—*Madam I have brought you a whole pocket of news.*

Dor.—*Open it quickly, come—*

Scrub—*In the first place I enquired who the gentleman was. They told me he was a stranger—Secondly, I asked what the gentleman was. They answered and said they never saw him—Thirdly, I enquired what countryman he was? They replied it was more than they knew, and this was all I could learn.*

Mrs. Sullen—*But what do the people say—can't they guess.*

Scrub—*Why some thinks he's a spy—some guess he's a mountebank, some say one thing and some another: but for my own part I think he's a Jesuit.*

"BEAUX STRATAGEM."

Lolling comfortably in my elbow chair, thinking of "nothing at all," in one of those pleasant reveries which the mind enjoys when all is quiet and tranquil within and the conscience at rest with itself and the world, I was roused by the voice of Dick Sneer giving orders to the servant to take good care of his charger. He had just returned from the village and brought me a budget of news—He informs me that there is great speculations and enquiries made of who and what I am—Some say that Mr. ——— is the author of the pieces signed "Peter Jenkins"—but the answer has been he has not sense enough to write any thing good—

another Mr. ——— is named but the reply was made by a lady that he would'nt write such a jumble of nonsense—but the remark that amused me most, was that it was a wonder that any man should be so foolish as to write such ridiculous stuff, and to think he was not known. It seems however that every body knows Peter Jenkins, and yet nobody knows him. I thought that my first essay had satisfied curiosity of who and what I am, however I will further elucidate the mystery—my residence is but a short distance from town on the Quaker neck road, it is true the approach to my residence is difficult of access, being only by a narrow path through a thick and entangled wood, but notwithstanding this difficulty there is a certain set of men who take very good care to find my house at least once a year—I mean the Sheriff and his deputies. If any person should wish to know further of and about me I refer them to the office of the above named gentlemen. My retired way of life and rough manners has kept me free from intrusion, and my companions in consequence are few and select—My occupations are generally of a literary cast and have been so from my youth; I am sometimes attacked with a *Cacoethes Scribendi* (as in the present instance,) and love to give vent to my "mind and its thoughts," as to the fate of my writing I care not who condems or admires as I neither write for fame, posterity or profit, but for my own amusement and yours. If you think proper to print my lucubrations you may do so, if not you may let it alone. To those who do not admire my essays I can only say it were better they did, as they would thereby shew their taste.—I shall conclude this essay by giving you a little French song for insertion, with an imitation of my own.

CHANSON FRANCOISE.

On dit que l'amour
Ne dura qu'un jour
dans le mariage
C'est un conte que cela
Quand on aime on aimera toujours
Toujours d'avantage.

Est ce que le bonheur
Rafroidit le coeur
Non pas au village
Depuis que je suis heureux
Le mien brule toujours il brulera toujours
Toujours d'avantage.

Plus heureux qu'un roi
Quand j'ai pres de moi
Mon petit menage
Ma Louise, mes enfans,
Mon bonheur s'augmente s'augmentera toujours
Toujours d'avantage.

— "MALLETTE"

LA RESPONSE.

Quand de souvenirs
De ses doux plaisirs
L'ame se soulage,
Et les pleurs se sentent couler
Quel bonheur d'entendre la voix des jours passes
Et pleurer d'avantage.

Momens trop cheris!
Que la lune sourit
Sur le triste bocage!
Zephir de rosee mouille
Soupit pour l'aurore—la voix des jours passes
Fait soupir d'avantage.

Ah! un troubadour
Chante ses jeunes amours!
Sous le tendre feuillage
Il respire son coeur charme—
L'esperance s'eveille pendent que mille regrets
Font pleurer d'avantage.

"PIERRE JENKINS."

HEAD OF CHESTER, JULY 6, 1826.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Independence and Freedom of our country was celebrated at this place on Tuesday the 4th instant, and although not in the usual manner of exciting by high seasoned dishes and profuse libations, appeared to give general satisfaction to those who attended. But as most of the farming community were busily employed securing their crops and the citizens of the village not having concluded to have a meeting until a day or two before the time, the notice was not very general, however, there was a very respectable meeting.

The day was ushered in by a discharge from a piece of artillery, and at 12 o'clock there was another discharge.

At three o'clock Captain Trenchard marched his company to the Academy, and the citizens of the village and vicinity generally attended.

The Rev. James Smith having kindly offered to deliver a discourse on the occasion, attended at the time appointed, and addressed the throne of grace in a very appropriate prayer, after which Major James Parker read the Declaration of Independence.

The Rev. Gentleman then, from Deuteronomy 8th Chapter and 2d verse; "And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldest keep his commandments or no" delivered a very energetic, impressive discourse, which rivetted the attention and gave entire satisfaction to all who heard it.

After divine service, when Mr. Smith had retired, the meeting repaired to the banks of the Chester, and fired 24 guns, each of which was accompanied by a spontaneous sentiment from some one of the Company, and as it was not intended as a meeting to discuss political subjects, all were freely indulged in giving vent to their feelings, which not being excited by stimulating draughts, were perhaps sincerely delivered.

There had not been any toasts prepared for the occasion, but the following were among the number that were given; and as they may all be called Volunteers, the gentlemen who gave them are entitled to all the praise they merit, they are however all American sentiments.

1. The Rev. James Smith, *Minister* of the day, may the Lord bless him in his ministerial capacity and give him souls for his hire.

2. The Secretary of state, the patriot and statesman, may he triumph over all his calumniators.

3. The next Congress, may they be more united, and spend less of their time in long speeches.

4. Major Parker who read the declaration of independence, may the Lord bless him in all his lawful undertakings, and give him peace and tranquility in his latter days.

5. General Andrew Jackson the Hero of New Orleans, may he live long to enjoy his achievements in this land of Liberty and Peace.

6. Our next crops, may they yield more abundantly than the present.

7. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Carroll of Carollton, three of the surviving sages of the Revolution, who drafted the declaration of independence; their heads have grown grey in the service of their country, may their last days be their best days.

8. The President of the United States, may he live to rule his first term and also a second, should he be honoured with it by the people of the United States.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Nicholas Smith. The memory of the late Commodore McDonough, may he rest in the highest birth in the maintop of heaven, a smooth sea and full allowance.

Major Parker. The illustrious trio, our country's boast, Washington, Jefferson and Madison.

Capt. James Britton. The memory of the gallant and humane General Z. M. Pike, and his brave aid, Capt. B. Nicholson, of the 14th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, who fell by British treachery at York, Upper Canada, on the 27th April, 1813, leading his column to the assault after having silenced the fire of the fortress.

S. W. Trenchard. The Independent Blues of the Head of Chester, may they yet flourish and be an ornament to the upper Battalian of the 33d Regiment of [redacted] ty, and courage.

John R. Driver. The president of the United States, the wise and experienced Statesman, the dignified and honourable man; a strict adherence to the principles of liberty and virtue, cannot fail to secure to him the applause of all parties.

Saml. G. Osborn. The day we celebrate, may it continue to be observed as a national Jubilee to the end of time.

J. Boon. The Republics of South America, released from greater bondage than ourselves, may the end of another half centuary find them as the last finds us, free and devoted to wise and liberal institutions.

Wm. McK. Osborn. James Monroe, may he realize all the enjoyments of a rural pursuit.

N. Garrettson. General Andrew Jackson, the Hero and Patriot, may he yet live to enjoy the most exalted station in the power of a free people to bestow.

Samuel Comegys. May the Independence and happiness which we now enjoy, be handed down through all succeeding generations to the latest posterity, as pure and uncontaminated as they are at present.

Wm. Millan. Patrick Henry—He deserves a monument for being the first American patriot, who dared publicly to raise his arm, and swear by his God, that he owed no allegiance to the crown of Great Britain.

The meeting dispersed at an early hour, all satisfied with the proceedings of the day; some perhaps regretting they might not have it in their power thus to celebrate the next half century.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1826.

DEATH OF JEFFERSON & ADAMS!

It is with feelings of regret we have to record the death of two of our revolutionary worthies—THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS two of the remaining signers of the Declaration of Independence of 4th July, 1776, departed this life on the 4th of July instant, fifty years after that event, while happily millions were joyously engaged in celebrating the great and ever memorable day which gave birth to a free and independent nation.—Mr. Jefferson died at 10 minutes before one o'clock, and Mr. Adams at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Jefferson's dissolution was expected for several days previous to the 4th, but on the 3d, it is said he expressed a wish to live until the next day, which wish, as if to form a singular coincidence in the history of our country, was granted, and he survived until the time above mentioned, when the flickering spark of life expired in its mortal socket, and the soul winged its way to the regions of immortality. He died at the age of 83 years 3 months and 2 days. Mr. Adams died in the 92d year of his age.

The death of these two great apostles of liberty, upon the same day, says the Baltimore American, and that day the Jubilee Anniversary of American Independence, forms one of the most remarkable coincidences upon record. Fifty years ago JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON constituted two of the committee who were chosen from the first congress to the most honourable duty of drawing up a declaration of the Independence of the thirteen American Colonies. On the 4th day of July, 1776, they both affixed their signatures to that sacred instrument—and now, after the lapse of half a century, in the course of which they have devoted themselves to the welfare and happiness of their country, and having both been called by the voice of a free people to the highest office within their gift—they have both, within a few hours of each other, gently declined into the sleep of death. But ought we under such circumstances as these, to lament the departure of these illustrious men—they died full of glory while witnessing from their death beds more than the accomplishment of all their labors—more than the fulfilment of all their patriotic prophecies—as if their immortal souls had tarried for each other and soared together to the world of spirits—as if there was nothing on the earth worthy of detaining them any longer below the skies—as if like two disciples of freedom, they soared from the fetters and chains of the body into the region of emancipated spirits.—Who does not envy such patriots such a death! May we not give to this wonderful event an importance still more imposing, more solemn more dignified—may we not hope that the nation honored by such a coincidence in the Almighty dispensations, is under the care and favoured by the smiles of a superintending watchful, fostering Providence—that the Deity approves of the cause of Freedom all over the globe, and will in his own good time bring what we trust is the work of his own hands to a glorious and triumphant consummation.

The Orphans' Court of Kent County, will meet in Chestertown on Tuesday next, the 18th instant.

Camp Meeting.—We are requested to state that a CAMP MEETING, for the Kent Circuit, will commence on the 10th of August next at Stewart's woods, about 5 or 6 miles from this place.

Camp Meeting.—There will be a Camp Meeting in the woods adjoining the town of Church-Hill, Queen Anu's county, to commence on the 24th of August next.

The remarks of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq. preparatory to the reading of the Declation of Independence, and the Oration of Albert Constable, Esq. delivered on the 4th inst. are unavoidably crowded out this week, but shall have a place in our next.

Errata.—An error occurred in the first Volunteer toast published in our last paper—in the 4th line, for ensigns read engines.

In the first part of "an impartial voter" published in this paper on the 30th June in 5th line from top of column, the word "unavoidable" was printed for "unavailable" and the word "the" was omitted before the word "demolition" in the 32d line from the bottom of the same column.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

ON THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The star that long twinkled o'er the brow of Monticello, has dropped from the sublime sky of Philosophy—the proudest laurel that decked the cupola of Science, is supplanted by a garland pluck'd from the bier of the hero—philanthropy has lost its purest mirrors, and patriotism more than a Hector. Jefferson is no more! The mighty sage has shaken mortality from his wings, and amid the loud pæans of the redeemed, has invaded the precincts of a perennial locality. To attempt a deliniation of his character would be consummate futility—'Tis graven by the diamond of patriotism on liberty's emerald escutcheon. In him all the unalloyed and inflexible virtues of the genuine patriot, were beautuously intermingled with those of a milder and more amiable cast, that constitute the character of the vitally beneficial citizen. With an integrity unbending as a pillar of adamant—an industry untiring as the wheel of time, and a liberality of opinion diversified as moral and intellectual man—his memory will flourish like an undying eglantine in the eternal pavilion of the Rights of man. His usefulness is incapable of appreciation.—'Tis universal as the light of truth—It may be seen operating in every region and sphere of the sentient world, whether social, political, or intellectual. It has irradiated the darkness of oriental despotism—called learning from the monastic cloister, and inaccessible academy, and accorded unchecked range to genius and merit however humble or obscure.—Dipping his pen in the sun beam of emancipation, he wielded it, with a vigour and dexterity, that frightened and paralyzed Albions proud monarch—the advocate of oppression shrunk from its scrawl, while the genius of freedom decreed it immortality. After being thrown on the mightiest wave of political disunion, and lashed by the severest gales of party rancour and virulence that ever agitated his country—he lived to behold with complacency in the eventide of life, the returning dove bearing the olive branch of peace and harmony. Under these delightful auspices, his countrymen have erected a monument to his name, more lasting than bronze—its rich pedestal is the whole heart of the American people, while its glittering dome towers in emperial climes and is guarded by the Goddess of Liberty floating on all the winds of Heaven.

A DISCIPLE.

Doctor Jame M. Anderson and William Welch Esquire, will be supported as electors of Senate, for Kent County, by

MANY VOTERS.

—

We are authorized to state that Dr. PEREGRINE WROTH will serve, if chosen, as an elector of the Senate for Kent County, and will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

—

DAVID J. CAMPBELL, Esq. will be supported as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for Kent County by

MANY VOTERS.

—

James Boon, Esq. will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County, by

MANY VOTERS.

—

William Coburn, Esq. will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County by

MANY VOTERS.

—

DOCTOR WILLIAM C. MILLER,

Is a candidate for Congress from the District, composed of Hartford, Cecil and Kent counties, at present represented by Col. G. E. Mitchell, who is not a candidate.

—

☞We are authorised to state that General PHILIP REED, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Thursday the 6th inst. Mr. JOHN HANSON, of this county, in the 39th year of his age, after a short and violent illness.

In this dispensation of divine provi- the eyes of relatives and friends the tears will flow; but yet, as regards the condition of the deceaced, they have cause to rejoice, for his spirit we have every reason to believe, has attained that realm, where sorrowing and sighing can never come, and where the blessed are forever at rest.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase Twenty-five likely young negroes, for which he will give the highest prices in CASH. Persons disposed to sell will find it to their interest to call on the Subscriber at his residence in Chestertown, where he may be found at all times.

STEPHEN DENNING.

July 14.

POSTPONED SALE.

The sale of the property offered on the 8th inst. for sale, under and in virtue of a vendi. exps. against John Crew, at the suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith and Jacob Summer is hereby postponed until Saturday the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the residence of the said John Crew.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's office, July 14.

Valuable Grist Mill and Saw Mill for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th July inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, that valuable mill seat with about 30 acres of land thereto attached, and the Grist and Saw Mill thereon, which is situated at the head of Morgan's Creek in Kent county, and heretofore owned and occupied by Col. Thomas Wilson.

The Mill was undergoing a thorough repair, at the time of the death of the late Mr. Corse who was the owner, and without much loss of time or great expense, may be put in first rate order.

Immediate possession will be given.—It is said and believed, that this mill has the best stream in the county; and the situation is exceedingly desirable.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security satisfactory to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest from the date.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, July 7.

☞The Editors of the Delaware Watchman, Elkton Press, Easton Star and Gazette, and Centreville Times, will insert the above three successive weeks before the day of sale, and forward their accounts for payment to the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character, and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf, with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24. tf



POETICAL

From the Baltimore Patriot.

And the sword said, "Alas! for the days
Of beardless chiefs have come;
And there's none my pondrous weight can raise
At the roll and beat of the drum."

And I asked the sword when first its blade
Bright glistened in the sun!
And the sword said, as it rusting laid,
"In the days of Washington!"

And wilt thou ne'er from thy slumbers 'wake
When thou hearest the patriot's cry?
Is there none that e'er thy blade shall take,
And strike for liberty?

And the sword said, "When the days shall come
My master lives again,
Then shall my blade at the beat of the drum,
Sever the Bigot's chain!

The dread sword ceased, and a chieftain came,
And he wrote on its sheath—'BOLIVAR!'
And the mighty brand leaped into his hand,
And the SOUTH saw liberty's star!

The Typographical execution is particularly creditable to the press of Messrs. Smith and Parmenter and is worthy a place among the neatest specimens of American workmanship.—*Boston Statesman.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON BARD.

The Oriental Harp. By the Boston Bard; Providence Smith and Parmenter.

This volume of poems has already attracted much notice, from the peculiar circumstances in which the unhappy and unfortunate author is at present situated. The sentiments so generally expressed in his favor, are laudable, and we trust that the Bard may have no occasion to doubt that there are those whose feelings toward him are the impulses of the warmest benevolence. It is our present desire to call the attention of our readers to the merits of *the work*, as well as to those of him who has performed it. In the first place, we cannot but be struck on the perusal of these Poems, with the moral purity developed in them. We do not mean that sickly spirit of sentiment which talks of heaven and virtue, of the tear of humanity, and the glow of friendship, only because these are words, that can be prettily dovetailed into verse but we do mean that tone, which awakens in the bosom, its accordant vibration,—which reaches the heart, because it comes from the heart. Mr. Coffin might with truth apply to these poems, the words of him, whose brightest and fondest recollection of his works were, that in them he had left no line, "which dying he could wish to blot." In the present age, much of the poetry that has called forth expressions of wonder and admiration at the powers of mind by which it was elicited, has been almost dreaded, as disseminating principles calculated to do violence to our feelings of reverence for holy things, and it is therefore awarding no trivial meed of praise to say that the influence of the volume before us, will be of the most beneficial nature, inasmuch as in it, virtue is presented to us in her chastest and most attractive garb. In exemplification of what we have said, we transcribe these beautiful

STANZAS.

Oh, tell me not that wine will soothe!

Oh, tell me not that WINE will soothe
The heart depressed with wo!
Oh, tell me not that wine will smooth
Grim penury's haggard brow;
For though its wave may beam as bright
As evening's brilliant tear,
It cannot gild misfortune's night,
Or calm the sinner's fear.

Oh, tell me not that BEAUTY'S smile,
That sun the cloudless morn,
Can black despair of wo beguile,
Or blunt affliction's thorn:
For though awhile its beams may play
Where health and pleasures bloom,
Disease will shroud its pleasing ray,
It shines not in the tomb.

Oh, tell me not that FAME can give
The cankered conscience peace;
Oh, tell me not that FAME will live
When hope and life shall cease!
For though it points where honor bleeds,
And bids the bosom burn,
Yet as the lightning swift recedes,
When *time* hath grasped his urn.

But tell me that RELIGION'S ray
Can light the soul to heaven;
Oh, tell me this can point the way
To him on quick-sands driven,
And I'll believe: for well I know
That this alone can save,
That this can chase the clouds of wo,
And gild the *peasant's* grave.

Many of the poems breathe in the most delicate strains, the effusions of a heart warm with affection; and among those of a more awakening kind, are the lines entiled "*Patriotism*," (page 84)—'*Spain*,' (page 141)—'*Eve of the Declaration of Independence*' (page 160,) and the following to

THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON.

I asked the sword in ancient hall,
Why rusting there it laid;
And why 'twas deaf to the sufferer's call.
And why unbared its blade?

And the sword said, "Alas! for the days
Of beardless chiefs have come;
And there's none my pondrous weight can raise
At the roll and beat of the drum."

And I asked the sword when first its blade
Bright glistened in the sun!
And the sword said, as it rusting laid,
"In the days of Washington!"

And wilt thou ne'er from thy slumbers 'wake
When thou hearest the patriot's cry?
Is there none that e'er thy blade shall take,
And strike for liberty?

And the sword said, "When the days shall come
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The Typographical execution is particularly creditable to the press of Messrs. Smith and Parmenter and is worthy a place among the neatest specimens of American workmanship.—*Boston Statesman.*

From the New Ark Eagle.

"PHARAOH LOCUSTS"—We have been for some days engaged in collecting such information relative to these insects, as would enable us to answer the various inquiries that have arisen respecting them since their late return from a 17 years excursion towards *Symmes' Hollow*.—Our observations and researches however, had not yet assumed the regular form of an "article" when we received the following communication, which as it bears evidence of coming from a scientific pen, and essentially corresponds with what we should have offered, must supersede any thing from us on the subject. It may not be amiss to mention, by the way, that since it is considered that the locusts are rather a blessing than a curse, it has been proposed, (we do not pretend to say in how great earnest,) to transplant colonies of them from one part of the country to another, where the periodical years of their visiting varies, to provide for their more frequent appearance. Thus by sending to Pennsylvania, this season, some branches containing their eggs, the Pennsylvanians would be provided with two swarms in the course of 17 years, at 8 and 9 years, distance from each other, alternately; and they might return our compliment 9 years hence, which would afford us the same benefit.

[FOR THE EAGLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—Curiosity as well as a desire of becoming acquainted with the natural histnry of a remarkable animal induced me to enter upon an examination of its peculiarities and habits. The result of this examination has been the following facts, which, if they should be so fortunate as to meet with your approbation, and you should deem them of sufficient importance, you are at liberty to publish. Yours, &c. W.

THE LOCUSTS.

Description.—Body black; abdomen encircled with yellow rings, four wings, transparent, membrannacous and furnished with yellow veins, legs, six, all formed for walking or creeping, antennæ seteceous, and deflected at their extremities; forepart of the head triangular and terminating in a long rostrom or beek which passes under and lies close to the thorax. It has no palpi or feelers. The male is furnished with two peculiar drumlike organs situated beneath the wings at the junction of the abdomen and thorax, with which he emits his monotonous note at pleasure. In the larva and pupa state, they resemble the perfect insect except in colour and in being destitue of wings.

The insect of which the above is a description, and which is now about terminating its visit in this district of country belongs to that genius of hemipterous insects designated by Linnæus under the name "*Cicada*, of the *manifera* family, and species of Septendecem. Early in the spring of the year of their appearance, they are found by ploughing up the ground and removing large stones, and are very lively, darting into their holes and anxiously shunning the air and light 'till the time for their appearance above the surface, when they leave their cells in the earth, and enveloped in a shell which is pliable and moist, so as to admit of a free motion, they emerge to the surface during the night. Instinct teaches them this precaution, the neglect of which would inevitably and effectually imprison them; for such is the effect of the heat of the sun upon their shells, that it dries up that moisture which preserves their flexibility; their motions must consequently be checked, and their advancing to situations proper for the effecting of their release must be necessarily prevented.—To burst through the shell even in its moist state requires in them the full extent of their power, and when that shell becomes indurated by the rays of the sun all their attempts to liberate themselves must prove ineffectual. By emerging during the night this induration is obviated. gerly sought after for food by other animals, not only in its perfect and grub state but even in the very egg. Other insects, birds and beasts and all carniverous animals devour them without scruple and former accounts inform us, that the North American Indians esteemed them a sumptuous feast. Many have feared that they would prove destructive to vegetation,* but it is not known that they eat any thing; but from analogy we addition however of wings in embryo of a whitish appearance. To these the enlivening influence of the sun soon gives strength, consistency and colour, and imparts a lustre and beauty to the whole animal unknown to it before. The period of their existence in their perfect state is about six weeks; their first appearance being in May, their death taking place in June. They inhabit trees, without seeming to have a predelictions in favour of any one in particular, but flying indiscriminately from one to another. They are eaed; the dampness of the air and the dews on the surface of the earth preserve their moisture until they can crawl to a proper situation, where they can fix their claws into some hard substance; which done, by a wonderful provision in their nature, the shell opens on the back, and the insect liberates himself, leaving his shell firmly adhering to the tree or fence to which he first attached himself. The appearance of the insect when first freed from his prison is much the same as before, with the should presume that they sustain life by sipping moisture from plants or by imbibing the dew; being furnished with a long rostrum or hollow tube extending from the head down to the breast; Linnæus has remarked that, only perfect insects can continue their species, and as far as we can judge, to fulfil this end in their economy is the sole cause of their last transformation. For this purpose, the female is furnished with a dart composed of three parts; two side pieces, inclosing a middle shaft, with which the insect penetrates the bark of the tender branches of trees, and deposits its eggs in holes arranged in longitudinal furrows, till having exhausted its store it closes its short existence.

Their transformation.—After the eggs are deposited in a favourable situation, it is hatched in about six weeks—unfavourable circumstances, (such for instance as the rapid growth of the shrub or tree into which the animal has made its incission) may considerably retard its extraction from the egg. As soon as the young insect is hatched it runs down the branches and trunk of the tree to the earth, and eagerly seeks a fit place to enter it, as if sensible of the danger of exposure to the heat and light. From this time until they emerge in their pupa state, to undergo their final transformation, they lay from the observations of man—to what depth they descend is uncertain. Mr. Bartram states that he has seen them ten feet below the surface. How long they remain in the larva—how long in the pupa state is I believe as yet unknown, but the whole duration of their life is without doubt seventeen years. How wonderful and inscrutable to the designs of Providence. The same unerring hand that has made a world and the noblest animal that inhabits it has watched with minute wisdom over the formation of this insect; and for wise though hidden purposes has ordained it to descend into the depths of the earth, there to live till its appointed time, then by a wonderful process to rise, unfold its beauties to our view, to flutter about a few days and die.

* It is asserted in the journals on the authority of the Richmond Compiler, that the locusts in that district infest and commit great ravages in the oak forests. If this be the fact, it must be a different insect from the locust here; for we cannot perceive that our visiter eats any thing, and if it commits any depredations on the trees, those depredations must consist in the mere stinging of the trees when the insect deposits its eggs which injuriously affects those twigs only which are the growth of the last year, for I have found that the old twigs although stung, are nevertheless as flourishing as ever, while the young branches appear to droop.—Another reason for supposing that the insect of which the Compiler speaks is of a different species is, that the species prevalent here seldom extends over so large an extent of country at the same time, but that it appears at different parts at different times. In the neighbourhood of Philadelphia for instance, they are not as far as I can learn, known this year, but I am informed that they did appear there in 1818; this corresponds with a notice I lately observed in an old magazine, which states that they were visiting that district in 1766, between which time and 1818, there are three regular intervals of 17 years each. Another ancient periodical publication informs us that a very peculiar insect which answers the description of our locust appeared in that same district in 1715 which calculation shews to be six periods of 17 years each, before 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the Court-House in Chestertown, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 13th, 14th and 15th instant.—The Levy will certainly be laid on one of those days. All persons having accounts are requested to attend.

By order, JOS. N. GORDON, Clk.
July 7.

NEW GOODS.

EBEN. BLACKISTON.

Has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he is determined to sell cheap; his friends and the public are invited to call, see and taste—he thinks they will buy.

Best gun powder tea at $1 75, Old Hyson, young Hyson, and Hyson Skin; good Coffee, two kinds of Orleans and three kinds of loaf sugar; C. Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Rice, Nails 8's, 9's and 10's; best quality Molasses Salt and Mackerel, Raw Cotton, Crockery Ware, Potters and Stone Ware, and a large supply of Tin Ware.

Also, a general assortment of

SHOES AND BOOTS,

And many articles not mentioned.—Boots and Shoes manufactured in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

My friends and the public will keep in mind that I take any kind of trade in exchange for Goods that will answer my purpose, and rather than miss a deal even *CASH* will be taken. The public will accept my thanks for past favours and present encouragement.

June, 23.

FARM FOR SALE.

ON the 26th of July next at 10 o'clk. A. M. the Subscriber will offer at public sale, at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in this place, the farm on which Cyrus Rasin now resides.

This farm lies at the head of Worton Creek, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Wm. Rosier, Wm. Graves and S. G. Kennard; and contains

262 1-2 ACRES,

of which 40 to 50 acres are in meadow and marsh, 15 to 20 in wood, and the residue in level arable land. There are on the farm a brick dwelling house of one story, and a kitchen, meat-house and granary of logs.

A stream of water sufficient, it is believed, for a grist mill, runs along one side of the farm for the greater part of a mile.

The purchaser will be required to pay a small part of the purchase money in cash; and to give bond with approved security for the payment of the residue in 6, 12, and 18 months.

The Subscriber is authorised to dispose of the above property at private sale at any time before the 26th of the ensuing month. E. F. CHAMBERS.

Chestertown, June 23.

TERMS.

Grammar School or Preparatory Course, including the lower branches of Classical and higher branches of English Education. $27 per annum.

The College Course—including the higher branches of the Classics, Mathematics—Natural and Moral Philosophy &c. $30 per annum.

Students in the above departments can have the services of the Professor of Modern Languages, without extra charge.

French, Spanish and Italian—$24 per annum.

English, comprehending Reading, writing, English Grammar and the lower branches of Mathematics. $16 per annum.

BOARD $100 per annum.

Washing is a seperate charge.

Students furnish their own bed and bedding. By order

Of the Board,

JOHN B. ECCLESTON, *Secretary.*

Chestertown, June, 30.

☞The Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle, The Easton Star, The Elkton Press, The Centreville Times, and the Delaware Gazette, will please insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

The Schooner Independence

CAPTAIN H. MEEKS will be in complete order in eight days from this date, and is intended to take grain from Mr. Travilla's landing, from my granary at Chestertown, and from Mr. William Primrose's, opposite the wharf.

Mr. Primrose will receive grain at his granary, and haul it down to his wharf, clear of any trouble or expense to the owner; and on the return of the vessel, the money from the sale of it will be deposited with him, or with Mr. John Kennard, as may be ordered. Goods will also be delivered at Mr. Primrose's.

My friends in the upper part of the county are respectfully informed, that I have rented the granary at Turner's Creek, and that the SCHOONER —— will be ready in two weeks at the furthest to commence her regular trips from that place. A knowledge of the Baltimore market for several years, added to considerable experience within the last year, enables the subscriber to say confidently to the public, that no person can apply their money to more advantage than himself, or will be more careful in executing all orders with which he may be favoured.

M. TILGHMAN.

Chestertown, June 30. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chestertown, Md. on the 1st day of July, 1826.

Joseph Browne 3d,	Benjamin Merritt,
Eli Blades,	Drake Mills,
J. Browne,	James Melton,
Miss Mary Baker,	Miss Elizabeth Nicholson,
Thomas Cuff,	Miss Sarah Evelina Patrick,
James Cann,	Benjamin Parrott,
Samuel A. Chew,	Benjamin Pender,
Alexander Cosden,	John Page,
Daniel Dukes,	Benedict Pennington
Thomas Euneck,	Thomas Pippin,
Marian Frisby, (of colour)	Henry Philips,
Col. Saml. Griffith 2,	Mrs. Phebe W. Rasin
John Griffith	John Reed,
Miss Eliza. Griffith,	Mrs. Elizabeth Sadler,
Robert S. Gamble 3,	Darius Smith,
Hanson Graham,	Josiah Sutton,
John Glenn,	Nicholas Sluby,
Miss Augusta Grant,	Mrs. M. Tilghman,
Rev. George D. S. Handy,	Zachariah Thompson,
Mr. Inglish,	Bonajah Thompson,
Mrs. R. Kingsmore,	John Wright.
James C. Lassell,	Mrs. Sarah M. Turner,
Samuel Merritt,	
Rev. Jacob Moore,	

JOSEPH REDUE, *P. M.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against Bartus Piner, at the suit of Thomas Hepbron Jr. will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 29 inst. between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the tavern door of Mr. James Salisbury, at Georgetown Cross Roads, a negro man called Samuel, seized and taken as the property of the said Piner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 7.

TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each, well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, E. S. of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.

June 9. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm called Hill-Top at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake; together with the farm, eight head of cattle and five sheep will be let. To a good and careful tenant, a lease of two years will be given.

This farm is situated in Worton hundred, and within a mile and a half of navigable water. The situation is one of the healthiest in the county, and the buildings extremely comfortable; the farm is under excellent fencing, and at present under good tillage. It may be considered one of the most desirable situations in Kent county. For terms apply to Washington college, or

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

July 7. 4t.

another Mr.——is named but the reply was made by a lady that he would'nt write such a jumble of nonsense—but the remark that amused me most, was that it was a wonder that any man should be so foolish as to write such ridiculous stuff, and to think he was not known. It seems however that every body knows Peter Jenkins, and yet nobody knows him. I thought that my first essay had satisfied curiosity of who and what I am, however I will further elucidate the mystery—my residence is but a short distance from town on the Quaker neck road, it is true the approach to my residence is difficult of access, being only by a narrow path through a thick and entangled wood, but notwithstanding this difficulty there is a certain set of men who take very good care to find my house at least once a year—I mean the Sheriff and his deputies. If any person should wish to know further of and about me I refer them to the office of the above named gentlemen. My retired way of life and rough manners has kept me free from intrusion, and my companions in consequence are few and select—My occupations are generally of a literary cast and have been so from my youth; I am sometimes attacked with a *Cacoethes Scribendi* (as in the present instance,) and love to give vent to my "mind and its thoughts," as to the fate of my writing I care not who condems or admires as I neither write for fame, posterity or profit, but for my own amusement and yours. If you think proper to print my lucubrations you may do so, if not you may let it alone. To those who do not admire my essays I can only say it were better they did, as they would thereby shew their taste.—I shall conclude this essay by giving you a little French song for insertion, with an imitation of my own.

CHANSON FRANCOISE.

On dit que l'amour
Ne dura qu'un jour
dans le mariage
C'est un conte que cela
Quand on aime on aimera toujours
Toujours d'avantage.

Est ce que le bonheur
Rafroidit le coeur
Non pas au village
Depuis que je suis heureux
Le mien brule toujours il brulera toujours
Toujours d'avantage.

Plus heureux qu'un roi
Quand j'ai pres de moi
Mon petit menage
Ma Louise, mes enfans,
Mon bonheur s'augmente s'augmentera toujours
Toujours d'avantage.

— "MALLETTE"

LA RESPONSE.

Quand de souvenirs
De ses doux plaisirs
L'ame se soulage,
Et les pleurs se sentent couler
Quel bonheur d'entendre la voix des jours passes
Et pleurer d'avantage.

Momens trop cheris!
Que la lune sourit
Sur le triste bocage!
Zephir de rosee mouille
Soupit pour l'aurore—la voix des jours passes
Fait soupir d'avantage.

Ah! un troubadour
Chante ses jeunes amours!
Sous le tendre feuillage
Il respire sou coeur charme—
L'esperance s'eveille pendent que mille regrets
Font pleurer d'avantage.

"PIERRE JENKINS."

HEAD OF CHESTER, JULY 6, 1826.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Independence and Freedom of our country was celebrated at this place on Tuesday the 4th instant, and although not in the usual manner of exciting by high seasoned dishes and profuse libations, appeared to give general satisfaction to those who attended. But as most of the farming community were busily employed securing their crops and the citizens of the village not having concluded to have a meeting until a day or two before the time, the notice was not very general, however, there was a very respectable meeting.

The day was ushered in by a discharge from a piece of artillery, and at 12 o'clock there was another discharge.

At three o'clock Captain Trenchard marched his company to the Academy, and the citizens of the village and vicinity generally attended.

The Rev. James Smith having kindly offered to deliver a discourse on the occasion attended at the time appointed, and addressed the throne of grace in a very appropriate prayer, after which Major James Parker read the Declaration of Independance.

The Rev. Gentleman then, from Duteronomy 8th Chapter and 2d verse; "And thou shalt remember all the way, which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldest keep his commandments or no:" delivered a very energetic, immpressive discourse, which rivetted the attention and gave entire satisfaction to all who heard it.

After divine service, when Mr. Smith had retired, the meeting repaired to the banks of the Chester, and fired 24 guns, each of which was accompanied by a spontaneous sentiment from some one of the Company, and as it was not intended as a meeting to discuss political subjects, all were freely indulged in giving vent to their feelings, which not being excited by stimulating draughts, were perhaps sincerely delivered.

There had not been any toasts prepared for the occasion, but the following were among the number that were given; and as they may all be called Volunteers, the gentlemen who gave them are entitled to all the praise they merit, they are however all American sentiments.

1. The Rev. James Smith, *Minister* of the day, may the Lord bless him in his ministerial capacity and give him souls for his hire.

2. The Secretary of state, the patriot and statesman, may he triumph over all his calumniators.

3. The next Congress, may they be more united, and spend less of their time in long speeches.

4. Major Parker who read the declaration of independence, may the Lord bless him in all his lawful undertakings, and give him peace and tranquility in his latter days.

5. General Andrew Jackson the Hero of New Orleans, may he live long to enjoy his achievements in this land of Liberty and Peace.

6. Our next crops, may they yield more abundantly than the present.

7. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Carroll of Carollton, three of the surviving sages of the Revolution, who drafted the declaration of independence; their heads have grown grey in the service of their country, may their last days be their best days.

8. The President of the United States, may he live to rule his first term and also a second, should he be honoured with it by the people of the United States.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Nicholas Smith. The memory of the late Commodore McDonough, may he rest in the highest birth in the maintop of heaven, a smooth sea and full allowance.

Major Parker. The illustrious trio, our country's boast, Washington, Jefferson and Madison.

Capt. James Britton. The memory of the gallant and humane General Z. M. Pike, and his brave aid, Capt. B. Nicholson, of the 14th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, who fell by British treachery at York, Upper Canada, on the 27th April, 1813, leading his column to the assault after having silenced the fire of the fortress.

S. W. Trenchard. The Independent Blues of the Head of Chester, may they yet flourish and be an ornament to the upper Battalian of the 33d Regiment of [illegible] cy, and courage.

John R. Driver. The president of the United States, the wise and experienced Statesman, the dignified and honourable man; a strict adherence to the principles of liberty and virtue, cannot fail to secure to him the applause of all parties.

Saml. G. Osborn. The day we celebrate, may it continue to be observed as a national Jubilee to the end of time.

J. Boon. The Republics of South America, released from greater bondage than ourselves, may the end of another half centuary find them as the last finds us, free and devoted to wise and liberal institutions.

Wm. McK. Osborn. James Monroe, may he realize all the enjoyments of a rural pursuit.

N. Garrettson. General Andrew Jackson, the Hero and Patriot, may he yet live to enjoy the most exalted station in the power of a free people to bestow.

Samuel Comegys. May the Independence and happiness which we now enjoy, be handed down through all succeeding generations to the latest posterity, as pure and uncontaminated as they are at present.

Wm. Millan. Patrick Henry—He deserves a monument for being the first American patriot, who dared publicly to raise his arm, and swear by his God, that he owed no allegiance to the crown of Great Britain.

The meeting dispersed at an early hour, all satisfied with the proceedings of the day; some perhaps regretting they might not have it in their power thus to celebrate the next half century.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1826.

DEATH OF JEFFERSON & ADAMS!

It is with feelings of regret we have to record the death of two of our revolutionary worthies—THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS two of the remaining signers of the Declaration of Independence of 4th July, 1776, departed this life on the 4th of July instant, fifty years after that event, while happily millions were joyously engaged in celebrating the great and ever memorable day which gave birth to a free and independent nation.—Mr. Jefferson died at 10 minutes before one o'clock, and Mr. Adams at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Jefferson's dissolution was expected for several days previous to the 4th, but on the 3d, it is said he expressed a wish to live until the next day, which wish, as if to form a singular coincidence in the history of our country, was granted, and he survived until the time above mentioned, when the flickering spark of life expired in its mortal socket, and the soul winged its way to the regions of immortality. He died at the age of 83 years 3 months and 2 days. Mr. Adams died in the 92d year of his age.

The death of these two great apostles of liberty, upon the same day, says the Baltimore American, and that day the Jubilee Anniversary of American Independence, forms one of the most remarkable coincidences upon record. Fifty years ago JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON constituted two of the committee who were chosen from the first congress to the most honourable duty of drawing up a declaration of the Independence of the thirteen American Colonies. On the 4th day of July, 1776, they both affixed their signatures to that sacred instrument—and now, after the lapse of half a century, in the course of which they have devoted themselves to the welfare and happiness of their country, and having both been called by the voice of a free people to the highest office within their gift—they have both, within a few hours of each other, gently declined into the sleep of death. But ought we under such circumstances as these, to lament the departure of these illustrious men—they died full of glory while witnessing from their death beds more than the accomplishment of all their labors—more than the fulfilment of all their patriotic prophecies—as if their immortal souls had tarried for each other and soared together to the world of spirits—as if there was nothing on the earth worthy of detaining them any longer below the skies—as if like two disciples of freedom, they soared from the fetters and chains of the body into the region of emancipated spirits.—Who does not envy such patriots such a death! May we not give to this wonderful event an importance still more imposing, more solemn more dignified—may we not hope that the nation honored by such a coincidence in the Almighty dispensations, is under the care and favoured by the smiles of a superintending watchful, fostering Providence—that the Deity approves of the cause of Freedom all over the globe, and will in his own good time bring what we trust is the work of his own hands to a glorious and triumphant consummation.

The Orphans' Court of Kent County, will meet in Chestertown on Tuesday next, the 18th instant.

Camp Meeting.—We are requested to state that a CAMP MEETING, for the Kent Circuit, will commence on the 10th of August next at Stewart's woods, about 5 or 6 miles from this place.

Camp Meeting.—There will be a Camp Meeting in the woods adjoining the town of Church-Hill, Queen Anu's county, to commence on the 24th of August next.

The remarks of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq. preparatory to the reading of the Declation of Independence, and the Oration of Albert Constable, Esq. delivered on the 4th inst. are unavoidably crowded out this week, but shall have a place in our next.

Errata.—An error occurred in the first Volunteer toast published in our last paper—in the 4th line, for ensigns read engines.

In the first part of "an impartial voter" published in this paper on the 30th June in 5th line from top of column, the word "unavoidable" was printed for "unavailable" and the word "the" was omitted before the word "demolition" in the 32d line from the bottom of the same column.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

ON THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The star that long twinkled o'er the brow of Monticello, has dropped from the sublime sky of Philosophy—the proudest laurel that decked the cupola of Science, is supplanted by a garland pluck'd from the bier of the hero—philanthropy has lost its purest mirrors, and patriotism more than a Hector. Jefferson is no more! The mighty sage has shaken mortality from his wings, and amid the loud pæans of the redeemed, has invaded the precincts of a perennial locality. To attempt a deliniation of his character would be consummate futility—'Tis graven by the diamond of patriotism on liberty's emerald escutcheon. In him all the unalloyed and inflexible virtues of the genuine patriot, were beautuously intermingled with those of a milder and more amiable cast, that constitute the character of the vitally beneficial citizen. With an integrity unbending as a pillar of adamant—an industry untiring as the wheel of time, and a liberality of opinion diversified as moral and intellectual man—his memory will flourish like an undying eglantine in the eternal pavilion of the Rights of man. His usefulness is incapable of appreciation.—'Tis universal as the light of truth—It may be seen operating in every region and sphere of the sentient world, whether social, political, or intellectual. It has irradiated the darkness of oriental despot sm—called learning from the monastic cloister, and inaccessible academy, and accorded unchecked range to genius and merit however humble or obscure.—Dipping his pen in the sun beam of emancipation, he wielded it, with a vigour and dexterity, that frightened and paralyzed Albions proud monarch—the advocate of oppression shrunk from its scrawl, while the genius of freedom decreed it immortality. After being thrown on the mightiest wave of political disunion, and lashed by the severest gales of party rancour and virulence that ever agitated his country—he lived to behold with complacency in the eventide of life, the returning dove bearing the olive branch of peace and harmony. Under these delightful auspices, his countrymen have erected a monument to his name, more lasting than bronze—its rich pedestal is the whole heart of the American people, while its glittering dome towers in emperial climes and is guarded by the Goddess of Liberty floating on all the winds of Heaven.

A DISCIPLE.

Doctor Jame M. Anderson and William Welch Esquire, will be supported as electors of Senate, for Kent County, by

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to state that Dr. PEREGRINE WROTH will serve, if chosen, as an elector of the Senate for Kent County, and will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

DAVID J. CAMPBELL, Esq. will be supported as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for Kent County by

MANY VOTERS.

James Boon, Esq. will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County, by

MANY VOTERS.

William Coburn, Esq. will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County by

MANY VOTERS.

DOCTOR WILLIAM C. MILLER,

Is a candidate for Congress from the District, composed of Hartford, Cecil and Kent counties, at present represented by Col. G. E. Mitchell, who is not a candidate.

☞We are authorised to state that General PHILIP REED, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Thursday the 6th inst. Mr. JOHN HANSON, of this county, in the 39th year of his age, after a short and violent illness.

In this dispensation of divine providence, surviving friends may see another and distressing evidence of the uncertainty of life, and instability of all terrestial happiness; but a few days before his dissolution, he might, reasonably, have anticipated length of days, and perpetuity of sublunary happiness; then on his cheek the rose of health did bloom, his eye shot forth the beam of happiness, and with the healthful throbbings of his heart the tide of life triumphantly flowed, but now, alas! that blooming cheek is pale, that beaming eye is dim, that throbbing [illegible] the eyes of relatives and friends the tears will flow; but yet, as regards the condition of the deceaced, they have cause to rejoice; for his spirit we have every reason to believe, has attained that realm, where sorrowing and sighing can never come, and where the blessed are forever at rest.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase Twenty-five likely young negroes, for which he will give the highest prices in CASH. Persons disposed to sell will find it to their interest to call on the Subscriber at his residence in Chestertown, where he may be found at all times.

STEPHEN DENNING.

July 14.

POSTPONED SALE.

The sale of the property offered on the 8th inst. for sale, under and in virtue of a vendi. exps. against John Crew, at the suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith and Jacob Summer is hereby postponed until Saturday the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the residence of the said John Crew.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's office, July 14.

Valuable Grist Mill and Saw Mill for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th July inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, that valuable mill seat with about 30 acres of land thereto attached, and the Grist and Saw Mill thereon, which is situated at the head of Morgan's Creek in Kent county, and heretofore owned and occupied by Col. Thomas Wilson.

The Mill was undergoing a thorough repair, at the time of the death of the late Mr. Corse who was the owner, and without much loss of time or great expense, may be put in first rate order.

Immediate possession will be given.—It is said and believed, that this mill has the best stream in the county; and the situation is exceedingly desirable.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security satisfactory to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest from the date.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, July 7.

☞The Editors of the Delaware Watchman, Elkton Press, Easton Star and Gazette, and Centreville Times, will insert the above three successive weeks before the day of sale, and forward their accounts for payment to the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character, and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop, General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf; with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24 tf

the new admiral who is to succeed Lobo as commander of the Brazilian fleet, is quite old and has not been to sea for *thirty* years; and that he is a noble man and quite rich—if so he will not fight any the better on that account, and he will be likely to find some difference in naval tactics since the year 1796.

The Chilian squadron purchased by the Buenos Ayreans, had actually sailed for the La Plato from Valparaiso, under the command of Admiral Guise, consisting of three frigates, three corvettes and four brigs, and should they get into the La Plata in time, an opportunity will be afforded for the exercise of all the talent and experience which the old Brazilian Admiral may possess.

[*Baltimore Gazette.*

MR. JOHN ADAMS' LETTER.

The very admirable letter of the late Mr. Adams, which we publish to-day, has by some means had the *date* changed.—It was written and dated July 3, 1776.—Reference to page 227 of the second volume of the journals of the Old Congress, will show that it was on the 2d of July, that the *Resolution* in favor of Independence was adopted, although the *Declaration* was not agreed on, until the 4th. The Heart & Soul, the joy and Gladness, which pervades every line of Mr. Adams' letter, may in part be accounted for, from the circumstance that the Resolution declaring the right to be "free and independent states," had been before Congress on the 1st of July, and could not be carried. It "was at the request of a colony, postponed till to-morrow," the 2d, when it was adopted. That day, the next day and Thursday, the fourth of July, Congress had under consideration "the *Declaration* respecting Independence" on the last day it was adopted, signed by a goodly number of the Members, and "Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions or committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army." This brief historical note shows that Mr. Adams' letter was written on the third, and not on the 5th of July, and we happen to know that particular fact, on the *best authority*, independent of the statement we have given.—The date of the letter is of value in many points of light, but in none more than in the evidence which it carries with it of the ardour and enthusiasm in the good cause which in the 41st year of his age, animated the zealous Patriot, who is now no more.—*Demo. Press.*

We cannot at this moment pay a more appropriate homage to the memory of JOHN ADAMS, than by republishing the letter written by him on the day succeeding that on which the Declaration was signed. It breathes, says the New-York American, the spirit of a prophet—the confidence of a patriot, and the determination of one ready at any moment to lay down his life for the cause he had espoused. Its predictions have become history—and on his head have beamed and will beam the unfading "rays of light and glory." The letter follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever decided among men. A resolution was passed unanimously, "*that these United States are, and of right ought to be free and independent States.*"

The day is passed.—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable *epoch* in the history of America. I am apt to believe *it will be celebrated* by succeeding generations, as the GREAT ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL. It ought to be *commemorated* as the *day of deliverance*, by solemn acts of devotion to the Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations *from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forever!* You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states; yet through all the gloom I can see a ray of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

Yours, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

At a meeting held in Norfolk on Monday the 10th inst. in consequence of the death of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Tazewell in the chair, resolutions were adopted to wear crape for thirty days, and to set apart Thursday next as a day of public mourning, when all business will be suspended, and funeral services will be performed. The following resolution was also adopted:—

Resolved, That the Representative of the Borough of Norfolk, in the General Assembly of Virginia, be instructed, and he is hereby instructed and required to introduce and support, at the next session of the said Assembly, a bill, whereby all the private engagements of the said Thomas Jefferson, deceased, may be satisfied and discharged out of the public funds of the State; and by which provision shall be made for the erection of a suitable marble monument, to be dedicated to the memory of the said Thomas Jefferson, and to be situated either at the University of Virginia, or at such other place as to the wisdom of the said Legislature may seem most fit.

The Detroit papers of the 28th ult. inform us that Governor Cass and Col. McKenney left that place on the Friday preceding, in the schooner Ghent, for the Sault de St. Marie, on their way to the head of Lake Superior, for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Indians.—The following gentlemen accompanied them: Col. Abraham Edwards, Secretary to the commission, E. A. Brush, private Secretary to Governor Cass, Henry Connor, Interpreter, J. O. Lewis, draftsman and painter, John Whipple, Commissary, Messrs. G. F. Porter, J. Spencer, C. Clemens. Colonel Croghran went in the same vessel on a tour of inspection to the upper posts.

"It is the intention of Governor Cass, after the arrangements with the Indians are completed, to attempt the removal of the celebrated copper rock from its bed, and transport it to the City of Washington. This extraordinary mineralogical curiosity lies in the Ontenagon river, about thirty miles from its mouth. It weighs about twenty-five tons. The current of the river is in some places pretty rapid; but we are informed that batteaux can ascend as far as the mass of copper."

LONDON, July, 19, 1788.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.

A very singular instance of the vicissitudes of chance has occurred in this metropolis within these few weeks.

A character distinguished for general talents and great political sagacity, who was once chosen by the American States as their representative to the court of France, was absolutely in danger of being *starved* through mere indigence, and was only preserved by the charity of his landlord, who was in miserable circumstances, and who could afford him but a scanty supply.

The house in which the gentleman lived is situated in *St. Gile's*, and he resided in the *garret* without being able to defray the rent of even such an apartment.

It is with satisfaction we find that some persons who knew this gentleman in his prosperity, have entered into a subscription for his relief, and he is now likely to end his days without the fear of want.

It is stated in a New-York paper, that a few days before his late illness, Mr. Jefferson was pressed for an immediate sum of money, notice of which was received in New-York, when the Committee of the Jefferson Fund immediately placed $7000 at the disposal of Mr. Jefferson.—*Nat Journal.*

Post-Offices.—By an authentic list which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the extremely large number of *four hundred and seventy three* new Post Offices have been established since the first of January last. *ib.*

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

Captain Dickinson, of the ship Triton, arrived at Boston from Constradt, states that the Empress Elizabeth, widow of the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, died about the tenth of May, on her way from Taganrock to Moscow.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE.

Orders have been received at New-York from the Navy Department, to prepare the frigate Brandywine for sea in *ten days*. She is, we learn, to proceed from that port for Norfolk, where she will take in her stores, and sail thence for the Pacific with all possible despatch.

Juvenile Depravity.—On Saturday morning last, two little boys one six and the other nine years of age, were detected stealing papers on Central-wharf. On examining their hats, 6 copies of the Patriot and 8 of the Courier of that morning were found upon them.—*Boston Cour.*

At the last Court held in this county, Jeremiah D. Rogers, labourer, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the common jail, on conviction of having demolished the right ear of his well beloved, while she had a rope about his neck in the act of fastening him to the bedstead.—*Yates Rep.*

On the 20th of May, only the Delegates from Peru and Guatamala, were at Panama to attend the Congress.

In the 4th of July Procession at Rutland, Vt. a Revolutionary Soldier carried a banner with some of the Old Continental Paper Money on it—1200 persons partook at the public tables; and but for the rain, it was supposed there would have been 400 more. There were from 3 to 5000 visitors, &c. in the village.

We understand, says the Florida Herald, that his holiness the Pope of Rome has appointed a bishop for the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and the territory of Florida, with the title of Bishop of St. Augustine.

"Why do you not pay me that six-and eight-pence, Mr. Mulrooney?" said an attorney to an Irishman; who replied, "Why faith because I do not owe you that sum." "Not owe it me, yes you do; it's for the opinion you had of me." "That's a good one, indeed," replied Pat, "faith I never had any opinion of you in all my life."



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1826.

A fire broke out in Petersburgh, on Saturday the 15th inst. which burnt fifteen or twenty houses. The fire, which broke out in three places, is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The President of the United States arrived at Boston, on Wednesday night the 12th inst. and on Thursday proceeded to the now solitary Family Mansion at Quincy, and to visit the sepulchre of his venerable Father.

Almost the last words, says the Boston Palladium, which President Adams spoke were, "*Independence Forever!*" which he sent as a toast to a party, who were celebrating the day in the Quincy Hall.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

TO MY INFANT.

Blest babe, who stranger to all wordly strife,
Art lately launched upon the sea of life,
And 'midst those dang'rous waves will soon be tost,
Where some by pleasure, some by pain are lost—
Who yet nor feel'st, nor fear'st to feel the rage
Of storms that threaten man's maturer age,
But view'st with careless and indifferent eyes
The clouds of folly that around thee rise
Receive, nor fear infection from my song;
Few authors flatter at an age so young—
Look round the habitable world, and see
Who would not wish to change their place with thee,
Tir'd of the state, they know not how to mend,
All praise the dawn of life, yet court its end;
Would not the miser broach each favourite mine
His heart as easy, thoughts as free as thine?
What would the hoary villian not endure
His hands as innocent his soul as pure?
Would not the spendthrift beg his squander'd ore,
To purchase half the bliss thou hast in store;
The rake quit follies once so used to please,
For gew-gaws, rattles, and a heart at ease?

Ne'er was a maxim truer sure than this,
That want of innocence is want of bliss;
'Tis this, 'tis innocence thy bosom cheers,
This calms thy troubles, this dispels thy fears,
This spreads o'er all its beautifying rays,
Makes ev'ry object, every plaything please,
This (whilst less things the guilty breast can awe)
Gives music to a key, or beauty to a straw.
So thro' the prison to philosophic eyes
The barren lawns in pleasing prospect rise,
Steep hills in azure tempt the distant sight,
Waste wilds look lovely in a borrow'd light,
Deck'd by the glass the cottage apes the throne,
And shines in colours that were ne'er its own.

Long may this pleasing calm remain within,
Unknown to trouble, as unknown to sin:
When infant reason shall begin to rise,
Prate on thy lips and wanton in thy eyes,
Oh! may this charm thy ev'ry care beguile,
Assist thy prattle, and improve thy smile:
When growing sense, to rip'ning judgment join'd,
Shall fix a doubtful empire in thy mind.
If heat of blood, with wanton phrenzy warm,
If ease should tempt thee, or if pleasure charm,
Oh! may this love of virtue, love of truth,
Lead thee still safe, thro' all the paths of youth,
Next when thy part in life's still varying plan,
Shall call thee forward on the stage of man,
Oh! may it keep thee honest, gen'rous, just,
True to thy word, and cautious of thy trust;
Light in thy soul devotion's sacred flame,
Make virtue all thy wish and heaven thy only aim;
And last when madhood's vigour shall decay,
Time shake thy head, and silver't o'er with grey,
Long may this sov'reign remedy remain,
To prop thy weakness, and assuage thy pain,
Till the last moment shed its kindly ray,
And glad the evening of thy well spent day.

But may ten thousand pleasures rise between,
Thy op'ning curtain and this closing scene;
May health attend thee beautiful and gay,
And smooth thro' life thy else too rugged way,
Thee may some guardian spirit e'er attend
From sickness shelter and from harm defend;
May friendship's union teach thee soon to feel
Such joys as those, who know can only tell,
But till that hour too helpless babe shall be;
Regard a father and a friend in me.
For me enough, if thro' thy future age
One thought may aid thee, from this moral page. H.

We are authorised to say that *Wm. H. Barroll* Esq. is a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

James Hanson is a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Philip M. Reed is a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Major *Richard Graves* will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County, at the next October Election, by

MANY VOTERS.

James Boon, Esq. will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County, by

MANY VOTERS.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.—Departed this life, in Georgetown cross roads, on Wednesday evening the 12th inst. much regretted, Mrs. Hannah Medders, consort of Mr. John Medders of that place. This notice is penned by one who is desirous of doing justice to departed worth. In the circle of her more intimate friends, she was mild, unassuming, friendly, affectionate and sincere. In the discharge of her domestic duties she was exemplary and assiduous; it is a melancholy truth, *she has gone forever*, but she will long survive in the memory of an extensive acquaintance, and in the hearts of her distressed family. For a husband or a child to lose an invaluable treasure, in a wife or mother, is one of those heart rending trials which the Great Disposer of events has imposed on the human race.

But death is an event that, by the stern laws of the universe and of nature, must be accomplished in all mankind. So that it is but a dispensation of the Almighty to remove us to "another and better world," where our peace shall "flow like a river," and where we shall repose in safety on the bosom of our Father and our God. With this reflection the kind husband, the fond daughter and affectionate sons, should console themselves and endeavour to restrain those tears which, flow for the decease of her whom they now lament.

DIED at N. York on the 10th inst. in the 82d year of his age, LUTHER MARTIN, formerly Attorney General of Maryland.

Worthy of Attention.

EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c. &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

July 21. tf

TAXES AND FEES.

THE accounts for taxes and fees, for the year 1826, are now ready, and all those who are indebted to the office, are requsted to call and settle their accounts as soon as they can. My Deputies having bonded to collect the monies due early in the season, all those concerned will do well to make arrangements for settlement immediately, as the law will certainly be enforced unless payment be made in time. The indulgences for the last year, have brought me into serious difficulties.

M. BROWNE, *Shff. & Collector.*

July 21.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a pluries vendi. exps. directed to me, from Kent county court against Thomas Gale, at the suit of Valentine Warum executor of William Warum, will be exposed to sale on Saturday the 19th August next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. at the tavern of Capt. Charles Stanley in Chestertown, 6 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 15 head of sheep, one boy Levi, one boy Charles and one boy Peryr, evied on, seized and taken, as the property of the said Thomas Gale, and will be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE, late Sheriff.

July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vendi. exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Hudson, at the suit of John Ashley and Richard Frisby for the use of his trustees, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 12th of August next, at the market house in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning all the right, title and interest of the said Hudson, in and to all that part of a tract of land, called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson herein named, also all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Perigrine Cooper and Perigrine Cooper Jr. to the said John Hudson, containing sixteen and a half acres more or less, and also all that part of a tract or parcel of land, which was conveyed by James Welch to the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date on or about the 7th April, 1817, seized and taken as the property of the said Hudson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs of vendi. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of vendi. exponas, issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Crew at the suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith and Jacob Sommers, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 12th of August next, at the residence of the said John Crew, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Crew in and to one negro man called BEN, one negro called RACHEL, one negro man called JIM, one negro woman called JINNY, one yoke of oxen and cart, two head of horses, two head of cattle and one gun, seized and taken as the property of the said John Crew, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of de retorno habendo and fieri facias, issued out of Kent county court, to me directed against Mary Ann Kennard, at the suit of George Watts, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 12th of August next at the jail door in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning, a negro boy called SAMUEL, seized and taken as the property of the said Mary Ann Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, July 21.

PROPOSALS,

By WAY & GIDEON, of Washington City

For publishing by subscription,

Dr. BRYAN'S ADDRESS FOR

THE BOSTON BARD,

And The Triumph of Truth, a poem, by the same Author,

TERMS.

The volume will consist of about 70 octavo pages, printed in handsome style, on paper of an excellent quality, and will be hot-pressed, and neatly bound in boards. Price fifty cents.

The proceeds of the work, after defraying the cost of publication, will be transferred to the Boston Bard.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers, will please return them to D. Bryan, P. M. Alexandria D. C. to whom, also, persons at a distance wishing to subscribe, will please communicate their names.

☞ *Subscriptions to the above Work received at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two negro Girls for a term of years, one about ten years old the other about eight

JOHN TURNER.

Still Pond, July 21.

BLACKSMITH SHOP

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately—The Smith shop at Turners Creek, a stone building with two fire places in an excellent situation for country work—with it, at the end of the year, may be had a comfortable dwelling house and garden.

M. TILGHMAN.

Turner's Creek, July, 21



POETICAL.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON,

NATURE'S GLAD OFFERINGS.

Columbia weeps! The trumpet's glad'ning sound,
From all the hills, had wak'd the slumbering earth;
Nature assumed, to earth's remotest bound,
The garb of gladness and the smile of mirth.

The eastern hills, in verdure clad and gay,
Received the smile of nature's fairest dawn;
The vales rejoiced at each refulgent ray,
And glory beam'd on each recumbent lawn.

The bugle sounded in the passing breeze;
The reed, the pipe, teemed with harmonious glee;
And all the land and ocean's foamy seas,
The chorus joined of Freedom's Jubilee.

The noon tide came; and Nature on her throne,
Crown'd with the Sun, looked on the earth below;
Her diadem in glorious brightness shone,
And all her works smiled with a joyous glow.

"Be glad ye Earth, said Nature and rejoice,
"For Freedom reigns and man again is free;
"Proclaim the triumph with the trumpet's voice,
"And hail in gladness Freedom's Jubilee."

"Bring forth, Columbia, thy beloved sun,
"And from the altar bid his spirit rise;
"A meet glad offering to the holy One,
"And earth.s most glorious, grateful sacrifice."

Columbia wept! The altar blazed, and high
The smoke ascended to the God of love,
And earth resigned, and the propitious sky,
Received the Patriot JEFFERSON above.

"Weep not, Columbia, said the mighty Queen,
"For glory crowns thy best beloved son;
"Thy freedom hallowed by his death had been,
"And he in death a triple crown hath won."

The feast proceeds: The trump proclaims again,
The joys of freedom on its natal day;
Gladness and joy once more in triumph reign,
And Heaven sends forth an earth illuming ray.

'Tis eventide: The Queen again ascends,
Her radiant throne, to close the festive scene;
And pale Columbia tremblingly attends,
Another summons from the mighty Queen.

"Bring forth fair one, thy next beloved son,
"And on the altar, bid the offering kneel
"And be for him the crown of glory won.
"And for thy freedom Heaven's eternal zeal."

Columbia wept! The altar blaz'd again,
The flame ascending to the Heavens high:—
FREEDOM was hallowed in its glorious reign,
And ADAMS crown'd in glory in the sky. PYTHIAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CEDAR APPLE.

We noticed in our last paper of the 29th ult. the accidental discovery of a Mr. Hannum, of the efficacy of the Cedar apple as a vermifuge. On looking over a paper yesterday, we observed a note addressed by a gentleman of New-York to the editor of "The Upland Union," the paper in which Mr. H's account of the Apple was first published, calling upon the editor for further information relative to the apple itself, the state in which it is to be used, and the proportions in which it may be administered. This call has been answered by the editor in the following piece, which we insert under the belief that it may prove useful to families where there are children, who at one period or other are too apt to need the use of anthelmintic medicines.—*Md. Gazette.*

"As considerable excitement has been created in several sections of the union, from the publication made in this paper, of the 13th ult. relative to the important discovery made by Mr. A. Hannum for the expulsion of worms, and in consequence of which we have been solicited to give more particulars through the medium of letter as well as by public journals, we shall endeavour to satisfy the public excitement not only from verbal information, but from occular demonstration as to the powerful efficacy of the Cedar Apple, upon those, within our knowledge, who have taken it, as well as the impossibility of its doing any injury to those who may eat the apple.

In the first we shall answer the interogatories of our correspondent as far as in our power from the information obtained:

1st. The Apple or Knot, is to be found upon the Red Cedar, the white Cedar tree is not to be found, we believe in this country.

2d. The Apple bears no resemblance in shape or size or any similarity to the cedar berry. The apple is a sort of excrescence, and which is to be found at all seasons of the year on the small boughs or twigs of the cedar tree, "varying in size from the hazle to that of the black walnut," bearing a strong resemblance to a bitter potato. The apple which is of last year's growth and perfectly dried, does not look like the orchard apple, and is not as bitter as those of this year's growth, but as a medicine they possess the same virtue as those that are green, and can be grated or pounded fine and taken in molasses.

3. The apple which contains some moisture can be eaten like other fruit.—The quantity Mr. H. recommends, just as they come from the tree, is one for every year that the child is old, and to be taken nine mornings in succession, fasting.

From our own experience of the powerful efficacy of the cedar apple, we should say that a much less quantity would do—however, the apple is perfectly innocent and any quantity may be eaten without being attended with bad effects.

To prove that a small proportion will answer, we will cite a case. A lad aged 18 years of age belonging to this office eat a piece of this year's apple about the size of a pea, and in twenty-four hours afterwards no less than twenty-four worms were expelled—and another case in the neighbourhood, of a child aged 17 months, eat about half an apple, and one hundred were expelled, and we are happy to say, that in no instance have we heard as yet, that the remedy has failed in having the desired effect."

A SINGULAR STORY.

From the Genius of Liberty.

Hillsborough, (Loudon county, Va. June 17, 1826.

Mr. Sower: A man of intemperate habits, whose residence is not far distant having become dissatisfied with the world, and unfit to live in it, a few days since came to the determination to forsake this abode of wretchedness, and bid it a final adieu by committing suicide.—As a preliminary step, lest his exanimous body should be neglected, and denied a decent and honourable interment, he dug his grave, despatched a servant to procure a coffin, had his shroud and other burial garments prepared, and the hour appointed for his funeral to take place.—This done, he opened a vein in his arm, from which the blood profusely flowed, until becoming exhausted, and sinking from so plentiful a discharge, the exacerration of his worse than canine madness somewhat abated, and he was prevailed upon by some very officious persons, possessed of more humanity than wisdom, but in this instance shewing little of either, to desist from his desperate intentions, and take his bed in which he remained, (deserted by all the family, who, taking counsel from their fears, had fled for safety to a neighbouring house;) in sullen silence undisturbed, until late at night, when he was aroused from his slumbers, dragged from his bed, and conducted by a forced march, under the severe and galling lashes of the cowhide and hickory, to his "miserable grave," plunged headlong into it, and there confined with rails, logs, stumps, &c. which to remove would seem to have required a giant's strength.

Unfortunately, however, by the most persevering exertions he effected his release the following morning, and immediately repaired to his dwelling house, he related the sad story of this terrible disaster, but seemed to be totally at a loss to know by whom he had received such harsh and barbarous treatment, and been so shockingly mangled, and so unmercifully abused. Finally, however, after mature deliberation he came to the conclusion, which is certainly a very reasonable one, that he had been for a long time under the entire controul of the Devil, by whom, no doubt he had been instigated in resolving to destroy himself, and in making arrangements to die; and that some infernal spirits, taking advantage of the night, which was unusually dark, had made him the miserable and unfortunate subject of their wicked sport.

Notwithstanding however, his firm persuasion, and entire conviction of these melancholy truths, he soon became as furious as a madman, and more profligate and insufferable if possible, in his conduct than ever. The people of the neighborhood, finding that this awful visation from the regions of darkness had had but a transient effect, entirely deprived of his reformation, and committed him for safe keeping to the jail of our county. Henceforth and forevermore may he and all others addicted to intemperance, abstain from an indulgence so ruinous, demoralizing, and disgraceful a tendency.

A Citizen of Loudon.

[The facts detailed by our correspondent, we believe to be substantially correct.]—*Gen. Lib.*

CABBAGES. PEAS, ASPARAGUS, FRUIT &c.

New York, June 28 1826.

Dear Sir,

The observations contained in the enclosed communications, appear to me to merit a place in the American Farmer.

Under the impression that they will prove of practical utility to the horticulturist, I submit them to your consideration.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
DAVID HOSACK.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.,
Editor American Farmer Baltimore.

—

Salem, February 7, 1826.

Dear Sir,

Your inaugural discourse, delivered before the New York Horticultural Society which you kindly sent me, embracing subjects with which I have some acquaintance—you will permit me to make my acknowledgments, by communicating to you a few observations, the result of my experience and information. They may be of some use to gentlemen who, being in situations to raise their own vegetables, must desire to have them of the most delicate flavour, for the gratification of themselves, their families and friends.

The object of the *market Gardener* is, to raise the *greatest quantity*, on a given space of ground. He therefore, is very liberal in the application of manure, which is furnished most abundantly from the stables of the towns, which they supply with vegetables. These will be large and handsome, and meet with a ready sale: while, in my estimation, a vast portion of them are fit only for domestic animals. During the many years I resided in Philadelphia, I seldom tasted a cabbage; having, after many trials, found that vegetable ill-flavoured, sometimes even to rankness. For the same reason I became indifferent to asparagus: and sometimes wholly rejected it, because ill-flavoured, from the too ample use of rank stable manure. I never tasted a good muskmelon that was raised in a hot bed, and forced to ripeness by stable manure. Some, indeed have, been so ordinary that I have forborne to partake of them. Yet I am not squeamish. With a firm constitution and vigorous health, I could at any time subsist on the coarsest and meanest food.

Upwards of fifty years ago, an observing townsman of mine gave me the following information. He took two cabbages, one of which was raised in his garden, manured every spring from his stable, the other in an open, airy field moderately manured. The two cabbages were boiled in seperate pots; and the water, as he had directed, remained in the pots till the next morning. That in which the field cabbage grew was sweet; the other rank and disgusting. Leaving out of the question the matter of *taste*, which cabbage would you pronounce most wholesome?

I discriminate among culinary vegetables. Those which are the immediate offspring of the *rank* soil, as cabbages, cauliflowers, and asparagus, will suffer contamination: while green peas, on the same soil, may please the palate. But the food of peas gives growth first to the vine: from the vine, the sap passes by a slender neck of fine strainers, and forms the pod; from the pod, each *pea*, by a neck still more slender, and doubtless still finer strainers, receives its growth, and thus purified, (perspiration going on during all these processes,) becomes a grateful food. Yet even green peas would be more delicious, if grown on a soil sufficiently rich by the application of other manures, or of which the rankness had been dissipated during the growth of some other crop in the preceding year. In the year 1787 I went to live at Wyoming, now Wilkesbarre. I had purchased a lot which had not been cropped for many years, and probably never manured. The tender turf was turned under with a spade, and so completely, that not a blade of grass appeared on the surface. In the first week in May, early Charlton and green marrowfat peas were planted, in beds side by side. The first produced very fine green peas; but the marrowfats were superlatively delicate and rich.—Some peas of each sort ripened on the vines; and were saved to plant the ensuing year. These gave me unlooked for, but important information. In the spring of 1788, I took both parcels into my garden to plant. Opening the little bag of early Charltons, I found them, as I had expected, swarming with bugs; but I knew that the germs of buggy peas were not destroyed. I then opened the bag of marrowfats, where to my surprise, there was not a single bug. I recollected that the marrowfat vines of the preceding year, furnished no peas until the early Charltons were gone; The inference was obvious: the flight of the pea bug—the season for depositing its eggs—was passed before the pod of the marrowfat were formed. This facst furnished me with a rule for sowing the [illegible] field pea, the same year. I delayed sowing until the latter part of May; and harvested a crop of ripe peas perfectly free from bugs. The next year, I repeated the same experiment, and with the same success. But these crops were small; for the land was poor, and the extreme heat of June in that vale (latitude 41 deg. 13 min.) pinched the vines. The third year I chose a piece of good and moist interval, or bottom and, which yielded a full crop, and free from bugs.

About thirty years ago, I went to see the garden of Mr. Clifton, near the Navy yard, Philadelphia. It abounded in various fruits—plums, peaches, currants, gooseberries, &c. Seeing several sorts of gooseberry bushes loaded with fruit, and all growing in the shade of fruittrees—I asked Mr. Clifton if a more open exposure would not be better? He answered—"Gooseberries love the shade."—Mr. Clifton was then an old man, of much experience in gardening At a subsequent period, learning that Lancaster county, in England, surpassed all other parts of the island, in the variety and excellence of its gooseberries, Mr. Clifton's remark occurred to me: and I supposed that in the shade, in a Philadelphia garden, the air would be even warmer than the atmosphere of Lancashire. After my return to Massachusetts, I obtained one sort of Mr. Clifton's gooseberries, and planted them in my garden; and near them stuck a few slips of ozier, which I had brought from New Jersey, intending to remove them in a year or two: but I neglected them. They grew luxuriantly, and buried the gooseberries in their shade. and among some of their vigorous shoots: yet the gooseberries were much superior to what they were afterwards, when the oziers were removed.

Your horticultural address suggested several other things, which I may communicate, when I find leisure. In the mean time, I remain,

Dear sir,
Your obliged and obed't serv't,
T. PICKERING.

Dr. David Hosack.

* In Levington's ample treatise on the culture of the gooseberry published in the present volume, Nos. 4 and 5, of the American Farmer, he recommends that care be taken not to exclude "the free air and reviving sun."

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase Twenty-five likely young negroes, for which he will give the highest prices in CASH. Persons disposed to sell will find it to their interest to call on the Subscriber at his residence in Chestertown, where he may be found at all times.

STEPHEN DENNING.

July 14.

FARM FOR SALE.

ON the 26th of July next at 10 o'clk. A. M. the Subscriber will offer at public sale, at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in this place, the farm on which Cyrus Rasin now resides.

This farm lies at the head of Worton Creek, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hosier, Wm. Graves and S. G. Kennard; and contains

262 1-2 ACRES,

of which 40 to 50 acres are in meadow and marsh, 15 to 20 in wood, and the residue in level arable land. There are on the farm a brick dwelling house of one story, and a kitchen, meat-house and granary of logs.

A stream of water sufficient, it is believed, for a grist mill, runs along one side of the farm for the greater part of a mile.

The purchaser will be required to pay a small part of the purchase money in cash: and to give bond with approved security for the payment of the residue in 6, 12, and 18 months.

The Subscriber is authorised to dispose of the above property at private sale at any time before the 26th of the ensuing month. E. F. CHAMBERS.

Chestertown, June 23.

Valuable Grist Mill and Saw Mill for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th July inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, that valuable mill seat with about 30 acres of land thereto attached, and the Grist and Saw Mill thereon, which is situated at the head of Morgan's Creek in Kent county, and heretofore owned and occupied by Col. Thomas Wilson.

The Mill was undergoing a thorough repair, at the time of the death of the late Mr. Corse who was the owner, and without much loss of time or great expense, may be put in first rate order.

Immediate possession will be given.—It is said and believed, that this mill has the best stream in the county; and the situation is exceedingly desirable.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security satisfactory to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest from the date.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, July 7.

☞ The Editors of the Delaware Watchman, Elkton Press, Easton Star and Gazette, and Centreville Times, will insert the above three successive weeks before the day of sale, and forward their accounts for payment to the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.

Magistrates' Blanks
For sale at this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm called Hill-Top at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake; together with the farm, eight head of cattle and five sheep will be let. To a good and careful tenant, a lease of two years will be given.

This farm is situated in Worton hundred, and within a mile and a half of navigable water. The situation is one of the healthiest in the county, and the buildings extremely comfortable; the farm is under excellent fencing, and at present under good tillage. It may be considered one of the most desirable situations in Kent county. For terms apply to Washington college, or

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

July 7. 4t.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against Partus Piner, at the suit of Thomas Hepbron Jr. will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 29 inst. between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the tavern door of Mr. James Salisbury, at Georgetown Cross Roads, a negro man called Samuel, seized and taken as the property of the said Piner, and will be told to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due shereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 7.

TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each, well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, E. S. of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.

June 9. tf

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chestertown, Md. on the 1st day of July, 1826

Joseph Browne 3d,	Benjamin Merritt,
Eli Blades,	Drake Mills,
J. Browne,	James Melton,
Miss Mary Baker,	Miss Elizabeth Nicholson,
Thomas Cuff,	
James Cann,	Miss Sarah Evelina Patrick,
Samuel A. Chew,	
Alexander Cosden,	Benjamin Parrott,
Daniel Dukes,	Benjamin Pender,
Thomas Emeck,	John Page,
Marian Frisby, (of colour)	Benedict Pennington
	Thomas Pippin,
Col. Samk Griffith 2,	Henry Philips,
John Griffith	Mrs. Phebe W. Rasin
Miss Eliza. Griffith,	John Reed,
Robert S. Gamble 3,	Mrs. Elizabeth Sadler,
Hanson Graham,	Darius Smith,
John Glenn,	Josiah Sutton,
Miss Augusta Grant,	Nicholas Sluby,
Rev. George D. S. Handy,	Mrs. M. Tilghman,
Mr. Inglish,	Zachariah Thompson,
Mrs. R. Kingsmore,	
James C. Lassell,	Bonajah Thompson,
Samuel Merritt,	John Wright.
Rev. Jacob Moore,	Mrs. Sarah M. Turner,

JOSEPH REDUE, P. M.

The Schooner Independence



CAPTAIN H. MEEKS will be in complete order in eight days from this date, and is intended to take grain from Mr. Travelia's landing, from my granary at Chestertown, and from Mr. William Primrose's, opposite the wharf.

Mr. Primrose will receive grain at his granary, and haul it down to his wharf, clear of any trouble or expense to the owner; and on the return of the vessel, the money from the sale of it will be deposited with him, or with Mr. John Kennard, as may be ordered. Goods will also be delivered at Mr. Primrose's.

My friends in the upper part of the county are respectfully informed, that I have rented the granary at Turner's Creek, and that the SCHOONER —— will be ready in two weeks at the furthest to commence her regular trips from that place. A knowledge of the Baltimore market for several years, added to considerable experience within the last year, enables the subscriber to say confidently to the public, that no person can apply their money to more advantage than himself, or will be more careful in executing all orders with which he may be favoured

M. TILGHMAN

Chestertown, June 30. 3t

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1826. NO. 40.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

After fifteen years experience, I recommend the following practice, which if carefully followed, may be made a certain, and not an uncertain crop—as is mostly asserted.

The land suited to this crop ought not to be rich, but of a medium fertility, and pulverized by repeated ploughings and harrowings, until very fine; as near the consistency of pulverized virgin soil of new land as possible, and the turnip crop will very suitably succeed all early spring crops, such as potatoes, peas, radishes, beans and clover after the first mowing and will do without manure, provided the four first enumerated have been manured in the spring.

MANURE.

A small dressing of manure is necessary, say ten ox cart loads to the acre, of ashes or cold manure, such as yard shovellings, &c.; unfermented manures will spoil the crop by making it run to top, rendering the roots hot and spikey.

SEED AND ITS PREPARATION.

This is one of the most important parts to be attended to; without good true seed, all the other labour is lost. I am frequently offered seed by the bushel, which is acknowledged to be saved from the refuse turnips, which, if one is suffered to go to seed among twenty good ones, will spoil the whole. With such seed it would be impossible to raise good turnips, as it would be from radish seed.

In order to hasten vegetation, and by that means escape the ravages of the fly, it is best to soak the seed in rain water twenty-four hours; but if wanted sooner a few minutes in warm water will do. It is strongly recommended to soak the seed in lamp oil, which is said to impart a disagreeable flavour to the seed plant which saves it from the fly. After soaking the seed, it ought to be rolled in plaster, or ashes, to dry them; and for sowing broad cast, I mix three half pints of seed with a bushel of the mixture to the acre; but those who have Bennett's drill may sow the naked seed in rows about twelve inches apart, by closing every other side, which will save much time in hoeing.

TIME OF SOWING.

In the neighbourhood of Baltimore, if the turnip seed can be got up quick, it will do to sow as late as the 25th of August, for table use; and for stock, it would be well to sow from the 25th of July to the 10th of August. Two weeks later will do on the tide water and in old Virginia: the ground being well prepared, the manure spread when necessary once ploughing, and then immediately give the ploughed ground one stroke with the harrow, and the plants will soon appear. After they are up, should the fly be destructive, roll them with a roller. As it is apt to be dry at this season of the year, it is best to sow a little before or soon after a rain, to get the plants up; otherwise the seed often perishes; but sowing on fresh ploughed ground is a great advantage.

HOEING, &c.

After the plants are up and the largest leaf has grown as large as a cent, run the harrow through them, which breaks the crust, buries the young weeds, and moulds the plants; and from the three half pints of seed, if the fly has not been destructive, there will be plenty of plants to admit of the harrow being run each way, which puts the ground in fine order among the plants, then commence with the all-important work of hoeing, without which all the other work will be nearly lost. Each hand must take about five feet wide and use the hoe actively, and single out the plants as near twelve inches apart as can be done by the eye. This is a tedious operation; but four or five hands sticking close to it, will soon learn to do the work quick, and get over a large piece of ground in a day; and after it is done there will be one single plant to each foot of ground, instead of a dozen to the foot in some places, and only one to the yard in others, as is the case when the seed is sown thin, and left without hoeing or thinning; in consequence, in one case they will be too thick to grow, and in the other will not grow for want of culture. The white flat or white Norfolk is the best kind for early use; and the ruta baga or yellow bullock, for late use. Either of these ought to be sowed earlier than the above—the first a month and, the latter one or two weeks. The white stone and tankard turnip, are good kinds particularly the latter, as it grows to a great size and is sweet.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

VARIETY.

From the National Intelligencer, July 21.

The following letter from a respected friend at Lexington, Ky. announces the horrible catastrophe which preceded the execution of the miserable wretch who committed the cold blooded and atrocious crime of assassinating Solomon P. Sharp under the influence of hate and vindictiveness merely, of which, being judged to death by man, he has gone to render an account to his God.

LEXINGTON, 8th July 1826.

"Pursuant to his sentence, Beauchamp was hanged yesterday at Frankfort, after *killing his wife* and attempting to kill himself. About the time of day at which he was to be executed, he asked the guard to allow him to converse with his wife alone. The men left the room and soon heard a scream from Mrs. B.—They ran back, and found her expiring, with two stabs in her breast, and her husband attempting to kill himself. He had inflicted on himself one wound, but not a mortal one, when his arm was stopped by the guard. As one knife only was found in the jail, it is not certain whether Mrs. B. was killed by her husband or by her own hand. Both of them had taken a large portion of poison, which failed in its purpose, and the knife was the last resort.

"Mrs. B. had been urging her husband to this course, and promised to accompany him in death, but he refused for a long time. A more desperate pair can seldom be found in any country. Neither of them believed in the Christain religion. Gentlemen of great legal attainments had given opinions that no law existed to punish murder, and I presume the prisoner expected a pardon. When that failed, he returned to his natural desperate feelings. I write on the information of persons arriving from Frankfort, believing the result of this most distressing case will be interesting to you. The circumstances may not be correctly given—that both Beauchamp and his wife are dead there can be no doubt."

From the National Intelligencer, July 22.

Again the Western Mail brings us a tale of horror. The following is an extract of another letter, for which we are indebted to the gentleman who furnished us with the information respecting the fate of the Beauchamps, husband and wife:—

"LEXINGTON, July 10, 1826.

"Isaac B. Desha, charged with the murder of Baker, cut his throat on Saturday morning, the 8th, and the opinion of the attending physician was, that he could not recover. The wind pipe was cut through, and he was speechless. Pen, ink, and paper, were given to him, and he wrote that he was not guilty of the charge for which he was confined. This makes four persons who have, within a short time, destroyed their lives on account of the charge of murder: two for the murder of Wolton, in Henderson co. Beauchamp and Desha, beside the wife of the former, who *stabbed herself*, as it appeared from her own account before she expired. The death of Beauchamp and Desha will tend very much to relieve the country from subjects calculated to inflame public feeling."

From the Savannah Georgian, July 8.

Murder.—We learn from the Sparta Reporter and Gazette, that a most atrocious murder was committed lately in Putnam county, upon the body of a Mr. Hayes. The circumstances as stated in the paper, are as follows:—Mr. Hayes was acting in the capacity of overseer for John H. Walker Esq. and going into the field, found one of the negro men much behind the others with his work, and was about to chastise him, when the negro snatched the whip from his hand, and gave him 16 stabs with a large knife, which he carried about him no doubt for the purpose. Nine of the stabs entered the body. Mr. H. died in half an hour. The negro concealed himself until night, when he came to the house, and upon being told that Hayes was dead, he immediately attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with the same knife, but was prevented from effecting his purpose although his neck was severely cut. He was to be executed yesterday.

From the N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

BLACKS.—The increase of Negroes in this place is a subject of alarming observation. This place is becoming the point of refuge to all the runaways in the Union, and it behoves the citizens to take measures to regulate a class of people, that one day may endanger the lives and property of the white inhabitants. Already these people insult, and drive our wives and daughters off the walks in the public streets. That most of the Blacks in this city, especially the new comers, live by picking and fobbing, the daily published proceedings of our court of sessions amply prove. Such people require trifling inducement, and only the hope of success, to make a bold attempt against the *Whites*. The fact is we are very wrong, the *Wilberforce*, and other societies, have emboldened the Negroes to act in a manner they would not have thought of but for these institutions; it has made them very rude and insolent, and it is time something were done to correct them. To effect this, a general meeting should be called, and a petition forwarded to the Legislature. The negroes must be restricted; or on arriving here, put under bonds till sent back.—Our city taxes are high enough already, we have more poor in proportion, than any part of the United States, and ought not to be burdened with more black paupers.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 14.

Particulars of Thomas Jefferson's death.

—Died at Monticello, fifty minutes past twelve, July the 4th, Thomas Jefferson, in the 84th year of his age. His health had been impaired by a too free use of the Hot Spring Bath in 1818. His indisposition had steadily increased, until the last six months, when it attained a troublesome and alarming violence, giving him certain indications of a gradual decay of health. The issue of this he early foresaw. On the 5th June he observed to a friend, that he doubted his weathering the present summer. By the 24th of June, his disorder and weakness having reached a distressing extent, he yielded to the entreaties of his family and saw his physician, (Dr. Dunglesson, of the University.) On this occasion a friend having private business with him, he warned him that "there was no time to be lost," and expressed the belief that he could not hold out to the fourth; that he had called in a physician, and to gratify his family would follow his prescriptions, (which he cheerfully did) but that it would prove unavailing; the machine had worn out and could go on no longer. He retained, during his illness and to the moment of his death, the same serene, decisive and cheerful temper, which had marked his life. Speaking with his usual spirit and animation of the University, he expressed a hope that the state would not now abandon it. He spoke of the changes which he feared would be made in it; of his probable successor as Rector, of the services he had rendered to his native State &c, and counselled and advised as to his private affairs. Upon being unusually ill for a short time, he observed very cheerfully. "Well, Doctor, a few hours more and the struggle will be over."—When the Doctor entered the room in the morning, of his last day, his usual expression was, "Well Doctor, you see I am here yet." His disorder being checked, a friend expressed a hope of amendment. His answer was, "that the powers of nature were too much exhausted to be rallied." On a member of the family observing that he was better and that the Doctor thought so, he listened with evident impatience and said, "Do not imagine for a moment that I feel the smallest solicitude as to the result." On giving directions for his funeral, forbidding all pomp and parade, he was answered by a hope that it would be long ere the occasion would require their observance. He asked with a smile, "Do you think I fear to die?" Expressing himself pleased with the course and attentions of his physician gratified by the affectionate solicitude of his family and servants, he uttered no thought; he expressed no feeling unworthy or unlike the meridian of his life.—Death stole not upon him in the dark.—He came not unexpected. He beheld his approaches and smiled on his terror. Thus died Thomas Jefferson.

From the Norfolk Beacon, July 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SCHOONER FOX.

The United States Schooner Fox, Lt. Com. Van Brunt, from Pensacola whence she sailed 27th ult. via Havana, ten days from the latter, anchored between the Forts yesterday morning—Passengers, Lt. Samuel Mercer, and Mr. Pendleton; Officers and crew all well.

The U. S. Ship Constellation, Captain Woolsey, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Warrington, was left at Pensacola, all well.

The U. S. Schooner Grampus, Lieut-Com. Cassin, sailed from Pensacola 19th ult. on a cruise of two months, in the Gulph of Mexico, touching at Vera Cruz, Campeachy and the intermediate ports.

The Fox has been absent from the U. S. 17 months, during which time she has been cruizing on the North side of Cuba, and giving convoy to vessels from Havana, and Matanzas. She has not lost a man within the above period. Lt. Stephen D. Wilson, the former commander of the Fox, has been transferred to the Grampus.

The Squadron generally have enjoyed excellent health this season.

Lt. Van Brunt was informed at Havana by Dr. Osgood, that that place was never known to be so healthy as at the present—there had not been a single case of malignant fever since October last

The Fox spoke 6th inst off the Pan of Matanzas, the U. S. Ship Hornet, Captain Woodhouse, all well, 10th in lat. 27, 17, lon. 79, 42. Brig Antelope, 2 days from Havana, bound to Philadelphia, had lost both topmasts that morning by lightening—offered her assistance, which she declined; 15th, in lat. 33, 3, long. 77, 30, Schooner Only Son, 8 days from do. bound to Boston; 17th off cape Hatteras, Brig Heathen, 10 days from Boston bound to Newbern, (N. C.)

Officers attached to the Fox.

Acting Lt. Com.—G. I. Van Brunt.
Acting Master—A. K. Long.
Midshipmen—J. F. Wallace and F. G. Beatty.

From the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 5.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not.

"When wisdom entereth into the heart and knowledge is pleasant unto the soul, discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee."

Happy is the man *that* findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding."

If these were the words of Solomon—of that Solomon to whom "God gave wisdom and understanding exceeding much and largeness of heart"—of him that was "wiser than all men," and he that "exceeded all the Kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom"—And if these injunctions, and the blessed assurances of their consummation, apply with force *to every member of community*, with how far superior, and more commanding a force do they enjoin upon our legislators and men of influence—men entrusted with high concernments—the special guardians of our youth—to exercise their utmost efforts—to open wide the book of knowledge—to consummate their high behest, that it may be said, with truth, of us, "surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people."

We are to understand, by the vast importance which the holy scriptures attach to wisdom and learning, that the acquisition of knowledge, even of wordly knowledge is of prime necessity, and peculiar value, to our temporal, as well as our eternal welfare, and happiness.

It has appeared in every age, that in proportion to the light which letters have shed upon the human mind, mankind have been led to juster views, and more clear perceptions of their moral and religious duties—Even in the gloomy annals of the heathen nations, we find that the most learned men were, generally, the most virtuous, and the most pious and, according to their notions of the Deity—Imperfect and dark as those notions were, unblessed by the irradiating beams of revelation; we see the light of the true God—views of the souls immortality—bursting through the clouds of idolatry, and holding up to the *mental eyes* of the learned Philosophers, *Socrates and Cato*, the glorious visions of futurity.—On the other hand, we have but to look, in the present day, to the degraded and miserable Indians of our hemisphere, to see the desolation and mournful effects of ignorance upon the mind of man—rude and prone to evil at best—without the softening influence of knowledge—sunk into barbarism,—ignorant of their high responsibilities, or entertaining such mistaken ideas of sublime affairs, that they exalt crime into virtue, and look upon the most horrid, and diabolical acts, as acceptable to the Supreme Being.

"A wise man will hear, and will increase in learning; & a man of understanding shall attain unto wise Counsels"—but "fools despise wisdom and instruction."

If, as has been said, letters have enlightened the Heathen, and advanced him, immersed as he was in darkness, one step towards the [illegible] needful unto salvation; and if we acknowledge that ignorance is but another name for barbarism, with all its train of misery and evils; how loudly are we, as christians, called upon to *remove the bushel and set our candle* "on a candle stick," that it may give "light unto all that are in the house."—We owe it to ourselves—we owe it to our country—we owe it to our God—to that God, who has been pleased, of his infinite mercy to rend the veil of idolatry and superstition from our eyes, and who has made letters, the medium of transmitting to us, through distant ages, his law and his gospel—To guide us in the paths of life—to enlighten us with the true wisdom, and to lead us after performing his will here, as chastened sinners, to light, and life, and happiness and knowledge, perfect and imperishable, hereafter.

In truth, the opportunity of acquiring knowledge, should never be neglected, nor permitted to pass by unimproved, since we have every reason to believe that it is a talent which God has given us for our happiness and his glory.

"Who is wise and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord."

Then let us not, by rejecting the precepts of this law, make our people justly obnoxious to the taunts and sarcasms of other states—nor let a county, nor even a district of this republic, from misconception, or the want of wisdom, reject the schools and the school money—and may it not be said of us, that we are an anomaly in the civilized world—that having sufficient light to manifest the inestimable value of the blessing, we are "fools," who "despise wisdom and instruction"—More anon. Your faithful servant,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Anne, July 1, 1826.

From the Baltimore Gazette July 21.

PROCESSION.

Soon after sun rise yesterday, the tolling of the bells of the city announced the commencement of those ceremonies, which a grateful people were about to offer as a testimony of their profound grief for the death of the illustrious Fathers of the Revolution ADAMS AND JEFFERSON. The flags of the shipping, and the public places—the closed doors of all the mercantile establishments,—the darkshrouding of the chaste and beatiful battle monument, from the beaks of whose eagles hung, in sweeping folds, large pieces of mourning drapery, conspired to raise the deepest emotions of sorrow for the afflictive national bereavement; and the subsequent solemn and impressive spectacle promoted those feelings of grief and respect which are the surest pledges of attachment offered by the living to the memory of the dead.

First in the procession came a troop of mounted cavalry, and immediately behind it followed the long line of carriages containing the clergy of the different denominations. Then, drawn by six noble black horses, with plumed heads, and housings of black cloth descending to their knees, and each led by a groom in deep mourning, came the funeral car. No plumes waved above, or around it; no fantastic figures or unappropriate drapery interfered with or lessened the solemity of the feeling which it was intended to excite. It was of an oblong shape, four or five feet wide, eight or nine long, and perhaps four feet high, inclining towards the top, covered with tightly drawn black cloth, supported upon low antique wheels, and bearing upon it two large flat coffins shrouded in black—upon the body of the car, in front, and behind, were the winged globes of the Egyptian Mausoleum—on the sides, separated by lachrymal urns, were escutcheons, containing the dates of the birth and death of ADAMS and JEFFERSON. This was the car; plain, simple and appropriate, it silenced the crowd as it rolled heavily by, and the eye, fascinated by a strange attraction, rested upon the two coffins until they were no longer to be seen in the dense mass of human beings that surrounded them.

After the car, as chief mourner, came CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON, accompanied by Col. HOWARD, and General SMITH; they were in a barouche drawn by four black horses, each led by a groom in mourning. Need we here express our feelings in words! Is it not sufficient to state the fact, to animate the immagination and the feelings of our readers.—CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of our Independence, chief mourner at the funeral obsequies of the author and supporter of that charter of Liberty, JEFFERSON and ADAMS. Who attended him? one who fought in its support at Cowpens, who shed his blood for it at Eutaw, who now under his own vine and fig tree, at his own hearth-stone, received the crowd of mourners, and joined them in their sorrow. Who else? He their contemporary, once the spectator of their glory now the eulogist of their virtues.

Who followed CARROLL of CARROLLTON in the procession? Four generations. Those who fought at Bunker Hill and York Town—those who fought at North Point and New Orleans—those now arrived at the prime of manhood—and those, who clinging to their parents, or collected under their instructors, urged the short rapid steps of infancy to keep pace with the proud ranks that marched along. Need we say more of Carroll of Carrollton's place in the procession, than to state these facts.

After the barouche came the state authorities—after them came old grey headed men, who could tell of '76 as of yesterday—then the officers of the different courts and the municipal authorities—then came society after society—then came long lines of youths and children—then came seamen with their flags enveloped in crape—then came the crowd of citizens of all ages and conditions, filling the street from side to side, children leading their parents, parents leading their children—then, closing the procession, on came the deep ranks of soldiers—on came a sea of plumes scarcely waving in the solemn march; but the banners which were wont to float so fairly were enveloped in mourning, and the eye looked in vain for the glitter of arms—rank after rank passed by, and still others filled their places, and when the head of the procession was concealed as it turned into Howard street, the last files were still nearly a mile in the distance.

At last the head of the column reached the Park, and turning into the Belvidere gate wound through the woods, until, after passing the crown of the hill, it descended into the natural amphitheatre below. In the centre of this, surrounded by twenty thousand people who looked down upon it, was the platform for the ceremonies; at the back of the platform, extended between the trees, was a drapery of black cloth, we should think almost seventy feet in length and fifteen in heighth, projecting from the middle of which, and supported by the bough of an oak hung the dark canopy, over the place intended for the orator—on either side of the drapery behind waved the United States flags. As the troops of horse began to descend into the amphitheatre the populace separated to the right and left, and in a short time the ranks of the procession formed a close body round the platform; a few mounted cavalry surrounded them, and upon these pressed the throng of the people—close by the orator of the day were seated CARROLL and HOWARD, and the other seats were filled with the Cincinnati, the soldiers of the Revolution, the State and municipal authorities, and the different staffs of the military.

We have seen many spectacles—but never one which made the impression which did this in Howard's Park—this crowd collected under the broad shadow of the oaks—all looking to one object, all listening to one theme—the Eulogy of Adams and Jefferson. At the sound of the trumpet the opening prayer was delivered by Bishop Soule—then followed the oration of Mr. Smith, and the ceremonies were concluded with a prayer by Mr. Duncan. The crowd lingered for a while around the spot, and still gazed anxiously at the solemn preparations—But the sun which had hitherto been completely obscured by clouds now broke forth in all its splendour and lighted up with almost magic brilliancy the deep green of the woods—Trumpet and bugle and drum, and word of command rung loudly on the ear—the procession was formed—thousands accompanied it—some few remained looking at the platform—these at last dispersed and the woods were left as vacant and as silent as ever.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

LATE FROM FRANCE.—The brig Danube, arrived at New-York on Thursday from Havre and brought files of Paris papers to the 7th June inclusive, which furnishes the following extracts:

The commercial cities of France have addressed memorials to the government upon the importance of negociating treaties with the South American States. A French frigate has arrived from Bahia with 5,000,000 francs, for the merchants of Bordeaux.

Letters from Trieste stated that a certain number of Austrian officers had obtained permission to enter the Brazilian service. They were to preserve their rank in the Austrian army, if after a certain number of years they should choose to return.

GREECE.—Dates from Patras are to May 15th. The army of Ibrahim containing 2909 Egpytians and 1200 Turks was still near that city, and so enfeebled by the siege of Missolonghi as to be unable to attempt any thing. The soldiers from Missolonghi were most affectionately received at Salona. They are called the "Sacred Battalion."

The *Journal des Debats* contains a letter from a Swiss, of the name of Mayer, written previous to his death with the defenders of Missolonghi, in which he alludes to their sworn resolution to defend every inch of ground with the "turban'd Turk." "We have reached" he says, "our last moment—History will do us justice, posterity will weep over our misfortunes I glow at the thought that the blood of a Swiss, of a child of William Tell, shall be mingled with that of the heroes of Greece."

SPAIN.—A band of about eighty men having committed deprodations near Ronda, Gen. Quoseda proclaimed a reward of $1000 for each head, and $3000 for each of the Commandants, the brothers Coronas. A later account says that the band have dispersed and sought refuge in Gibraltar.

A Madrid date of May 27th says, that a courier was pressing on from Lisbon to Vienna, to urge the immediate presence of Don Miguel, who, it was proposed, should embark at Leghorn in a Portuguese vessel. This is in consequence of news from Brazil, that Don Pedro would not go to Europe until he gets *possession* of La Plata, which was *given* him by his father!

The coronation of Nicholas has been postponed on account of the death of the Queen mother. The national assembly of Greece had met at Epidaurus, and Demetrius Ypsilanti was talked of for President.

In addition to the opinion expressed in the extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, which we published yesterday, we observe it stated in the Baltimore Patriot, that Commodore PORTER "had been appointed Commander in Chief of the Mexican Navy." We have now the best grounds for believing—having seen letters from the Commodore himself as late as the 21st of June—that this information is, to say the least *premature*.—The most splendid offers have been made to the Commodore, not only by the Mexican, but by the Colombian Government, which, if accepted, would give him a most elevated and important naval rank; but he had thus far given no decisive reply to repeated and urgent solicitations, and we think it not at all improbable that under all circumstances, the Commodore will return to his native country to spend his last days in a service to whose glory he has so richly contributed.—*Nat. Journal.*

Harbouring Apprentices.—At the June term of Baltimore City Court, came on the trial of William K. Mitchell for harbouring two apprentices of Hester Crockett from the 1st of May to the 30th June 1826, inclusive. He was found guilty, and the counsel for the prosecution contended that Mitchell be sentenced to pay $1,66 2-3 for every hour each apprentice was harboured, according to the act of 1748, which declares, that persons harbouring servants, shall pay one hundred pounds of tobacco, or $1,66 2-3, for every hour each servant is harboured, one half to the party grieved and the other to the State. The penalty incurred by Mitchell, according to this act amounts to *four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars*. The Court agreed with the prosecuting counsel, but delayed passing sentence in consequence of the suggestion that a compromise would take place. *Balt. Patriot.*

Remarkable.—Yesterday about two o'clock, between Burlington and Bristol, as the steam boat Philadelphia was passing across the Delaware a *Sturgeon*, five feet eight inches long, jumped into the forecastle, through the starboard bow window. The royal fish being caught was cooked according to the most approved receipt and eat.—*Demo Press.*

SILK WORMS—The public are under many obligations to those persons who have sedulously, and with much effect, directed their attention to the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, and the breeding of silk worms. There are now millions of them in this district. Elderly people and children attend to them, and a great quantity of silk is made. A much greater quantity, however would be made and a great increase made to the breeders of the silk worm, if some person would open a store, and undertake at a fair price, to purchase *all the silk* which the worms would produce. Will some of the gentlemen who have so praise worthily and patriotically attended to this subject, endeavour to establish *a store for the purchase of the silk*, in Philadelphia?—*ib.*

BALTIMORE, July 24.—A shocking attempt at murder was made yesterday afternoon, near Harris' Creek, on the person of a Mrs. Lewis, by her husband, residents of Fell's Point. It appears that Mr. L. had for some time past laboured under a strange delusion respecting the conduct of Mrs. L. whose fidelity he had suspicioned, and had, on several occasions, recently carried his threats so far that it was deemed necessary to call in the aid of the watch, &c. Yesterday afternoon, he requested her with apparent kindness to accompany him in a walk to the Creek, which she hesitated not to comply with. On arriving near the Creek they sat down together upon the ground, and he lay his head upon her lap, when, after a short conversation, he suddenly sprung upon his feet, and drawing forth from his pocket a knife, inflicted several severe stabs in her side, which in endeavouring to avert, her arm and hand were also severely cut. Her screams brought to her aid some persons not far distant, who arrived in time to prevent the inhuman husband from consummating on the spot his diabolical design, when he immediately let fall the unhallowed instrument, and without any hesitation yielded himself a willing prisoner. Medical aid was procured as soon as possible for the unfortunate woman, but the wounds, though not deep, being inflicted with an oyster knife, ground sharp at the point, are considered to be sufficiently dangerous as to leave but little hope of herrecovery. The wretched husband was subsequently committed to prison. *Gaz.*

Extract of a letter, dated

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) July 7.

A little after 12 o'clock Beauchamp was brought out in a blanket and placed in a covered Dearborn wagon to be taken to the place of execution. He was excessively emaciated from the effects of laudanum which he had taken a few days before, but which was emitted from the stomach and proved insufficient to take away life. His wife had taken the same quantity without effecting the object. On being laid in the wagon he indicated some perturbation of mind, and from the workings of his countenance he was evidently agitated within. He sent for Darby and told him that he acquitted him of the murder of Col. Sharp, but says he was wrong in that part of his testimony which stated that he had seen him (Beauchamp) at Duncan's well. He then took leave and the sheriff ordered the guards to move forward. On the way to the gallows he became composed and occasionally a smile lighted his countenance. He bowed to the people as he passed along the streets, and on passing some windows filled with ladies, sheding tears, his gestures were peculiarly affecting and manly. On arriving at the gallows he had a short conversation with those that were near him, and took leave of them all. He was then put into a cart in which was his coffin. At the gallows he asked for a drink of water, and ordered the music to play Buenoparte's retreat from Moscow—the rope being fixed, he said "drive off, I am ready to die." In less than 10 minutes he was launched into eternity! On swinging off he struggled considerably, but ceased in about 2 minutes; and in the space of ten minutes all appearances of life disappeared He hung on the gallows about half an hour. He met his fate with great fortitude and composure. I am informed that he never seemed entirely to despair of a pardon until the day before, when the Governor ordered out the uniform companies.

"The father of Beauchamp took both the bodies and started this evening to Bloomfield, in Nelson county, where they are to be interred by the side of some relatives. The deceased has written a narrative concerning the trully tragical affair, and left it with his father to be published. It is said to contain a true statement of all the material circumstances attending the murder and the causes that led to it."

The New-York American, of Thursday gives the following statement of the examinations of two females, deemed respectable, belonging to that city, on a charge of shop lifting.

"Two female swindlers were examined this morning, on charges of very extensive depredations on the property, of dealers in dry goods. They are married women, and sisters: their husbands, it appears, are respectable individuals, had no knowledge of these practices, and are involved in misery by the discovery. These women have been, it is said, for a long time in the habit of going into shops to price articles, and while the persons attending were answering their demands, purloining various goods of a light and costly description. A great number of band boxes and trunks were brought with them to the police office containing goods supposed to be the product of the innumerable larcenies.

JULY 20.—Three other females, the sisters of the above mentioned women, one of them only thirteen years of age were arrested this morning; and it is supposed there is still another concerned in these practices, who has not been taken. They have carried on the business of shop-lifting for upwards of a twelve month, and have been very successful.—They sold the articles pilfered in one quarter of the city, to persons living in others, generally taking part goods and part cash. The cause of the detection was a quarrel among themselves. They have carried on their trade chiefly in Canal-street, of late, where they have robbed a great number of retail dry good shops.

The oldest warrior in the world.—There is now living in Edgartown, Massachusettes, the oldest warrior perhaps now in the world, captain PETER PEASE. He was a cabin boy in the fleet which went with General Pepperell, at the taking of Cape Breton, in 1745. He has his reason, and is able to walk a mile without resting.

Among the signers of the declaration of Independence, was Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, who, afterwards fought in its defence; and when directed by Lafayette to point the guns of one of the batteries at York aimed them first against his own dwelling, which was the best in the place. It is said that his widow is now living in Virginia, blind, and very poor.

N. Y. Times.

CANAL.—Fifty thousand seven hundred and thirty four dollars were received for toll by the collector at Albany, from the 17th day of April (when the water was let into the injunction canal) till the seventeenth day of July. The number of boats that departed from Albany during that period, is three thousand and nineteen.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1826.

The Orphans' Court of Kent County, will meet in Chestertown on Tuesday next, the 1st of August.

Errata.—In the oration of A. Constable, we published in the Telegraph of the 21st ult.—in his notice of England instead of reading "a general paralyze pervades the whole empire"—it should have read "a general paralysis pervades the whole empire;" and in his notice of Greece for "empurple blood of Salamis"—it should have read "empurple flood of Salamis."

TO THE VOTERS
OF KENT COUNTY.

IN appearing before you, as a candidate for your suffrages, at the ensuing election, I am sensible that I have to encounter prejudices, which if correctly conceived, would militate strongly against my success. It happens that I have chosen as my path of life, that which is trodden by *Lawyers*. If report speaks truly, there subsists in our County a feeling hostile to our Profession, so far as its members are concerned in being elected to legislate for the common weal It is not my intention to protrude upon your notice any fancied merits or qualifications for the station I am now soliciting, let it be your province to decide upon them. Nor is it my object to state any peculiar, *popular* views of the best mode of Legislation, which may have flitted across my brain, or of which I may have formed any decided opinion, for on that score, your surest course would be, to "*Try me and prove me.*" My sole aim in thus throwing myself before you, is clearly and explicitly to avow my views and principles to be *such* as would lead me to support the farming and the mechanical interests of our Country;—the farming interest is *my chief* interest—and I do not hesitate to declare that *never* by my vote, or my instrumentality, should those interests be compromitted, even for the aggrandizement of *Lawyers*.

As I conceive that all *party feelings* will now be submerged in the one general determination to select those we deem best qualified to sit in our General Assembly, I shall forbear to speak of the influence of those feelings—Suffice it to say, should your votes on the 1st Monday of October next deem me worthy to represent Kent County, and call me to a seat in the Legislature of my native State, my chief solicitude will be to evince myself worthy your confidence, by being engaged in the promotion of no party or sectarian views—and should it be demanded of me, would pledge myself to be influenced by no desire to increase the emolument of our profession, in deterioration of the interests of the larger portion of the community.

Deeming it a duty to myself and to those friends whose wishes have had an influence in bringing my name before you, to make some statement of my views, in answer to the opinion or prejudice above alluded to, I have thus hastily addressed you, not in the language of pedantry, nor yet in the smooth strains of sycophancy, but in the plain unvarnished style of a fellow Citizen.

WM. H. BARROLL.

July, 26th 1826.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell.—In your paper of the 14th inst. is a communication signed "a friend to morality," vindicating the conduct of those who participated in some noval proceedings at the Court House, a short time previous, relative to the suppression of grog-drinking, elicited by a few remarks of mine, in opposition to the measure, which allows me the *estimable* privilege of considering the proceedings "farcical," if such a consideration would be a source of any pleasure—wonderful concession! amazing liberality! but if I should super-add the epithet *ludicrous*, it is hoped the gentleman will extend the same libernity of feeling that has heretofore characterized him; for his own reflection will satisfy him without the production of other testimony, that the *risible faculties* of a great proportion of the meeting were frequently not a little excited, and I shall not attempt to prove to the gentleman, that *all* those possessed either "sagacity" or "gravity," neither do I consider it important to my present purpose to convince him he is in the fauge, for to estimate him by his devotion to the cause he has espoused, and to his great prototype Mr. Paley, one might fairly suppose that he answered appropriately the description given in Hudibras, viz:

A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still.

Whether he is a practical or theoretical friend to morality he has not apprised us but if he will allow us to surmise, we should presume the latter, because a real practical moralist has no necessity for the directions of Mr. Paley in the discharge of his duty, it is only the *nominal* professor that feels the requisition of a *manuel*. But as the matter in controversy, the *lucus in quo*, is before the public, I shall freely express my opinion upon it, as all measures of a public character are always open to discussion.

The gentleman's first great effort seems to be put forth to eradicate the belief of the similitude between the "congressional caucus," and the "anti-treating association," by saying "they are widely different. The members of congress in that instance attempted to appoint the man, who should be elected by the people, here the people themselves undertake to say what shall be the principles, and what the conduct of those for whom they intend to vote." Now, "a friend to morality" has either a very bad, or a very accommodating memory, for if he will tax himself with the trouble of referring to the address of the caucus committee, to the citizens of the United States, he will discover his egregious error, he will there see in as intelligible characters as any passage in Mr. Paley's ethicks, that they disclaimed any intention of avering who *should* be the President, or of dictating to the people, but openly avowed the principle, that the people were at liberty to choose whoever they might think best qualified for the station; the question might then be asked, for what was the caucus held? the answer is, to prevent demagogues and factionists from being palmed upon the people by intrigue and corruption, to unite republicans in the support of a man of sterling worth and merit; the number and respectibility of the persons composing the caucus were considered strong arguments in giving it character and weight, not declaring categorically who "*should*" be the President, but only recommending an illustrious and genuine republican, as a person well adapted to fill the chair of State. Where then is the wide difference between the caucus at Washington and the caucus at the Court-House; the latter, says "a friend to morality" leaves it discretionary with every man to vote for whoever he may prefer, so did the former; the latter, says the same writer, "feels no disposition to coerce any one," neither did the former: the latter was made a public measure in order to give it weight and influence, so was the Washington caucus:—here the comparison ceases and I will refrain from exhibiting the disparity in favour of the former.

"A friend to morality" says, that my idea of liberty is very similar to the old Eastern notion of liberty of conscience, which consisted in being obliged to believe as the people were directed." Let us appropriate this definition to one, who in his own imagination thinks himself infallible, and see if it does not apply with as much impetus against the gentleman as myself. The object of the resolution against treating, is obviously to deter or prevent candidates, or other persons from indulging the people in a little *drink*, the grog is the lawful property of the owner, and it is also his legitimate right to use it as he pleases; now, the resolution is intended to restrain this thing, and compel the people, not by force and arms, as the lawyers call it *vi et armis*, but in a certain though indirect manne to desist from it, and to *think*, and do as those *respectable moralists;* the gentleman's doctrine is therefore well adapted to the casuistical opinions of the antique Orientals.

"A friend to morality" supposes, that because I wish to see treating discontinued, and yet refuse to unite with the *moralists* in endeavouring to render it extinct, that I am inconsistent and cannot reconcile the two propositions and seems to exult exceedingly, that he has caught me in such a dilemma. I confess that I have neither the "*sagacity*," or wisdom of the gentleman, but at the same time I am not convinced, that it requires any great exertion of either to break the web with which he thinks I am so securely bound. If he will concede the universal proposition, that to deprecate an evil, and yet refuse to enter into coercive measures to extinguish it, is inconsistent and irreconcilable, I think his *etat* would soon be a very lamentable one, he would have only one of two horns of a dilemma to hang upon, either acknowledge himself a tyrant, or involved in absurdity.—*Some* merchants have two prices for every seperate and distinct piece of merchandize in their possession; the one is a *little extravagant* the other *exorbitant*, and if they can delude you, or impose upon your credulity, you will be *mulcted* for the lar-

or price; this they call *sticking*, but it is an evil, a known and indisputable violation of the principles of morality; but will "a friend to morality" excommunicate the merchants, and hold no communion with them! Again profane swearing and gambling are evils which good men detest, but will "a friend to morality" refuse to hold converse with all persons who are guilty of these practices? Fighting is another breach of morality and good government, but will "a friend to morality" proscribe all who condescend to engage in such amusement? A hundred other instances could as easily be adduced, but let the above suffice for the present purpose.

He next quotes Mr. Paley's definition of civil liberty in the following words:—"Civil liberty is the not being restrained by any law, but what conduces in a greater degree to the public welfare;" and draws the conclusion, that any regulation which will operate in a greater degree to the public welfare than to the public injury, is not a violation of civil liberty, and embraces treating in the argument. Although Mr. Paley's treatise on morality is not very much admired by me, because he too strongly advocates the privilege of telling *white lies*, yet to please "a friend to morality,' I have no objection to resort to his favourite. If the definition of civil liberty given by Mr. Paley be correct, the suppression and prevention of gambling, and a train of other evils, would conduce more to the public welfare than to the public injury, therefore, any combination to repress these immoralities would not only be laudable, but desirable, and if, in the language of "a friend to morality," we can suppress the ill effects resulting from gambling &c. by electing those who are opposed to them, would it not conduce greatly to the public welfare! and would it not be effected by "means consistent with the rights of freemen!" and thus the reasoning may proceed *ad infinitum*.

"A friend to morality" thinks he has securely entrenched himself behind an insuperable fortress, in asserting that "the friends of the late meeting feel no desire to effect their object by any other means than by the free and unbiassed will of a majority of the people;" but to prove the fallacy and unsoundness of such reasoning, I will ask if Aaron Burr had any other object in view, than the subversion of the liberties of the people by intrigue and design? Had Julius Cæsar any other object in view, than to persuade the people that the government essentially required a king, and that his best wishes for their happiness, caused him to aspire to the throne? Or had the Hartford conventionists any other object in contemplation than the dissolution of the federal compact, by deluding and deceiving the people, endeavouring to convince them it was for their safety and welfare.

"A friend to morality" also says that I have used the terms, "liberty of the people" as meaning "that the people have the right to do as they please." If he will consult any Lexicographer of character and standing, I think he will find that *privilege* and *exemption* constitute a part of the definition of civil liberty; a privilege to do what the Constitution authorises, and an exemption from punishment, consequently censure, for such indulgence; then consult the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and he will easily ascertain that a man has a right to appropriate his property to any purpose his pleasure may dictate; whiskey therefore, being the lawful and bona fide property of the owner, he has a right to invite and solicit any and every one to partake of it, and if he do so, he is exempt from punishment by the laws of his country, any resolution therefore to censure or punish, however indirectly, persons of the above description, is repugnant to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and consequently ought to be discountenanced. The gentleman's 'sagacity' may have developed to his mind, the future destiny of his country men, if permitted to indulge in too frequent libations at the shrine of Bacchus, and may be, the genius of liberty, or the muses has sang to him,

"The age of virtuous politics is past,
And we are deep in that of cold pretence,
Patriots are grown too *shrewd* to be sincere,
And *we* too *wise* to trust them."

That treating is an evil, I have always admitted, and deprecate its effects as much as "a friend to morality" possibly can; but it is an evil as intimately connected with the liberties of the people, as cause is to effect; it is, in the language of the poet,

"A consequential ill—that freedom draws
A bad effect—but from a noble cause."

It has for some time been in a state of decadency; since the fall of 1821, there has been no cataclysurs of whiskey, (called by some catholicon for sorrow) and if gentlemen will not by inexpedient beseigurings of those who treat but inconsiderably, produce a state of calefaction and excitement on the subject, it will soon die a natural death and take its lasting exit. But let me ask "a friend to morality" why no moral evil, save that of *treating*, has not been an incentive to his action, some other evils are more prevalent and pernicious than that of treating, and call as loudly for redress, but man is a selfish being, and a little "*sagacity*" is sometimes sufficient to trace the origin and causes of human action—if treating, a less evil than many others, has peculiarly attracted the attention of particular persons as odious and detestable, there must be some cause, some latent spring for this extraordinary conduct. If personal ambition and aggrandizement are likely to be the objects of such persons, is it not a reasonable conclusion that the same causes actuated "a friend to morality" and others to oppose treating with such invidious hostility, and to engage with so much alacrity in the recent novel measures against it, and not that real and disinterested regard for the pure and unsophisticated principles of morality that ought to pervade the world. If such were the motives of the gentlemen, I can only say to them that the ascent to honourable fame and distinction is rugged and uneven, and can only be surmounted, *virtute et labore*. So much in reply to "a friend to morality;" I will now proceed to offer a few ideas to him and the public, which was omitted in my first essay, it not having been my intention to have entered into a formal and lengthy discussion of the measures of the *anti-treating compact*, being assured that the people of this county are too intelligent and possess too much inflexible patriotism and virtue to be seduced by treating, or debarred of their estimable rights by any combinations or conclaves of men.

CATO.

(Concluded in our next.)

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell—Upon a question so important as the School-Bill which at the October Election will be submitted to the decision of the people, it is necessary that correct information should be disseminated. "Hard times" has certainly overrated the expence which will be incurred, and as it must and will be proved to be extravagant, it will, it is feared, have the effect of injuring the cause which the writer has espoused. With your permission, "I will also shew mine opinion," and am willing that my calculation should undergo the severest scrutiny of the friends of the Bill. The landholders and taxpayers will then be able to say whether at this juncture they are able to pay the additional tax which the passage of this will produce. Kent-County is cut up on all sides except the east by creeks, which running deep into the county, produce long and peninsular necks. The topographical feature will make more schoolhouses necessary than would, under different circumstances, be required. Less that 10 houses for each district would not bring a School within a convenient distance to each inhabitant—then we have thirty School-houses for the county—These cannot be built and furnished according to the provisions of the Bill for less than $300 each—$9000 would then be added to the already burthensome taxes—and this too in one year—to be collected by a very summary process

How are the Teachers to be paid?—This, Mr. Editor, I consider as one of the most objectionable features of the Bill.—The history of our Colleges proves that Legislative promises to provide and appropriate a perpetual fund to maintain public schools, are not to be relied on.—A fund was in this way provided for the support of the University of Maryland—a fund too which was only the interest of a sum bequeathed by an Individual and afterwards used by the State—and yet this fund was arbitrarily withdrawn by legislative omnipotence, and Washington and St. John's Colleges laid in the dust directly in the face of pledged Legislative faith. That this act of power would not be repeated, we have no security.—Let the Utopian projector of the Bill revise it, provide a fund, vest it in Trustees, *empower them by an express act to sue the State in the event of a breach of the contract on their part*, and then we the people may consider whether we will incur the expence of building proper houses.

It may be considered as a correct principle in political economy that all Legislation is unwise which is not adapted to the circumstances of the governed. That a project which will at least double the taxes of the people, groaning already under heavy burdens, in times of universal and unexampled embarrassment, is impolitic, cannot be disputed. Provision is already made for the education of the children of the poor—a provision, it is believed, as ample, as *present* circumstances will justify. I am by no means an enemy to public Instruction, and perfectly willing as an individual to pay my quota of the taxes necessary to carry a *reasonable and practicable plan* into operation. This Bill I consider as oppressive in its tendency, unintelligible in its details, burdensome to the people and as bearing in its features a strong resemblance to the visionary schemer who is its reputed father.

VOX-POPULI.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

Mr. Editor—I am a plain farmer as you may easily see by my style, and sometimes amuse myself in reading your paper. I heartily wish the Greeks success in the cause of liberty, being myself an old man, who can never forget the great struggle in which we gained our independence.—But what interests me much in these hard times when we have not made half crops, is the low price of grain, which I have puzzled myself to raise by some means, so as to repay the farmer for his toils: I have at last thought of a plan, I think will suit, as I have talked it over with some of my neighbours, and they approve of it. Let the Eastern shore farmers call a meeting immediately, and enter into an agreement, to take no less than a certain price per bushel for our wheat and corn, and shew the merchants in Baltimore, that unless we get the worth of our labour, we will not sacrifice it to their opinions or interests.—Let us do without their groceries as we did during the war, and let our wives and daughters wear home manufactures to their credit, and the saving of our scanty purses. Let us shew them we can live upon a little, until we can get more. If we retrench our expenses it will help to pay our debts, if we owe any; (by the by, it is the only case I would except from the agreement, as men must pay their debts, let grain bring what it will,) but credetors should make a distinction between an honest man and a rogue, before they sell off their property for little or nothing. Let us spend as little as we can, and pay as we go, for "short accounts make long friends," as poor Richard says. If you think this advice is worth it, I would be glad you would print it for the consideration of my brother farmers. I get one of my children to write this off for me, my hand writing having been neglected when I was young.

TIMOTHY HOMESPUN.

Kent county, July 20, 1826.

Fellow Citizens of Kent Coonty,

I am a Candidate for the House of Delegates, of the General Assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing election in October, and if elected, pledge my best endeavours to promote the best interest of the people of this County, without reference to distinctions of Party.

PHILIP M. REED.

Near Chestertown, July, 28th 1826.

William Coburn, Esq. will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County by

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorised to say that *Wm. H. Barroll* Esq. is a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

James Hanson is a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

DAVID J. CAMPBELL, Esq. is a candidate to represent Kent County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Major *Richard Graves* will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County, at the next October Election, by

MANY VOTERS.

James Boon, Esq. will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County, by

MANY VOTERS.

Doctor James M. Anderson and William Welch Esquire, will be supported as electors of Senate, for Kent County, by

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to state that Dr. PEREGRINE WROTH will serve, if chosen, as an elector of the Senate for Kent County, and will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

☞We are authorised to state that General PHILIP REED, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

☞LEVIN GALE, Esq, is a candidate for the next Congress, to represent the district composed of Cecil, Kent and Harford counties.

DOCTOR WILLIAM C MILLER,

Is a candidate for Congress from the District, composed of Harford, Cecil and Kent counties, at present represented by Col. G. E. Mitchell, who is not a candidate.

DIED—In Baltimore, on Friday last, after a lingering illness, JAMES G. MCCLEAN, Esq. of this place.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Attachment, issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Ireland, Jr. against John R. Vansant, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 19th of August next at his dwelling house at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant in and to one negro man called SAMUEL, one negro man called BENJAMIN, three head of Horses, six head of Cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned Attachment, and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, July 28.

Job Printing

neatly executed at this office.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office

IN CHANCERY.

JULY TERM, 1826.

John T. Veasey
vs.
Wm. H. Crawford and
Catharine Ann his wife and others.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of a certain Andrew J. Peterson, deceased, to pay a debt due from the said deceased to the Complainant. The Bill states that the Complainant became a security for said Andrew J. Peterson for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars with interest; that suits were brought therefor against the said deceased and the complainant, and Judgments obtained and execution laid on the complainant's property, and that the complainant was compelled to pay at sundry times on account of said Judgments, the sum of four hundred and ninety seven dollars and fifty cents The Bill also states that the said Andrew J. Peterson, before his death, made and executed a Will whereby he devised his Real Estate in Maryland to Andrew P. Reading and Philip Reading, and left a considerable real and a small personal estate; that there is no administrator or executor of the said Andrew J. Peterson, and that Philip Reading is since dead intestate, leaving Catharine Ann Crawford, the wife of William H. Crawford and other defendents in this cause, his heirs at Law.

The bill also states that the said defendants William H. Crawford and Catharine Ann his wife reside out of the State of Maryland: It this thereupon, this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published once in each of three successive weeks in the Chestertown Telegraph, on or before the fifteenth day of August next give notice to the said absent defendants, William H. Crawford and Catharine Ann his wife, of the substance and object of the Bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the first day of December next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, *Reg. Cur. Can.*

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 14th August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Stanley, in Chestertown, that lot or parcel of land lying on the road from Belle Air to St. Paul's Church, and about one mile from the Church. This lot contains about

56 *ACRES*,

with a frame dwelling House thereon, now in the occupation of Mrs. Hannah H. Smith, widow of Simon Smith. The purchaser will be required to give Bond with satisfactory security for the payment of the purchase money with interest in twelve months from the day of Sale.

The creditors of Woolman G. Spencer, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against said deceased into the Chancery Office on or before the 14th day of February next.

E. F. CHAMBERS.

July 28.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Unit Corse, Esq. late of Kent County, deceased, and those persons indebted to the Subscriber as Administratrix on said deceased's Estate, are hereby requested to make payment on or before the 10th of August next ensuing—After the above date all reference must be made to Col. E. F. Chambers.

MARY P. CORSE, *Ad'mx.*

July 28.

Worthy of Attention.

EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c. &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

July 21. tf

BLACKSMITH SHOP

TO RENT.

And possession given immediately—The Smith shop at Turners Creek, a stone building with two fire places in an excellent situation for country work—with it, at the end of the year, may be had a comfortable dwelling house and garden.

M. TILGHMAN.

Turner's Creek, July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of James E. Barroll against William Pryor special bail of George C. Sanders, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 19th of August next at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Pryor in and to one negro girl called HARRIET; seized and taken as the property of the said William Pryor, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 28.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of John Ireland, against John R. Vansant, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday 19th of August next, at his dwelling house at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant in and to one negro man called JOHN, one negro woman called ANN, one brown mare, and ten head of horses; seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 28.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed at the suit of Christiana Walker against John Thomas, Q. N. will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of August next at the Market House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all right, title and interest of the said John Thomas in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land formerly owned by a certain Samuel Thomas of Kent county, deceased, being a farm upon which the said Samuel Thomas resided at the time of his decease, lying in Quaker Neck, and whereon the said John Thomas now resides; seized and taken as the property of the said John Thomas, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, July 28, 1826.

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, LEMON, BARLEY, HOREHOUND, CINNAMON, ROSE and PENNY DICE *Candies.*	25 cents per lb.
MINT DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, SUGAR PLUMBS and KISSES,	28 cents per lb.
SUGAR RADISHES,	31 1-4 *cts. per lb.*

No. 130 Market St. Baltimore.

July, 28. 6w.

The new and very superior Schr. Thomas Jefferson.



CAPTAIN H. MEEKS will be in complete order in eight days from this date, and is intended to take grain from Mr. Travilla's landing, from my granary at Chestertown, and from Mr. William Primrose's, opposite the wharf.

Mr. Primrose will receive grain at his granary, and haul it down to his wharf, clear of any trouble or expense to the owner; and on the return of the vessel, the money from the sale of it will be deposited with him, or with Mr. John Kennard, as may be ordered. Goods will also be delivered at Mr. Primrose's.

My friends in the upper part of the county are respectfully informed, that I have rented the granary at Turner's Creek, and that the schr. *Independence*, will be ready in two weeks at the furthest to commence her regular trips from that place. A knowledge of the Baltimore market for several years, added to considerable experience within the last year, enables the subscriber to say confidently to the public, that no person can apply their money to more advantage than himself, or will be more careful in executing all orders with which he may be favoured.

M. TILGHMAN.

Chestertown, July 7. 3t

Dr. James Heigle,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character, and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf



POETICAL

The following beautiful effusion, it is almost needless to add, is from the splendid pen of *Mrs. Hemans*:—

"It is but pride wherewith
To his fair son the father's eye doth turn,
Watching his growth: aye, on the boy he looks,
The bright, glad creature springing in his path
But as the heir of his great name—the young
And stately tree, whose rising strength ere long
Shall bear his trophies well. And this is love!
This is man's love!—What marvel! You ne'er made
Your breast the pillow of his infancy,
While to the fulness of your heart's glad heavings,
His fair cheek rose and fell: and his bright hair
Wav'd softly to your breath! You ne'er keep watch
Beside him, till the last pale star had set,
And morn, all dazzling, as in triumph broke
On your dim, weary eye! Not your's the face,
Which early faded, through fond care for him;
Hung o'er his sleep, and duly as Heaven's light,
Was there to greet his wakening! You ne'er smooth'd
His couch—ne'er sung him to his rosy rest;
Caught his last whisper, when his voice from your's
Had learned soft utterance—pressed your lips to his
When fever parch'd it—hushed his wayward cries
With patient, vigilent, never wearied love!
No! these are Woman's tasks—in these her youth,
And bloom of cheek, and buoyancy of heart,
Steal from her all unmarked!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oh! that my friend would take a Newspaper.

A GOOD THING.—The following excellent executed portrait of "neighbour Eagernoos," is most respectfully dedicated to all *borrower's* of newspapers: by the disobliged editors and their patient and enduring subscribers, who have continued with all long sufferings, to loan the paper to their mean spirited neighbours, frequently before, and if not, always after they have read it themselves.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

"John! Oh, John!—do you hear? Run to neighbour Liberal's and ask him if he will oblige me by the loan of this morning's paper a few moments, just to look at the ship news and the advertisements."

"That's just what I said yesterday morning, daddy, when I went to borrow the paper, and you know you kept it two hours and he was obliged to send for it."

"Well; then say something else to him, John, do you hear, John? and give my compliments John do you hear?

"Yes, daddy." (*exit and return.*)

"Well, John, have you got the paper!"

"No daddy, neighbour Liberal is walking about the room waiting for Mr. Newsmonger to finish reading the Louisiana Advertiser, or Mr. Longwind to drop the Gazette; which he has got almost asleep over."

"But is not the Argus and Mercantile Advertiser come?"

"Yes, daddy, but Mr Neitherside is reading one, and Mr. Scriblerius is laughing over that funny piece he told you he was going to have published in the "Mirror," and I believe he has read it twenty times over."

"This is provoking; I wonder why they don't take the papers themselves; and not be troubling their neighbors."

"Why don't you take a paper daddy?"

"Why—why—If I did I never could get a chance to see it. An impertinent set of spongers—go again, John. There must be one out of four liberated, and I know it will give neighbour Liberal pleasure, to gratify me only for a momet."

"Well, John, what success?"

"Can't get a paper, daddy. Mr. Liberal has got the Mercantile Advertiser away from Mr. Scriblerius, and Mr. Doolittle is looking over his shoulders while he reads it, and he'll want it next"

"This is beyond all bearing; it is now seven o'clock, and I suppose I must wait 'till after breakfast before I can get the news, and who the d——l (*in a violent passion*) would give a sumarkee to read a newspaper after breakfast. Do you hear John, go again John, and wait 'till one of the other of the papers is out of the hands of these infernal gormandizing monpolizers, and be sure to catch it, John, and then tell Mr. Liberal that I will return it instantly—do you hear John?"

"Yes, daddy." *Exit enter Swallow.*

"Good morning neighbour Eagernoos—any thing noo?"

"New! fire and faggots, I have sent a dozen times to Liberal there, to request the loan of his paper, only for a moment, and he has the impertinence to refuse me." "Refuse you?"

"Not exactly refuse me, but he permits such fellows as Longwind, Neitherside, Scriblerius, and Newsmonger to pore over them for hours, not only (through a mistaken courtesy) depriving himself, but his neighbours from getting early intelligence of what is passing in the world."

'My goodness! be they reading 'em now?"

Yes, (*sighing*)

'Well, that's abominable! Why don't you take one? you are always enquiring after Noos, as you call it.'

'Why I did take one, but the printer don't leave it at my house any more because I hackelled about the price, and would'nt pay him.'

'That's a good reason for the printer, if it is none for you. Well John did you get the paper?'

'No daddy, just as that Mr. Neitherside was done, in came Mr. Hookit and Mister Nabit, and I came back.'

'Confound my ill luck!—go back, do you hear? and ask Mr. Liberal if he will be kind enough to lend me any northern paper he may have, or if he has not one ask him to lend me yesterday's paper again, or the day before, or the day before that, or last Saturday's, or, do you hear? any of the last week's paper, do you hear?'

'Yes, daddy."

'I am determined on going right away to subscribe for a noospaper; I will not be so pestered with the trouble of borrowing from unaccommodating neighbours.'

You are right Mr. Eagernoos, the printers only ax five dollars right down, and then you have the whole year to pay t'other five dollars in, and then you can dispute the bill: and they will send the noos paper three months after that afore it is settled—them folks what brings the paper always throws it where it was taken, never thinking that the subscriber is done over.'

Here comes John—well John, have you got the paper! 'No daddy, the neighbours borrowed all the old papers, and Mrs. Parrot sent to get the morning papers as soon as they were done with.'

"The devil she did—then I may hang up my fiddle 'till sundown, for when she begins to read 'tis from Alpha to Omega. Give me my hat John. Never mind breakfast: Mr. Swallow will you accompany me to the printing office? I will subscribe immediately; five dollars did you say? I will give twenty-five before I would suffer such impertinence. If I lend *my paper* I wish I may be d——"

OWHYHEE—BLONDE.

The public is already aware that the Blonde frigate, Captain Lord Byron has returned from the voyage to the Sandwich Islands, having there safely deposited the remains of the late king and his consort. This was not, however, the only service performed by Lord Byron, for we learn, with much pleasure, that his Lordship in the course of his voyage, has discovered (explored rather) two islands not previously visited, the details of which, together with maps, charts, &c., and the particulars of enterprizing discoveries in Natural History, will be published forthwith.

On the arrival of the Blonde at the place of destination, Lord Byron landed and attended by his first lieutenant, (the Honourable William Keith,) and others of his officers, proceeded to the palace of the young king (Kaukiauli) whom he found enjoying the royal sport of *rolling in a tar-barrel!* His Majesty received the party with great kindness and immediately put on (smeared as he was) a suit of the *Windsor uniform*, presented to him in the name of our sovereign by Lord Byron. Thus habited, he strutted about with the most provoking gravity.—Similar clothing was presented to all the great officers of the state and household, which by the king's command, those dignitaries assumed *toute de-suite*. A banquet was now announced, to which Lord Byron and his officers were invited, and the invitation having been accepted, all sat down to the entertainment. A short time had however elapsed, when his Majesty, and the great functionaries, by whom he was surrounded, began to exhibit signs of uneasiness; the temperature of the Royal apartment was high: the Windsor uniform was unbuttoned, but it afforded no relief. His Majesty, in consequence threw off the coat, and was imitated by his courtiers, the rest followed, the remaining garments were similarly abandoned, and at length, relieved from the encumbrance of clothing, the king and his court proceeded to discuss with their usual *gout* the numerous dishes placed upon the board in succession, each man helping himself with his fingers, direct from the dish. It is only fair to add, however, that every person at table had been furnished with a basin of water at the beginning of the feast, in which they washed their hands between each remove.

The cunning of the natives of the Sandwich Islands is almost proverbial.—That they are not devoid of humour, the following fact proves: An individual, who accompanied Lord Byron, displayed the utmost anxiety to procure curiosities, and repeatedly remonstrated with some of the officers of the court, upon the neglect of his reiterated requests. "Wait a day or two," said the Functionary, and "you shall have some, we are getting them *made* for you."

Hospitality of Monasteries.—Perhaps that feature of monarchism which most insured the favour of the people, was the constant hospitality maintained at these monasteries, and which extended its invitations to every class of society, from the nobleman to the beggar. In every monastery of importance, a large room or guest hall, surrounded with sleeping apartments, was appropriated for the reception of travellers, who were allowed to remain two days and two nights as visitors, but were expected if they continued after that time, and were in health, to conform to the rule of the house. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, inns were not frequent and where they did exist, they presented a scene of dirt and wretchedness which was scarcely tolerable even in those days of comparative indifference to cleanliness. Erasmus who had a national susceptibility on this point, has spoken very forcibly on the miseries of an English inn at that period. It was therefore a most acceptible source to travellers of all ranks, to enter within the secure and commodious precincts of a monastery, where they were sure of good fare and a comfortable lodging. Even the nobility, when on their journeys, usually dined at one religious house and supped at another.

[*Memoirs of the Court of Henry VIII.*

The following whimsical circumstance and peculiar coincidence, it is said, actually took place some time since: A boat ascending the Ohio river was hailed by another boat, when the following conversation ensued:—'What boat is that?' 'The Cherrystone.' 'Whence came you?'—'From Redstone.' 'Where are you bound to?' 'Limestone.' 'Who is your Captain?' 'Thomas Stone.' 'What are you loaded with?' 'Millstones, and grindstones.' 'You are a *hard* set to be sure; take care you don't go to the bottom—Farewell.' The above reminds us of another, and, perhaps, more original joke, of which we supply a second edition: Two ships meeting in the Baltic the following dialogue ensued: 'What Ship is that?'—'The Dam.' Whence came you?' 'From Amsterdam.' Where are you bound to?' 'To Rotterdam.' 'What is your Captain's name?' 'Potsdam.' 'What is your cargo?' 'Damsons and Damask.' 'How goes it with you?' 'In the last gale much damage.' What news?' 'The dams of Holland overflowed.' 'You are,' concluded the interrogating tar, 'd——d set, so d——n your eyes, sheer off!'

From the Saratoga Sentinel.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

On this day the remaining soldiers of the revolution, should be freed from the perplexities and ills of adversity. The resources of the nation are abundant; and though the debt due to these veterans can never be paid; yet their declining days may be sweetened with the reflection, that their services are remembered by a grateful posterity. Many are receiving their yearly pensions; but many from misfortune, are unable to furnish the necessary proof, required by law, to entitle them to a participation in these benefits. In our own vicinity alone, we have many cases of peculiar hardship.—Among the number, may be noticed one of a character calculated to awaken the most lively sensibilities. A venerable champion of freedom has often told us the story, while his cheeks were moistened with the tears that flowed from a recollection of his troubles. He had volunteered in the early part of the revolution, as captain of a company raised by his own exertions. His courage was undoubted, and on his services the most flattering encomiums were bestowed. He left the service with honour to himself and satisfaction to his compatriots. The close of the war found him in comfortable, though moderate circumstances, enjoying the sweets of domestic life, with a partner and four children. But his happiness was soon destroyed. His dwelling took fire—himself and wife narrowly escaped—but his four children were consumed in the devouring element! His discharge and other revolutionary papers, and his all were destroyed. He has since experienced a series of misfortunes—has been unable, from a loss of papers, to make the necessary proof to entitle him to a pension—and is still impoverished, with no offspring in his declining years, and with no prospect of better days, on earth. His case as well as that of many other soldiers demands the notice of government. The advanced period in life to which most of them have arrived, renders it necessary that something should be speedily done, if done at all for their relief. We trust, therefore, that a general expression of sentiment, favourable to this object, will be made throughout the country this day, and that another session of congress will not pass by, without provision of the most adequate nature being made for the remnant of those unfortunate veterans, who are still deprived of the bounties of the Government.

INSTINCT OF PLANTS.

Dr. Hancock says, that if a vessel of water is placed within six inches of a growing cucumber, that, in 24 hours time the cucumber will alter the direction of its branches, and not stop till it comes into contact with the water. That if a pole is placed at a considerable distance from an unsupported vine, the branches of which are proceeding in a contrary direction from that towards the pole, the vine will, in a short time, alter its course, and not stop till it clings round the pole. But the same vine will carefully avoid attaching itself to low vegetables, nearer to it, as the cabbage.—*Lon. Pa.*

KIDNAPPING.

A small schooner, the Sukey, of Vienna, but called by various names by those on board, and commanded by John W. Wotson, anchored in our harbor on Monday night last, from Baltimore, having on board two negro women and a child the names of the women are Lydia Potts and Ann Robertson, the one about 23 the other 28 year's old, the child's age is perhaps 3 years. These negroes having been offered for sale by the captain and a man named Elijah Moore, who came in the vessel, information was lodged with one of our magistrates, and a warrant was immediately issued to bring the parties before him. The order was promptly executed by that active officer, Mr. Cherry, and after examination Capt. Watson, Elijah Moore and a man named Isaac Dickerson, together with the negroes, were committed for further trial.—The result of the investigation seems to be that whilst the shr. was lying at Baltimore, Moore enticed Lydia Potts and Ann Robertson on board under pretence of wishing to engage their services.—When the vessel got under way, they were with the child kept closely confined below, and threatened with violence if they attempted to come on deck. In this situation they were brought to this place and offered for sale, when information was lodged against Moore and Watson, as above stated. Since writing the foregoing, we are informed that Moore has acknowledged that he took the negroes on board at Baltimore, he had stated that they belonged to his father. He says his residence is in Somerset County, Md. He is a short thick set man, about 30 years old, and sometimes calls himself Massey.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a pluries vendi. exps. directed to me, from Kent county court against Thomas Gale, at the suit of Valentine Warum executor of William Warum, will be exposed to sale on Saturday the 19th August next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. at the tavern of Capt. Charles Stanley, in Chestertown, 6 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 15 head of sheep, one boy Levi, one boy Charles and one boy Peryr, levied on, seized and taken, as the property of the said Thomas Gale, and will be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE, late Sheriff.
July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vendi. exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Hudson, at the suit of John Ashley and Richard Frisby for the use of his trustees, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 12th of August next, at the market house in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning all the right, title and interest of the said Hudson, in and to all that part of a tract of land, called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson herein named, also all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Perigrine Cooper and Perigrine Cooper Jr. to the said John Hudson, containing sixteen and a half acres more or less, and also all that part of a tract or parcel of land, which was conveyed by James Welch to the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date on or about the 7th April, 1817, seized and taken as the property of the said Hudson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs of vendi. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of vendi. exponas, issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Crew at the suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith and Jacob Sommers, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 12th of August next, at the residence of the said John Crew, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Crew in and to one negro man called BEN, one negro called RACHEL, one negro man called JIM, one negro woman called JINNY, one yoke of oxen and cart, two head of horses, two head of cattle and one gun, seized and taken as the property of the said John Crew, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, July 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two negro Girls for a term of years, one about ten years old the other about eight

JOHN TURNER.
Still Pond, July 21.

TAXES AND FEES.

THE accounts for taxes and fees, for the year 1826, are now ready, and all those who are indebted to the office are requsted to call and settle their accounts as soon as they can. My Deputies having bonded to collect the money due early in the season, all those concerned will do well to make arrangements for settlement immediately, as the law will certainly be enforced unless payment be made in time. The indulgences for the last year, have brought me into serious difficulties.

M. BROWNE, *Shff. & Collector*
July 21.

PROPOSALS,

By WAY & GIDEON, of Washington City,
For publishing by subscription,
Dr. BRYAN'S ADDRESS FOR

THE BOSTON BARD,

And The Triumph of Truth, a poem, by the same Author,

TERMS.

The volume will consist of about 70 octavo pages, printed in handsome style on paper of an excellent quality, and will be hot-pressed, and neatly bound in boards. Price fifty cents.

The proceeds of the work, after defraying the cost of publication, will be transferred to the Boston Bard.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers will please return them to D. Bryan, P. M. Alexandria D. C. to whom, also, persons at a distance wishing to subscribe will please communicate their names.

☞ *Subscriptions to the above Work received at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.*

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm called Hill-Top at present occupied by Mr Sarah B. Blake; together with the farm eight head of cattle and five sheep will be let. To a good and careful tenant, a lease of two years will be given.

This farm is situated in Worton hundred, and within a mile and a half of navigable water. The situation is one of the healthiest in the county, and the buildings extremely comfortable; the farm is under excellent fencing, and at present under good tillage. It may be considered one of the most desirable situations in Kent county. For terms apply to Washington college, or

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.
July 7. 4t.

TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it, milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, E. S. of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.
June 9. tf

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chestertown, Md. on the 1st day of July, 1826.

Joseph Browne 3d,	Benjamin Merritt,
Eli Blades,	Drake Mills,
J. Browne,	James Melton,
Miss Mary Baker,	Miss Elizabeth Nicholson,
Thomas Cuff,	Miss Sarah Evelina
James Cann,	Patrick,
Samuel A. Chew,	Benjamin Parrott,
Alexander Coaden,	Benjamin Pender,
Daniel Dukes,	John Page,
Thomas Emeck,	Benedict Pennington
Marian Frisby, (of colour)	Thomas Pippin,
Col. Samt. Griffith 2,	Henry Philips,
John Griffith	Mrs. Phebe W. Rasin
Miss Eliza. Griffith,	John Reed,
Robert S. Gamble 3,	Mrs. Elizabeth Sadler,
Hanson Graham,	Darius Smith,
John Glenn,	Josiah Sutton,
Miss Augusta Grant,	Nicholas Sluby,
Rev. George D. Handy,	Mrs. M. Tilghman,
Mr. Inglish,	Zachariah Thomas,
Mrs. R. Kingsmore,	son,
James C. Lassell,	Bonajah Thompson
Samuel Merritt,	John Wright.
Rev. Jacob Moore,	Mrs. Sarah M. Turner,

JOSEPH REDUE, *P. M.*

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase Twenty-five likely young negroes, for which he will give the highest prices in CASH. Persons disposed to sell will find it to their interest to call on the Subscriber at his residence in Chestertown, where he may be found at all times.

STEPHEN DENNING
July 14

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1826. NO. 41.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify thh editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

IN CHANCERY.

JULY TERM, 1826.

John T. Veasey
vs.
Wm. H. Crawford and
Catharine Ann his wife and others.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of a certain Andrew J. Peterson, deceased to pay a debt due from the said deceased to the Complainant. The Bill states that the Complainant became a security for said Andrew J. Peterson for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars with interest; that suits were brought therefor against the said deceased and the complainant, and Judgments obtained and execution laid on the complainant's property, and that the complainant was compelled to pay at sundry times on account of said Judgments, the sum of four hundred and ninety seven dollars and fifty cents. The Bill also states that the said Andrew J. Peterson, before his death, made and executed a Will whereby he devised his Real Estate in Maryland to Andrew P. Reading and Philip Reading, and left a considerable real and a small personal estate; that there is no administrator or executor of the said Andrew J. Peterson, and that Philip Reading is since dead intestate, leaving Catharine Ann Crawford, the wife of William H. Crawford and other defendents in this cause, his heirs at Law.

The bill also states that the said defendants William H. Crawford and Catharine Ann his wife reside out of the State of Maryland: It this thereupon, this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published once in each of three successive weeks in the Chestertown Telegraph, on or before the fifteenth day of August next give notice to the said absent defendants, William H. Crawford and Catharine Ann his wife, of the substance and object of the Bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the first day of December next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, *Reg. Cur. Can.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Attachment, issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Ireland, Jr. against John R. Vansant, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 19th of August next at his dwelling house at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant in and to one negro man called SAMUEL, one negro man called BENJAMIN, three head of Horses, six head of Cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned Attachment, and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, July 28.

BLACKSMITH SHOP
TO RENT,

And possession given immediately—The Smith shop at Turners Creek, a stone building with two fire places in an excellent situation for country work—with it, at the end of the year, may be had a comfortable dwelling house and garden.

M. TILGHMAN.
Turner's Creek, July 21.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

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SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 14th August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Stanley, in Chestertown, that lot or parcel of land lying on the road from Belle Air to St. Paul's Church, and about one mile from the Church. This lot contains about

56 *ACRES,*

with a frame dwelling House thereon, now in the occupation of Mrs. Hannah H. Smith, widow of Simon Smith. The purchaser will be required to give Bond with satisfactory security for the payment of the purchase money with interest in twelve months from the day of Sale.

The creditors of Woolman G. Spencer, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against said deceased into the Chancery Office on or before the 14th day of February next.

E. F. CHAMBERS.

July 28.

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following

MINT, LEMON, BARLEY, HOREHOUND, CINNAMON, ROSE and PENNY DICE *Candies.*	25 cents per lb.
MINT DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, SUGAR PLUMBS and KISSES,	28 cents per lb.
SUGAR RADISHES,	31 1-4 *cts. per lb.*

No. 130 Market St. Baltimore.
July. 28. 6w.

Worthy of Attention.
EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c. &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

J[illegible]. tf

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character, and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf

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STEPHEN DENNING.

July 14.

Job Printing

neatly executed at this office.



AGRICULTURAL.

(*From the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York.*)

ON THE ADVANTAGE OF FALLOW CROPS OVER SUMMER FALLOWS.

BY JAMES SPENNY OF MONROL.

To Jesse Buel, Esq.

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FROM THE ARCHIPELAGO.

We are indebted to Captain Dominick, of the brig Seaman, from Samos, for the following information:—

The Seaman, while lying in the harbor of Vathy, (Island of Samos,) was attacked on the morning of the first of May by two piratical launches, armed with 30 men each. Intelligence of their intentions was received the evening previous, and being prepared with a few small arms and having two 12 pounders, loaded with grape, we beat them off without sustaining any injury to ourselves. These launches belonged to two Greek armed schooners, which the crews had ran away with from Hydra, carrying eight guns each. They had being lying in a cove about two miles distant for a week previous, waiting for the Seaman to complete her loading, which was finished the day before the attack, when their avowed intention was to cut her out of the harbor. Simultaneous with the attack the schr. got under way and stood acros the harbor, expecting the launches to bring the brig out. Hearing the firing and boats repulsed, they took them in, and went to sea; they, however, returned next day to their anchorage, and with them a small Ionian brig which they plundered in the harbor—(this vessel had been robbed the day before by a cruizer in the gulf of Solonica.) Little doubting they would make a second attempt, we made application to the government of the town for 20 armed men to defend the brig, but not one could be obtained. The captains of those two vessels fearlessly walked about the town during the next day, and when questioned on the subject, said they had no control over their crews, made very light of the matter, and acknowledged but two wounded.

It is suspected that the Governor of Samos has an understanding with these ruffians, as not the least attempt was made to punish the outrage. Although committed within 300 yards of their buildings. From this most unpleasant situation we were very opportunely relieved by the arrival of the U. S. ship of war Erie, the commander of which, however, did not think proper to detain them as pirates. They immediately left the harbor. It was currently reported and creditted that all the Greek fleet had left Missolonghi and Hydra and commenced plundering, their Admiral Miaulis having left them.

The day previous to leaving Milo, the French armed schooner Amaranthi came in, which had beaten off from her convoy one of the said fleet, mounting 20 guns who had attempted to board one of the vessels under her protection. The commander of the Dauphmoise, at Milo, informed us that the French admiral on the station had made a requisition of 20 sail of light armed vessels to scour the Archipelago of every thing that wore a Greek flag. The Austrian Admiral had likewise requested of his government half that number for the like purpose. This was in consequence of a number of captures made by the Greeks of their vessels. In the early part of April two armed Greek vessels were captured by the Austrians and carried into Smyrna.

Intelligence via Hydra and Syra had reached Samos and Milo of the storming and massacre of Missolonghi, the number of slain is variously stated to be from 18 to 22 thousand, (the latter includes the whole population,) men, women, and children, indiscriminately, numbers of the two last were consumed alive in their burning houses. The accounts agree in stating that only about 290 of the warriors escaped out of those that attempted to cut their way through a body of 7,000 Turks, upwards of 3,000 of whom it is said fell in the conflict. There were no doubts with the Samiotes and Mileotes of the correctness of their information, and that Missolonghi had fallen. The Turkish fleet was visible from the peak town of Milo passing Macronissa on the morning of the 8th May, returning to the Dardanelles most probably to refit.

The populous Island of Syra is said to

AUGUST

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1826. NO. 41.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify thh editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

IN CHANCERY.

JULY TERM, 1826.

John T. Veasey
vs.
Wm. H. Crawford and
Catharine Ann his wife and others.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of a certain Andrew J. Peterson, deceased, to pay a debt due from the said deceased to the Complainant. The Bill states that the Complainant became a security for said Andrew J. Peterson for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars with interest; that suits were brought therefor against the said deceased and the complainant, and Judgments obtained and execution laid on the complainant's property, and that the complainant was compelled to pay at sundry times on account of said Judgments, the sum of four hundred and ninety seven dollars and fifty cents. The Bill also states that the said Andrew J. Peterson, before his death, made and executed a Will whereby he devised his Real Estate in Maryland to Andrew P. Reading and Philip Reading, and left a considerable real and a small personal estate; that there is no administrator or executor of the said Andrew J. Peterson, and that Philip Reading is since dead intestate, leaving Catharine Ann Crawford, the wife of William H. Crawford and other defendents in this cause, his heirs at Law.

The bill also states that the said defendants William H. Crawford and Catharine Ann his wife reside out of the State of Maryland: It this thereupon, this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published once in each of three successive weeks in the Chestertown Telegraph, on or before the fifteenth day of August next give notice to the said absent defendants, William H. Crawford and Catharine Ann his wife, of the substance and object of the Bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the first day of December next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, *Reg. Cur. Can.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Attachment, issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Ireland, Jr. against John R. Vansant, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 19th of August next at his dwelling house at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant in and to one negro man called SAMUEL, one negro man called BENJAMIN, three head of Horses, six head of Cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned Attachment, and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, July 28.

BLACKSMITH SHOP
TO RENT,

And possession given immediately—The Smith shop at Turners Creek, a stone building with two fire places in an excellent situation for country work—with it, at the end of the year, may be had a comfortable dwelling house and garden.

M. TILGHMAN.
Turner's Creek, July 21.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

PROPOSALS,

By WAY & GIDEON, of Washington City
For publishing by subscription,
Dr. BRYAN'S ADDRESS FOR

THE BOSTON BARD,

And The Triumph of Truth, a poem, by the same Author,

TERMS.

The volume will consist of about 70 octavo pages, printed in handsome style, on paper of an excellent quality, and will be hot-pressed, and neatly bound in boards. Price fifty cents.

The proceeds of the work, after defraying the cost of publication, will be transferred to the Boston Bard.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers, will please return them to D. Bryan, P. M. Alexandria D. C. to whom, also, persons at a distance wishing to subscribe, will please communicate their names.

☞ *Subscriptions to the above Work received at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph, and at the Post Office.*

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 14th August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Stanley, in Chestertown, that lot or parcel of land lying on the road from Belle Air to St. Paul's Church, and about one mile from the Church. This lot contains about

56 *ACRES,*

with a frame dwelling House thereon, now in the occupation of Mrs. Hannah H. Smith, widow of Simon Smith. The purchaser will be required to give Bond with satisfactory security for the payment of the purchase money with interest in twelve months from the day of Sale.

The creditors of Woolman G. Spencer, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against said deceased into the Chancery Office on or before the 14th day of February next.

E. F. CHAMBERS.
July 28.

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, LEMON, BARLEY, HOREHOUND, CINNAMON, ROSE and PENNY DICE *Candies.*	25 cents per lb.
MINT DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, SUGAR PLUMBS and KISSES,	28 cents per lb.
SUGAR RADISHES,	31 1-2 *cts. per lb.*

No. 130 Market St. Baltimore.
July, 28. 6w.

Worthy of Attention.
EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c. &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

J[illegible]. tf

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character, and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9. tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase Twenty-five likely young negroes, for which he will give the highest prices in CASH. Persons disposed to sell will find it to their interest to call on the Subscriber at his residence in Chestertown, where he may be found at all times.

STEPHEN DENNING.
July 14.

Job Printing

neatly executed at this office.



AGRICULTURAL.

(*From the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York.*)

ON THE ADVANTAGE OF FALLOW CROPS OVER SUMMER FALLOWS.

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The Seaman, while lying in the harbor of Vathy, (Island of Samos,) was attacked on the morning of the first of May by two piratical launches, armed with 30 men each. Intelligence of their intentions was received the evening previous, and being prepared with a few small arms and having two 12 pounders, loaded with grape, we beat them off without sustaining any injury to ourselves. These launches belonged to two Greek armed schooners, which the crews had ran away with from Hydra, carrying eight guns each. They had being lying in a cove about two miles distant for a week previous, waiting for the Seaman to complete her loading, which was finished the day before the attack, when their avowed intention was to cut her out of the harbor. Simultaneous with the attack the schr. got under way and stood acros the harbor, expecting the launches to bring the brig out. Hearing the firing and boats repulsed, they took them in, and went to sea; they, however, returned next day to their anchorage, and with them a small Ionian brig which they plundered in the harbor—(this vessel had been robbed the day before by a cruizer in the gulf of Solonica.) Little doubting they would make a second attempt, we made application to the government of the town for 20 armed men to defend the brig, but not one could be obtained. The captains of those two vessels fearlessly walked about the town during the next day, and when questioned on the subject, said they had no control over their crews, made very light of the matter, and acknowledged but two wounded.

It is suspected that the Governor of Samos has an understanding with these ruffians, as not the least attempt was made to punish the outrage. Although committed within 300 yards of their buildings. From this most unpleasant situation we were very opportunely relieved by the arrival of the U. S. ship of war Erie, the commander of which, however, did not think proper to detain them as pirates. They immediately left the harbor. It was currently reported and creditted that all the Greek fleet had left Missolonghi and Hydra and commenced plundering, their Admiral Miaulis having left them.

The day previous to leaving Milo, the French armed schooner Amaranthi came in, which had beaten off from her convoy one of the said fleet, mounting 20 guns who had attempted to board one of the vessels under her protection. The commander of the Dauphmoise, at Milo, informed us that the French admiral on the station had made a requisition of 20 sail of light armed vessels to scour the Archipelago of every thing that wore a Greek flag. The Austrian Admiral had likewise requested of his government half that number for the like purpose. This was in consequence of a number of captures made by the Greeks of their vessels. In the early part of April two armed Greek vessels were captured by the Austrians and carried into Smyrna.

Intelligence via Hydra and Syra had reached Samos and Milo of the storming and massacre of Missolonghi, the number of slain is variously stated to be from 18 to 22 thousand, (the latter includes the whole population,) men, women, and children, indiscriminately, numbers of the two last were consumed alive in their burning houses. The accounts agree in stating that only about 200 of the warriors escaped out of those that attempted to cut their way through a body of 7,000 Turks, upwards of 3,000 of whom it is said fell in the conflict. There were no doubts with the Samiotes and Mileotes of the correctness of their information, and that Missolonghi had fallen. The Turkish fleet was visible from the peak town of Milo passing Macronissa on the morning of the 8th May, returning to the Dardanelles most probably to refit.

The populous Island of Syra is said to

be the next object of their exploits; all these Islands are entirely defenseless and will become an easy conquest; and wherever the Turks visit there will no doubt be a repetition of the tragic scenes acted at Scio and Missolonghi.

The American squadron under commodore Rogers was expected daily at Smyrna from port Mahon. May 12th off Anti-Millo, parteds company with the U. S. ship Erie on a cruize, all well.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Gazette July 27.

FROM RIO AND THE LA PLATA.

The brig Virginia came up last evening, in forty-five days from Rio, furnishing intelligence to the 10th of June.

It will be seen on referring to the letters which we annex, that the new Admiral of the Brazilian fleet, had adopted such measures as must insure the strict blockade of the La Plata, and that an attempt would be made to burn the fleet of Admiral Brown at Buenos Ayres.

Rio, 10th June—The announced extracts will inform you of the state of affairs, at the River Plate.

Extract of a letter from James Noble, dated Montevideo, 22d May, 1826.

"Since writing you on the 9th, the ship Eagle, capt. Smith, has come in from the Havana, with rum, sugar, molasses, Segars, &c. She was ordered back by the squadron, being bound to Buenos Ayres. We now look for a *formal* blockade of the latter port, as Admiral Lobo has been superseded, and the command of the most effective vessels given to English, American and other foreign officers, who have expressed their intention of destroying the little squadron of Buenos Ayres in the port of that town, and news of the attack being made is daily expected, as they have sailed hence some days ago. No further arrival of flour, nor indeed any want as yet of the article, as the quantity in second hands is by no means small, and a supply of wheat from Chili has rendered the bakers less anxious to purchase. Perhaps a few hundred barrels might be disposed of for transhipping, being what offers just now.

Extract of a letter from Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. dated Monte Video, 23d May, 1826.

We are without any thing interesting from Buenos Ayres, or any part of the interior provinces. Capt. Norton has been named Commodore of the blockading squadron, and is gone up with the Metheroy frigate, 6 corvettes, 3 brigs, and a multitude of schooners, &c while the three larger frigates remain here. It is now expected that Brown's squadron will be annihilated. We hear of no operations by land, but Gen. Le Cor will sail in a few days from Rio Grande, which will likely be the theatre of War in the spring.

It is a pity to see the two governments waste their resources on what is not worth having; and what is worse, involving into the consequences so many private fortunes. We derive no hope as to one do, of a peace, from the inability of Buenos Ayres to carry on the war any longer. She has no choice but a civil war, or to perish, and in proportion as she becomes poor, she will become warlike.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

Office of the Colonization Society,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1826

Intelligence has been received at this office from Liberia up to the 12th of May, representing the colony to be in very healthy and prosperous circumstances.—The government of Sierre Leone has laid a blockade on the line of coast reaching from that colony to Cape Mount, which promises to destroy, as it has already suspended, the Slave Trade, hitherto carried on from the Gallinas. The Colonial agent at Montserado has interdicted the trade from Cape Mount to Trade Town (120 miles) on the ground of a qualified jurisdiction, actually held by the Colony over this whole district of country.—It is therefore confidently believed that this odious traffic is forever banished by these measures from three hundred miles of coast. The traffic of the natives is consequently turned into a new channel, and fowls, vegetables, cattle and rice, in hitherto unknown abundance, are now brought to the American colony.

"It is a circumstance," says Mr. Ashmun, "you will learn with pleasure, that all the late emigrants from North Carolina, of all ages and habits, have got safely through the slight fever, which assailed them, without a single exception.—The Rev. Mr. Holton is far advanced in convalescence, and a commodious school house, of two ground apartments, is building by the people, for additional schools in the colony. Captains Chase and Cotereil, of the Colombian service, have recently been upon the coast, and chased away almost every Guineamen, known to be between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. To the former officer the American colony is indebted for the liberal donation of thirty stand of arms, eight casks of gunpowder, and several valuable articles of provisions."

A letter from Calcutta, of Feb. 14. received in Quebec, speaks of the renewal of hostilities between the English and the Burmese, and says the strong stockade of Maloon, was carried with the extraordinary small loss of only fourteen men. The place contained twenty thousand men, quantities of cannon, muskets, powder, horses, &c. It is certain, (the letter adds,) that the Emperor is ignorant of the real state of affairs, and no one dare tell him, as the messenger of bad news generally loses his head. Our army is marching to Omrapoora, and was only twenty-five days march distant when the last accounts came away.

OUR INLAND SEAS.—The sloop St. Clair, of fifty tons, arrived at New-York on the 25th, from Mackinaw, with a cargo of beeswax, ashes, fur, elkhorns, &c. &c. This interesting incident can scarcely be credited by those who have made American Geography and internal improvements no part of their study.—Mackinaw, or Michilimackinac, is near the outlet of Lake Superior, our beautiful Inland Sea. The sloop therefore sailed *one thousand miles* through the interior, reaching the Atlantic through the magnificient Canal completed by the genius of a CLINTON.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Mr. JEFFERSON is said to have bequeathed to Mr. Madison a most beautiful horn cane, which he himself had received as a present from some distinguished character in France. He bequeathes it, with his most affectionate regard for that virtuous patriot, as a small memorial of his uninterrupted friendship for the man with whom he has so long co-operated in the exertion to promote the happiness of mankind. Mr. Jefferson has also left free three faithful and respectable servants, with a request that the Legislature will suffer them to remain within the commonwealth.—*Nat. Jour.*

The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that orders have been received there from the Navy Department, for the sloop of war Vincennes to be got ready immediately, and proceed in company with the Brandywine frigate to the Pacific Ocean. They are to sail about the middle of August

The following ingenious mode of catching grasshoppers, is copied from the Portsmouth N. H. Journal.

Grasshoppers.—We are informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who saw the spoil, that Friend Arnold Thompson, of Epsom, on Saturday evening last, caught in his and his neighbours' grain fields, between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock, *five bushels and three pecks of grasshoppers!* His mode of catching them was by attaching two sheet together, and fastening them to a pole, which was used as the front part of the drag.—The pole extended beyond the width of the sheet so as to admit a person at both sides to draw it forward. At the sides of the drag, braces extended from the pole so as to raise the back part of the sheet considerably from the ground, so that the grasshoppers could not escape. After running the drag about a dozen rods with rapidity, the braces were taken out and the sheet doubled over, the grasshoppers were then swept from each end towards the centre of the sheet, where was left an opening to the mouth of a bag which held about half a bushel; when deposited and tied up, the drag was again opened and ready to proceed. When this bag was filled so as to become burthonsome, (their weight is about the same as that of the same measure of corn,) the bag was opened into a larger one and the grasshoppers received into a new deposit. The drag can be used only in the evening, when the grasshoppers are perched on the top of the grain,—His manner of destroying them was by dipping the bags into a kettle of boiling water. When boiled they made a reddish appearance, and made a fine feast for the farmer's hogs.

The printing press of Dr. Church of Massachusettes, is in full operation in England. It strikes off 2 or 300 sheets an hour without noise or confusion. It seems to approximate to intelligence, reaching out its hands, grasping the sheets, and carrying them to the press, and making the impression. The typography is beautiful. The price is £1000. One is about to be established at New-York.—Dr. C. is still at work on his Type-setting and Type-casting Machine.—*Boston Palladium.*

Maid vs. Widow.—An article of traffic very prevalent among the Turcomans will strike the reader as curious and unique. The Turcoman buys his wife, and it is said, will give in the proportion of ten to one, more for a widow than a maid.—A lady that has been married, and acquired any degree of celebrity for skill in housewifery, will fetch from two to four thousand rupees. The average price of a maiden unskilled in the economy of a household, is from two to four hundred only.

From the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 6.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"Be wise O ye Kings; be instructed O ye Judges"—If thou be wise, thou shalt be wis for thyself; but if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it'—'Who is wise, and he shall understand these things'—'Behold I have taught you statutes'—that you should do in the land—keep, therefore and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear of these statutes—How much better is it to get wisdom than gold! and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver' —'Man's wisdom maketh his face to shine'—Wisdom is justified of her children.'

The sublime and salutary influences of education were demonstrated, and well established by the sacred motto and succeeding arguments of my last essay—since which the communication of a neighbouring gentleman, alike distinguished, and preeminently so, for pure piety and profound erudition, as for courtesy of deportment, and an ardent zeal in the highest of all human callings, has furnished an opinion, and supplied matter of incalculable value to sustain the law of public instruction—He says

'Except with the *really sordid*, and such as are *morally* incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community upon the abstract question you are discussing and developing—I had, before any conversation between us on the subject, given my humble approbation of the scheme, which you have proposed'—'The historical connexion between real christianity and good letters, which you have luminously traced and exhibited, in your No. 5, and which doubtless is founded in fact presents a fiue view of the subject—To which I beg leave to add, although it is but little more than an echo of your own thought, that it is known to the learned that christianity was introduced into the world in an age of the highest mental culture and philosophy; and that the existing circumstances were such as to give to the doctrines of our holy faith, a strict though fair trial; that the trial evidently succeeded in substantiating the claim and truths of the christian religion, and wherever they were proclaimed, generally in the total wreck and overthrow of idolatry and superstition—It is equally well known to the learned, as a historical fact, that the genial soil of christianity is the disciplined soul of an enlightened community, and that, from the christian era to the present time, every distinguished revival of religion the greatest prosperity of the church, has always been in an age equally distinguished for its science and literature—The opposition to the law in question will ultimately have no ill effect as to its approval by the suffrages of the people—enlightened discussion will only serve to disclose its legitimate character and claims.'

An interesting and important fact set forth by this learned and distinguished gentleman, has been overlooked, or not commonly known and estimated—The most prevailing impression seems to have been that the origin of our religion was in an age of gross ignorance, or barbarism; and this arose and very naturally, from a regard to the low standing, or ordinary occupations of the first Apostles of Jesus Christ—As many of them were poor watermen, or publican, or taxgatherers—We have, however, to remind those who are under this impression, (and would that every neglected child of poverty and ignorance could *read* and understand the same) that the advent of our Blessed Saviour, by the Divine dispensation, occurred in an age when letters were at their highest state of cultivation—He was born under Augustus Cæsar, the fostering father of literature, and the place of his birth and ministry, were under the Roman government, and it might be supposed, if it were not verified by sacred, as well as profane proofs, that emanations of the light of knowledge had extended to, and influenced the minds of the people of her provinces; and it is also worthy of remark that the sacrafice of the Redeemer happened under the reign of Tiberius, when letters had began to decline, and when ignorance and the basest mental servility had dimmed their light, and led his subject men into a pandemonium of slavery and crime; and it may not, perhaps, be irrelevant here to observe that when the christian faith had been too firmly established to be uprooted, even by the ignorance, succeeding the dark ages, yet superstition the child of ignorance, perverted its sacred doctrines so lamentably, that the annals of the world cannot produce a picture of such dark horrors, as *ignorant uncultivated* christians have handed down to shock and to warn the minds of men.

It must have occurred to every enlightened reader of the Bible, that the laying on of the *'live coal'* upon the lips of Isaiah by the Seraphim (Isaiah VI. 6th and 7th) might be taken as a sublime type of the purifying effects of knowledge—A light which gives fervour to the heart and fructifies the understandings and which would fit and qualify, many an heart, (full of the divine, but now dormant, seeds of usefulness) to do the errand of his Lord—Even the poor mechanic, whilst benefitted in his ordinary occupation by the fruits of education, might console his weary hours of labour by reflecting upon passages of that book, which all can find *time* to read, if they have but the *ability* and the *will* —'come unto me all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest' —and, if his taste for reading has been at all cultivated, he will employ his hours of leisure, or recreation, in useful researches after knowledge, which hours might, otherwise, be spent in low and debasing occupations—But if the poor, the majority of our youth, are left to grope in hopeless ignorance, how many a future holy agent will want the inspiring touch of sacred fire, and remain dumb to call, 'whom shall I send, and who will go for us?'—My countrymen 'the harvest truly is plenteous,' and, 'the labourers' cannot be too many in this nor in any other high and useful calling, for which an universal extension of eduction might prepare minds which, without it, would vegetate *'as grass'* which 'the wind passeth over,' 'and it is gone,' and the place thereof *shall know it no more.'*

Every person who reads the scriptures must have observed that in the selection of the apostles the ignorant and poor, as well as the learned and rich were chosen; and it cannot have escaped the intelligent mind, that if the ignorant were called they went not out to preach and to teach unendowed—They were miraculously inspired with a knowledge of letters and languages, before even they, although their faith entitled them to be chosen, were deemed qualified to teach others that which they themselves felt to be the true faith—the doctiine of Jesus Christ and him crucified.

It is admitted that many of the apostles were ignorant when first called to their divine office; yet no one whose mind has ever been raised to a just admiration of the sublime, though simple, grandeur of Matthew's gospel, the poor publican—No one who has felt his soul purified, and his faith fixed by the fervent zeal, and powerful exhortations of poor Peter, the fisherman, will for an instant imagine that they remained ignorant or unlearned—Faith, or enthusiasm, may do much to excite the feelings of men, by that natural elocution with which even savages are endowed—But men must be informed with humane letters to reason—To have their thoughts so systematically arranged as to carry permanent convictions and belief to the minds of others. Hence were the learned labours of the Fathers prosecuted; which nothing but enlightened reason combined with faith, could have enabled them to perfect, and to transmit for the guidance, and support, of the intermediate and present shepherds of Christ's flock upon earth.

Shall we then, my fellow citizens, seeing the exalted calling to which letters have been chosen, inspired letters! calling ourselves a christian people, shall we, renouncing the example of Him who is knowledge, shut the door of wisdom on our brethren, and like the Jews of old, in one sense, again stone the Prophets, God forbid! And for what? 'Shame where is thy blush'—for the fear of that—*taxation* —for which in fact, there is no cause of fear, as has been shewn and demonstrated.

I have feebly essayed in the preceding, and in this number, to put this subject in a point of view, not less real than commanding—the highest point of all! And I have endeavoured, in previous essays, to prove that as freemen it is our policy, and true interest to shed abroad the light of knowledge—To improve and strengthen the moral and to fortify the physical sinews of the state—'The wise man alone is free,' was a maxim of the stoics; and 'I would have you wise unto that which is good,' was a benevolent expression of the learned saint Paul.

With high respect,
Your faithful servant,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, July 8, 1826.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Cato concluded.

When an advertisement appeared in your paper some time since, announcing a committee authorised and empowered to convene the citizens of the county, for the purpose of devising means to repress electioneering by treating &c. the first question that naturally occurred to my mind was, from whom did this committee derive their title and powers? not from the *people* the legitimate source of all power, because there had been no expression of public feeling or sentiment upon the subject; and indeed this committee *sui generis*, seemed to have taken for granted, that whatever might be done or said, would be received by the people in a spirit of gratitude as some great public good conferred upon them.

All men who properly consider the debasing and deleterious influence of the vice of drunkenness, and its consequent train of calamities, must ardently wish to see it extinguished, but still, all efforts to effect such end by church-coercion and influence, must be regarded as dangerous, unwise, and incompatible with the primary principles of our political institutions. Religion to effectuate the beneficent ends of its glorious author, must disdain, and refrain from, all communion and connection with politics, and rely exclusively upon its own intrinsic beauty and moral attractions; it then diffuses and exercises a salutary influence, but when it identifies itself with our impute appetites, carnal and corrupt desires and propensities, and that most dangerous of moral evils, ambition, it loses all its efficiency in promoting good, and becomes a mere foot-ball for knaves and hypocrites to play with: every man's observation will demonstrate to him the disposition of church to coalese with state, and to depress all powers and bodies that are not subservient to its views. These remarks are designed as applicable in the abstract, but they are equally true, in reference to the different sects in our own country, all of them evincing a disposition to take the lead in state matters; how imperative then is the duty of republicans to counteract this spirit of domination and persecution and to maintain the seperation of church and state; that is let the church abstract itself from this world, and remember "its kingdom is not of this world, but one more eternal in the Heavens."

I shall now conclude by endeavouring to shew, what to my mind, would be the effects of this recent step in relation to the freedom and character of our elections in future, upon the supposition of its being conformed to by the people. I then say emphatically, that as an independent voter of Kent county, I regard it, as one of the most deadly and yet insidious attacks ever made upon the elective franchise; it is neither more nor less than a measure to annihilate the principle of responsibility, which is the vital spirit of our elections, and which when subverted, our liberties with all its blessings will take an eternal exit; it is the salutary operation of this principle that preserves the health and vigour of our body politic, the contemptuous and arrogant disregard of which, will inevitably overwhelm it in ruin. This measure tending to the interdiction of all treating, will necessarily result in this, that the candidate who repairs to meetings of his fellow citizens is denounced, though he may go to ascertain their feelings and sentiments upon a matter deeply important and interesting to them; and if, contrary to the settled habits of a long life, he should sympathise with a friend in a glass of grog, he is forthwith hunted down, as a treater, unfit to represent the people, and an enemy to religion and morality, altho' every act of his life is deeply impressed with its main virtues, truth and honesty: this measure moreover says, to the real tenants of the soil, you must not contract any acquaintance with the candidates, you are incompetent to judge of their pretensions; we will keep them secluded from the grand luminary of the heavens, lest their fair complexions by sustaining injury from its rays, should impair the influence of their charms in captivating the hearts of the fair damsels, at the balls and levees to be held in the capitol.

To be serious, this measure is in soul, spirit and consequence, aristocratical; by keeping the candidate aloof from the people, he readily imbibes the opinion that *he* is every thing, and the people alas! the *swinish multitude.* Hear the catechetical discourse of one of the people and their would be highnesses. What have you done for us? says the constituent—what do you want to know for? says the representative, you are incapable of judging whether it is for good or evil—I am your loyal master, and you must not arrogate to yourself the right to put queries to me, for it is out of all fashion that the master should be required to satisfy the impudent importunities of his slave. All this high diction and dignity, might be agreeable to many men in our country, who prate the words democracy and federalism. In conclusion I appeal to my fellow citizens, and implore them as enlightened and rational freemen, to discountenance all unwarrantable interference with their important right, the elective franchise; let them say to the candidate, manifest your attachment to republicanism, your honesty and competency, and we will not pass you by, treat our feelings with kindness, study our interests, and you shall receive the merited reward, the confidence of your fellow citizens.

In expressing my thoughts upon this subject, I have endeavoured to confine myself to *principles*, without meaning to cast imputations upon *men*; have meant nothing personal, and expect not aught to be set down in malice. CATO.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell.—I have perused with considerable attention and amusement, the productions of a 'voter,' who has thought proper to term himself 'impartial,' and although I must confess myself an admirer of the gentleman's style, (which is not the least prolix of any I have seen,) yet I must at the same time acknowledge myself a dissenter from his doctrine, because it is predicated upon untenable ground; because his premises are fundamentally erroneous. He commences his arguments in reply to the appellation of 'inconsistent opposition,' used by 'Vindex,' in reference to a certain party in congress, and reasons with no little ability and ingenuity upon the real merits and expediency of the most momentuous subjects, that engrossed so much time at the last session of the national legislature, to prove that those identical measures were improper, and therefore, the gentlemen who opposed them acted from the most pure and conscientious motives.

To prove the fallacy of such reasoning would not require the use of much sagacity, or the exercise of as much ingenuity; it is a sophism so obviously apparent to every rational man, that its refutation by a system of ratiocination, would be a useless, an unpardonable consumption of time. I will now concede to 'an impartial voter' as much as in candour he could ask, and admit, that to bestow the epithet of 'inconsistent opposition,' or inconsistent opponents, upon all who manifested a disposition inimical to the success of the Panama Mission, or who advocated the amendment of the Constitution, unconnected with collateral facts and circumstances, would be not only illiberal, but unjust; but as the old adage is,

the tree is known by its fruit,' and when we see a combination or coalition of men, combatting and attempting to foil the administration in all its measures, indiscriminately, regardless of their essential necessity or expediency, such a compact ought to receive the name of an *unprincipled opposition*, and 'Vindex,' I am sure was very moderate in his terms of 'inconsistent opposition.'

If these gentlemen had opposed the Panama Mission, or supported the amendment to the Constitution, from a conscientious belief of the intrinsic demerit of the one and merit of the other, I will venture the assertion that 'Vindex' never would have been heard. But no sir, the opposition did not maintain that firm and dignified stand that the representatives of a free people ought, for when destitute of argument they villified and abused the President of the United States; yes, they did more, they descended to low, vulgar and scurrilous abuse of the President and his Cabinet, their private characters were traduced, and the whole histories of their lives assailed with the tongue of defamation and the shafts of slander; even the flood of bilingsgate transceded its accustomed limits. If the President recommended and his friends advocated the 'Judiciary Bill,' a bill the necessity of whose passage, and the extreme and pressing wants of the district of country that demanded it in tones as loud as peals of thunder, they were accused of endeavouring to purchase the west, of sending executive manna to the children of the forest; in a word, all the acts of the administration were ascribed to the worst of motives,'corrupt ambition.' Let any candid and impartial man, read the speeches delivered at the last session of congress,and say that there is not an organized opposition to the government; while Mr. Randolph in the senate, was verifying the maxim *'homo homini lupus,'* Messrs. McDuffie and others in the lower house were indulging in rancorous, personal, vituperous and unparalelled virulence and contumacy of the heads of government. Now, Mr. 'impartial voter,' what kind of opposition do you call this! Is it a consistent, is it an *honourable* one? Before you reply consult your conscience and appeal to Him who is greater than all others, for your sincerity.

Shall I add yet another crime to the long black catalogue; does any 'impartial' man require stronger evidence of the existence of an 'inconsistent opposition?' If so, I refer him to the editor of the Lexington Whig, who holds himself ready and willing to substantiate the fact, by irrefutable testimony, and make it as clear and obvious as the sun at noon-day, that a noted Senator from the West, (not long since) solicited an editor in Washington city, to 'come out and oppose the administration,' the editor peremtorily refused, stating that he 'approved of the measures of the general government so far,' and consequently could not gratify him; to which the Senator rejoined, *'they must be put down, if the administration were as pure as the angels at the right hand of God, they will be put down.'*

Will any candid and ingenuous man now say, that the opposition at Washington last winter, was only an honest difference of opinion on certain measures of government? Let 'an impartial voter' seriously reflect, and divest his conscience of that restraint, which from his recent essays he has evidently laid upon it, and I think the conclusion will irresistably strike his mind, that inordinate ambition, frustration of designs, mortification and chagrin are the *primum mobile*, the main springs of all their actions. Let us then unite with 'Vindex' in demanding of the candidates for congress from this district, a public avowal of their sentiments and feelings towards the administration of our country, and if there be none, combining with the requisite qualifications of a representative, a disposition to treat the great functionaries of our government with that respect they merit, to judge their measures candidly, fairly and impartially, let us seek for and unite in supporting some one, who will act the part of a faithful and impartial representative, and who at least, if he cannot ornament, will not disgrace the Hall of Congress.

PHILO VINDEX.

To the Voters of Kent County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The frequent and very urgent solicitations of many of my friends, have at length induced me to offer myself to your notice as a Candidate for the next general Assembly of Maryland.

If so fortunate as to be elected, you may rely upon my tenacious and inflexible adherence to those measures, which I conceive to be most conducive to your true interests and advantageous to the common weal of the State, which I shall have in part the honour to represent.

UNIT CHANDLER.

Chestertown, August 4.

Mr. *Wm. H. Wickes* is a candidate to represent this county in the next general assembly of Maryland.

Mr. *William Jadwin* is a candidate to represent this county in the next general assembly of Maryland.

James Hanson is a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

DAVID J. CAMPBELL, Esq. is a candidate to represent Kent County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

WILLIAM B. WILMER most respectfully acquaints his fellow citizens that he will be a candidate for their suffrage as a delegate to the next general assembly of Maryland. To party he owes nothing,and stands no way committed; to his constituents, if elected, he will confidently pledge himself, to the unmost of his abilities, to promote their known wishes and interests, and to the calling connected with his station, a conscientious discharge of the trust reposed in him.

Major *Joseph Mann* will be supported at the ensuing October election as a delegate to the next Legislature of Maryland by

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorised to state that *John Maslin* Esq will be warmly supported for the next General Assembly by

MANY VOTERS.

Capt. *John Ashley* is a candidate to represent this county in the next general assembly of Maryland.

Fellow Citizens of Kent Coonty,

I am a Candidate for the House of Delegates, of the General Assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing election in October, and if elected, pledge my best endeavours to promote the best interest of the people of this County, without reference to distinctions of Party.

PHILIP M. REED.

Near Chestertown, July, 28th 1826.

Wm. H. Barroll Esq. is a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

William Coburn, Esq. will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County by

MANY VOTERS.

Major *Richard Graves* will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County, at the next October Election, by

MANY VOTERS.

James Boon, Esq. will be supported as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland for Kent County, by

MANY VOTERS.

Doctor James M. Anderson and William Welch Esquire, will be supported as electors of Senate, for Kent County, by

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to state that Dr. PEREGRINE WROTH will serve, if chosen, as an elector of the Senate for Kent County, and will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

☞LEVIN GALE, Esq. is a candidate for the next Congress, to represent the district composed of Cecil, Kent and Harford counties.

☞We are authorised to state that General PHILIP REED, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

John A. Robertson, Esq. is a candidate for Congress to represent the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford.

I. D. Maulsby, Esq of Harford, is a candidate for Congresss to represent the district composed of Harford, Cecil and Kent. He is a warm supporter of the present administration.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1826.

A *"Tax Payer and Farmer"* will appear next week.

Camp Meeting.—The Camp Meeting for the Kent Circuit, will commence next Thursday the 10th instant, at Stewart's Woods.

Mr. Browere, who sometime since executed a bust of Thomas Jefferson, has also produced one of Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, which is now exhibiting in Baltimore. It is said to be an accurate delineation of every feature, of every muscle, and even of the expression of the face. Mr. Browere is making preparations to establish a national gallery, in which he will place these, with many other valuable mementoes of our nation's greatness.

Fire in Petersburgh.—Another fire broke out in Petersburgh on Sunday morning last, which consumed from twenty-five to thirty houses. This is the third fire which has taken place in that town within a few months. These last were all wood houses—loss about two thousand dollars.

Boston Bard.—In our columns will be found a proposition, by Mr. D. Bryan to publish some of the poetical works of the Boston Bard. All who have read have been delighted with the productions of the Bard. And now that he is poor, and labouring under a lingering disease, he asks his fellow citizens—not for charity—but to assist him by subscribing to a work which will amply compensate them for their money.

☞Subscriptions are received at this Office and at the Post Office.

The Kentucky Argus of the 19th ult states, that at the last accounts *I. B. Desha* was still alive, but that there was not the least chance of his recovery. His windpipe was severed quite in two, and he could take no sustenance, except liquids poured into his mouth.

A few days ago the Police Court of Boston sentenced three boys to the *House of Correction*, as *common drunkards and vagabonds*. Would it not be beneficial to society if some of the customs of the "land of steady habits" were introduced in other places?

A procession took place and a discourse was delivered in Boston,on Wednesday week, in memory of the late JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON. The Committee invited the President of the United States to join in the procession which invitation was accepted.

A Rhode Island paper states that the salary of the governor of that state is $400—(we guess he does'nt give many public dinners and cold collations.) The Lieut. Governor $200. The four judges of the Supreme Court $800 between them. The chief justice travels the circuit of the five counties of the state, pays all his expenses, devotes from 10 to 12 weeks to these duties annually, and receives, in good Rhode Island money, $250 per year from the treasury!—His associates perform the same labours, incur the same expenses, and receive $200 in like manner.

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honour lies."

It is said that the bur mill-stone has lately been discovered in Missouri, on the Osage river, inexhaustable in quantity, and equal in quality to the best French white flint bur.

What a prodigious fine country is this we live in! emphatically a land of milk and honey. Mill-stones and marble quarries—gold, copper, lead and iron mines—oil, corn and wine: these things all abound in this our happy land, and yield their rich abundance to the economizing hand of man.

Latest from Colombia.—By the schr. Betsey Hunter, arrived at Baltimore, in 16 days from Carthagena, papers have been received at the Gazette office, to the 3d July. By a letter to the editor, under date of 5th July, it appears that the general opinion is, that General Paez will be condemned to death, and as President Bolivar is expected in two or three weeks, tranquility, it is supposed, will be restored.

DIED,

In this place, on Monday evening last, after a painful and protracted illness of some months, Mr. Thomas Wilkins, leaving a widow and five small children, to bemoan their bereavement.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland vend. exps. issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Wallis against William Pryor,will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 28th instant, at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Pryor in and to all that farm situate lying and being in said County, consisting of several tracts or parts of tracts of land and containing by estimation 297 acres more or less, which was heretofore sold and conveyed to the said Pryor by a certain James Pearce, as by Deed, bearing date on or about the 10th September, 1815, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said William Pryor, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned Vend. Exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, August 4

Late Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Thomas Dodson at the suit of William Harris, use of Ezekiel F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday 24th instant, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of said Thomas Dodson, in and to a tract or parcel of Land he purchased of Samuel Thomas, containing 88 acres, more or less, called "Hopewell Resurvey," or by whatsoever name the same may be called, seized and taken as the property of the said Dodson, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of Venditioni Exps.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Thomas Wilson, at the suits of John H. Nowland use of Jonas Clapham, William R. Stewart use of Hannah Atkinson and Barton Balieu, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 24th instant, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M.. all the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Wilson in and to 31 1-2 acres of Land, more or less, being parts of three different tracts of Land; together with the Mill, waters, watercourses, rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, a particular description of which will be found in a deed from Frederick Wilson and Margaret W. Black to said Thomas Wilson, bearing date on or about the third day of March eighteen hundred and fifteen, and recorded among the land records of Kent County aforesaid; also one negro woman called SYLVEY, one girl called SUSAN, and one girl RACHEL, seized and taken as the property of the said Wilson and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Thomas Dodson, at the suits of John W. Wilmer, Benjamin Hanson use of John Hanson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at Captain C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right and interest of the said John T Kennard in and to that tract of land called "Cornwallis's Choice," and all his right to that tract or part of a tract of land called Carrolla, lying and being in Worton Point, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Kennard, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John Thomas at the suits of the State of Maryland, and for taxes and fees, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 2d day of September next, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, at 11 o'clk. A. M. the following Property to wit: one Horse, two hogs, eleven pigs and all his righ title and interest to the land whereon he now lives, which fell to him by the death of his Father Kensey Thomas, by whatsoever name the same may be called or known, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Josiah Massy at the suit of Ephraim Vansant 4th, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at the Tavern of Mr. James Salisbury in Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit: Fifty acres one rood and two perches of woodland as appears by reference to a deed from Nathan Norris Wright to Samuel Davis, and from S. Davis to Cuthbert Hall, and from Cuthbert Hall to Josiah Massy, called Ringgold's part of the Adventure Resurvey, 4 head of horses and 20 head of Cattle, seized and taken as the property of said Massy and to be sold to satisfy the above writ.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

Plantation for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years,at Mr. Charles Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, on Thursday the 29th of August inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Plantation on which the late Mr. William Kennedy resided, within two miles of Chestertown, containing

100 ACRES

more or less of arable land. Also a lot of woodland containing about

20 ACRES,

which was purchased of the late James McClean, and lies contiguous to the lands of General Philip Reed, Mr. John Wharland and others, and is within two miles of Chestertown.

M. TILGHMAN,
Agent and Attorny in fact for
Thomas S. Kennedy.

Chestertown, August 4.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, a FARM, lying on Worton Creek, adjoining the Lands of William Hosier, and now in the occupation of Mr. James Middleton—For Terms apply to the subscriber.

MARY SKIRVEN.

Chestertown, August 4.

Estate of the late William Kennedy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to this estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and should there be any claims against the estate he requests that they may be handed to him for settlement.

M. TILGHMAN,
Administrator of William Kennedy.

August 4.

A FARM FOR SALE.

The subsriber, intending to leave the state, will offer at public sale the Farm on which he now resides, on Saturday the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's tavern in Chestertown.

This farm is about four miles below Chestertown, and one mile from Perkins' mill, and contains about 300 acres of land of which about 60 or 70 acres are well wooded.

There are on the farm a brick dwelling house, and a kitchen, barn and stable of logs, a valuable young apple orchard of latter fruit, and a spring of excellent water convenient to the dwelling.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of the purchase money cash, and to give bond with approved security for the payment of the residue in 12 and 18 months.

Any person wishing to purchase the above farm at private sale, will apply to Joseph Wickes, Esq. Chestertown, or to the subscriber on the premises at any time before the 26th instant.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

August 4. 4w.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *July* 19, 1826.

On application of Martha Smith, Executrix of William Smith, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of July, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 19th of Jan. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1826.

MARTHA SMITH,
Executrix of William Smith, dec'd.

August 4.

☞P. S.—Persons having claims will please present them to John B. Eccleston in Chestertown.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *August* 3, 1826.

On application of Matthew Tilghman, administrator of William Kennedy, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of August eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of Jan. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of August, 1826.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
Adm'tor of William Kennedy dec'd.

Chestertown, August 4.

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 29th inst. otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.



POETICAL.

GO TO THY MOTHER BLUE EYED BOY.

"When *his* little hands shall press thee,
"When *his* lip to thine is pressed,
"Think of him whose prayer shall bless thee—
"Think of him thy love has blessed."

Go to thy mother, blue eyed boy,
Near to her anxious bosom creep;
There hide thy grief, there shew thy joy,
There rest thy head in quiet sleep.

Go to thy mother blue eyed boy,
But lisp not "father" in her ear!
It might her few bright hours alloy,
And raise affection's sigh and tear.

Go to thy mother, blue eyed boy—
Ask not of lands beyond the sea:
A little word can smiles destroy—
Her harp is on the willow tree.

Go to thy mother blue eyed boy,
Be like a rainbow to her mind;
And let her hope though floods annoy,
Her dove may yet the olive find.

Go to thy mother blue eyed boy
And when she clasps thy hands to pray—
Thy unform'd words she will employ,
To speak for him who is far away.

Go to thy mother, blue eyed boy,
And be to her a source of bliss,
Oh, let her, as around you coy,
Give thee for me a maddening kiss!

Go to thy mother blue eyed boy,
And let thy face tell this of me,
I'm miserable here, my by—
I'm far from her—away from thee.

N. Y. E. Post.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SATURDAY EVENING.

It is proper, often to call ourselves to a solemn account for the time past of our lives; but particulary so at the close of the week, when our toils are done, and we may perhaps be seated at the door or by the fire side, with our families around us, and the prattling babes about our knees, and the thousand little nameless comforts, which cluster together in our imaginations, when we hear of *Saturday night at home:* at such a season. If we are people of any serious thought, our minds must, in some measure be taken up with solber reflections. There is something peculiarly solemn in the eve of the sabbath, in return of labourers, and the preparations for rest. And even where we do not observe the eastern custom of commencing our Sabbath on Saturday evening, yet the Lord's day seems to dawn, and the cessation of cares to betoken something peaceful, and the expectation of approaching solemnities, to calm the soul so that the man must be particularly volatile, or peculiarly stupid, who is not of necessity, thrown out of the common route of his giddy, or his busy thoughts, when the ruddy streaks of the west are beginning to grow dusky, and the week seems fading away. And what are the thoughts which a conscientious person would have, and which of course, we all ought to have at such a time! A week is past; let my thoughts run through its business and let conscience pass a faithful sentence. Am I a better man, a better neighbour, a better husband, a better wife, or whatever be my calling, and whatever the duties which it lays upon me! Am I more satisfied with my conduct than I was the last week? If I am not, I have lived in vain. What have I done for the good of the neighbourhood? What for the public good? How have I been prospered in business, and how have I shown my thankfulness by administering to the necessities of those around me?—Are no sick, afflicted strangers in my vicinity? If not, is not this the most favoured spot under heaven? And if they are, what have I done for their relief?—If in none of these things I have been improving, I am living for myself, a selfish niggard, unworthy of the name of man or Christian. Am I better prepared for dying, than I was last week? And when I look forward, how am I going to spend next week; and what new project for improvement have I in mind? And how I am about to sanctify the Sabbath! And what can I do for the good of others?

These are, in truth, plain and simple notions; but they are such as often come into the head of a plain man in the country. *Emporium.*

ALL IS VANITY.

Vanity is written on all earthly things. It is inscribed in large and legible characters on the seeming realities of life, and the dazzling glories of the world, serve only to give out the motto with greater truth and certainty, as the lightening's vivid glare in the awful hour of midnight renders horrible the darkness with which we are enveloped and the danger to which we are exposed. The fashion of the world is subject to continual change, and its beauty, like autumnal leaves, decays and withering, falls at every breeze. How vain and unsatisfactory are even what has appeared most to interest and please us, those idols of the heart around which our fond fancies had entwined themselves. And in our waking dreams, O, what a perpetuity of blissful hours seemed to await us in the distant vista of life. "Joy behind joy is endless perspective." For a while at least we may realize the pleasing vision. No heart rending sorrows break in upon our new born happiness, no cold restrictions palsy our efforts in the pursuit of the object after which we aspire, but fresh and vigorous as the mountain fawn we sport on the brink of precipices, trifling with our health and laughing to scorn the lessons of the sage friend that would warn us of our danger and point us to the road to Happiness and Heaven. But we soon awake from our slumbers, the delirium into which we had been thrown by the fascinations of time and sense leaves us and a new train of reflections take the place of those enthusiastic notions which had been leading us to destruction and to the grave. In truth, the clouds that are chased over the face of the heavens by winds and storms, are not more evanescent than the fortunes of men. The spider's most attenuated thread is cord, is cable to the ties that bind us to this deceitful clime. The froth of the ocean is not more light and trifling than the empty things which are continually demanding so much of our care and attention; nor are veering winds more changeable than the smiles and frowns, and plaudits of our brother worms. All is vanity here below, ever promising but never performing. In what a poor cheating world we dwell. We look abroad in the morning of our days and greet the fair surface of a million joys, dazzled with the many glittering objects that invite our ardent gaze, we believe them all fair as beautiful, and lasting as fair! At the most distant idea of deception we spurn. We cannot imagine that such lovelincss could ever wither, until the hurried hand of time strips them of their borrowed charms and applying her dripping spunge washes away the paint with which they had been beautified. Then, and not till then, do we discover the imposture. The haggard visage of despair frowns upon us, and we find our most brilliant expectations have failed, and every bud of promised felicity blighted, leaving us poor and pennyless, the sport of winds and of waves.

A Christian in the hour of Death.

Behold the Christian warrior as he draws near the end of his holy crusade! see him at the close of the glorious warfare, after he had fought manfully the good fight of faith. With what majesty and grandeur he looks down upon sufferings and death! truly they move him not. Mark him! The cross glitters on his bosom, his hand firmly grasps the sword of the Lord. A halo of glory encircles his brows. A gleam of holy anticipations flashes from his countenance. He is ready and waiting to lay down his armour to bid adieu to his companions in tribulation and in suffering, and to retire with all the honourable insignia of victory and glory attending him. Happy soul! thy sun is going down in its brightness, growing larger as it sinks, like that luminary, throwing its glowing splendours on the surrounding landscape, even when itself is no longer visible to the eye. Thus departeth the christian from the church militant upon earth, changing his weapons of war and garments rolled in dust and blood, for the splendid robes of immortality and this world of change, and chance, and toil, for one where peace forever reigns and everlasting spring abides.

THE COTTAGER'S DAUGHTER.

Mary Irving was the daughter of an humble cottager, who earned his daily bread by the labour of his hands and the sweat of his brow. She was his only child, the light of his old age, and the comforter that, in health, was the delight of his heart, and in sickness, the minister of every restoring gift. All the village knew her for a dutiful daughter, and wondered not at the extreme fondness of the old man for his child. Now that her mother was dead, and her brother far away from the land of his birth and the home of his infancy, having enlisted as a soldier early in life, where could a father's preference be bestowed more justly, than on one who sacrificed every thing to make him happy, and who seemed alone to draw delight from the silent smile that ever sat on his homely countenance? But alas! the spoiler came, and robbed this nest of domestic felicity.

Albert Jones was a young man, the son of a neighbouring farmer. He was a youth of a happy, light, and careless turn of mind and possessed a warm friendly heart, at least such was every one's opinion, and every one could not be wrong. But alas! every one was wrong in that instance, and the fatal termination of the whole told a fearful tale of human fallibility.

Albert Jones wooed Mary Irving, and pressed his suit with all the warmth and assiduity of a young enthusiastic lover.—Having gained her heart, he soon won over the scruples of the old man, who wished to see his daughter settled in life ere he departed hence; and his few white hairs, and his wrinkled brow, warned him that the period was not far distant.

Mary Irving became the wife of Albert Jones, and every one said they were a couple made for each other; but the honey moon was scarcely over and gone, ere Mary saw that her husband was far from what she had ever dreampt him to be.

Every village boasts its alehouse, every village has its due quantum of choice spirits, as they are called, and every village has its little club that meets at nights to discuss politics, and something stronger than small beer. Here, then, did Albert Jones flourish, and here did his happy spirits kindle beneath the influence of spirits of a more exalting, and sometimes too of a more humiliating nature.—He had a heart formed to make a homely heart happy, but early estrangement from such, it would seem, had poisoned the sweeter current of his mind, and turned the waters that might have flowed in calmness, to enlighten and endear his domestic moments, to gall and bitterness.

Many an evening had Mary to sit up till midnight, waiting the return of her husband, and when he did appear, reeling with drink, and dissatisfied with every thing, she would wipe the tears from her eyes, but her heart forbade her to rail and be angry; she gave her gentle rebuke, hoped he might return, and pitied him. Months passed on, but no change for the better on Albert Jones; and Mary felt herself a mother. She was delivered of a daughter, but instead of rejoicing at the circumstance with the fulness of a mother's joy, she was sad and down cast, for she saw naught but want staring her in the face, and trouble and distress around her.

The babe was but four days old, and the mother had not recovered from her weakly state, when one evening as usual she was waiting the return of her husband, and was propped up in blankets in a chair by the side of the fire, for she could but barely move about. The night was cold and tempestuous. The rain was pouring down in torrents, as the wind which had been high in the afternoon, had kept the clouds apart, had now gradually fallen and calmed. Mary Irving trimmed the lamp that stood by her side on a small oaken table, and stirred the fire into a more kindly and cheering light. She again threw herself back in the chair, and keeping her eyes fixed on the warm glow of the fire, her thoughts involuntarily wandered back to the fireside of her father's cottage, and to the many happy evenings she had spent there. How different, indeed—how strikingly different were the two in comparison—her present home from the one that had watched over her infancy! But she still amid all his imperfections, looked back to the days when he came as a lover, and sung the songs of Scotia's own delightful bard, and wooed and won her simple heart. The fervor of a first love is too deeply felt ever to be erased or succeeded by another; for the heart young and untutored, riots on and revels in the luxurious feelings that then haunt the mind and soul.—And she had felt all these, and though times were now different with her, indeed, yet still they shone in her chaste memory like the softened twilight that succeeds a brilliant sunset. She was indulging in such dreams, and endearing her husband, bad as he was and had been, more to her heart, when suddenly she was started from her musings by the door bursting open, and her husband reeling in worse than ever, and staggering forward to a chair. "You look worse to-night, Albert, than I have ever seen you," said Mary, as she approached, where her husband sat, and looked him kindly in the face. "No wonder Mary," said he in broken accents but softer than usual; "only look here—there's for you—see what John Williams," and pulling off his hat, the blood gushed out from a fearful wound on the back of his head. Mary screamed out with terror when she looked on the wound, and no wonder it was an awful one. "Albert! Albert!" was all she could articulate; but Albert heard her not, he had fainted. She used every effort which in her haste her ingenuity could devise, but Albert was beyond the reach of human aid—by her screams she brought her neighbours to her assistance, the village doctor was procured, but too late to do any good; he was carried into his bed and laid down for the last time. When Mary saw and felt that she was a widow, and that Albert had gone to his last account in that fearful condition, it was more than her poor brain could bear. They had barely laid him down, ere she started up suddenly from her chair into which she had thrown herself but a moment before, and rushed, no one could tell why, to the cradle where her sleeping infant lay, and snatching it up, hurried out of the house into the rain and darkness. All, petrified by the suddenness of the action, and struck dumb and motionless by the portentous looks of the distracted mother, could only gaze in each other's faces in silent astonishment. However, when a few of them were again restored to recollection, they went out in search of her, and of course their steps were first directed to her father's cottage. There, in truth, they found her, but too late to proffer their friendly aid in consoling her distresses—she was past them all.

The old man had been roused from his sleep by a fearful knocking at the cottage door, and the voice of his child calling for God's sake to open: he had jumped from his bed, and unlocked the door, and lifted the latch, when Mary rushed in with her half naked child in her arms, and flung it on the bed. She had then turned to her father, clasped her hands distractedly together, screamed and fallen on the floor. Her father knelt down and half uplifted her; her eyes only opened once, but their expression was wild and unearthly—Albert's name faintly passed her lips, and then her too full heart had broken.

* * * * * * *

Three graves, side by side, lie peacefully together in the little church-yard of ———. Sometimes in the evening, a little girl, dressed in plain and homely apparel, enters there, and approaches them, and, fearless of the setting twilight, seats herself on the middle one, and weeps as an orphan child weeps over the grave of its departed parents. She hears the whisper of the neighbours, and knows a little of her history, and has gleaned thus much from their friendly talk, that her father was not as he should have been; that her mother was the light of her home, and the delight of every one; and that her grandfather had died with grief for the loss of his only child, and had left her the little that maintained and supported her among her friendly neighbours.

TAXES AND FEES.

THE accounts for taxes and fees, for the year 1826, are now ready, and all those who are indebted to the office, are requsted to call and settle their accounts as soon as they can. My Deputies having bonded to collect the monies due early in the season, all those concerned will do well to make arrangements for settlement immediately, as the law will certainly be enforced unless payment be made in time. The indulgences for the last year, have brought me into serious difficulties.

M. BROWNE, *Shff. & Collector.*
July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vendi. exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Hudson, at the suit of John Ashley and Richard Frisby for the use of his trustees, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 12th of August next, at the market house in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning all the right, title and interest of the said Hudson, in and to all that part of a tract of land, called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson herein named, also all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Perigrine Cooper and Perigrine Cooper Jr. to the said John Hudson, containing sixteen and a half acres more or less, and also all that part of a tract or parcel of land, which was conveyed by James Welch to the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date on or about the 7th April, 1817, seized and taken as the property of the said Hudson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs of vendi. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of vendi. exponas, issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Crew at the suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith and Jacob Sommers, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 12th of August next, at the residence of the said John Crew, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Crew in and to one negro man called BEN, one negro called RACHE L, one negro man called JIM, one negro woman called JINNY, one yoke of oxen and cart, two head of horses, two head of cattle and one gun, seized and taken as the property of the said John Crew, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, July 21.

TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each, well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, Md. S of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.
June 9. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two negro Girls for a term of years, one about ten years old the other about eight

JOHN TURNER.
Still Pond, July 21

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Unit Corse, Esq. late of Kent County, deceased, and those persons indebted to the Subscriber as Administratrix on said deceased's Estate, are hereby requested to make payment on or before the 10th of August next ensuing—After the above date all reference must be made to Col. E. F. Chambers.

MARY P. CORSE, *Ad'mx.*
July 28.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a pluries vendi. exps. directed to me, from Kent county court against Thomas Gale, at the suit of Valentine Warum executor of William Warum, will be exposed to sale on Saturday the 19th August next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. at the tavern of Capt. Charles Stanley, in Chestertown, 6 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 15 head of sheep, one boy Levi, one boy Charles and one boy Peryr, evied on, seized and taken, as the property of the said Thomas Gale, and will be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE, late Sheriff.
July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of James E. Barroll against William Pryor special bail of George C. Sanders, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 19th of August next at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Pryor in and to one negro girl called HARRIET; seized and taken as the property of the said William Pryor, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNF, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 28.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of John Ireland, against John R. Vansant, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday 19th of August next, at his dwelling house at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant in and to one negro man called JOHN, one negro woman called ANN, one brown mare, and ten head of horses; seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 28.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed at the suit of Christiana Walker against John Thomas, Q. N. will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of August next at the Market House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all right, title and interest of the said John Thomas in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land formerly owned by a certain Samuel Thomas of Kent county, deceased, being a farm upon which the said Samuel Thomas resided at the time of his decease, lying in Quaker Neck, and whereon the said John Thomas now resides; seized and taken as the property of the said John Thomas, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, July 28, 1826.

The new and very superior Schr. Thomas Jefferson.



CAPTAIN H. MEEKS will be in complete order in eight days from this date, and is intended to take grain from Mr. Travilla's landing, from my granary at Chestertown, and from Mr. William Primrose's, opposite the wharf.

Mr. Primrose will receive grain at his granary, and haul it down to his wharf, clear of any trouble or expense to the owner; and on the return of the vessel, the money from the sale of it will be deposited with him, or with Mr. John Kennard, as may be ordered. Goods will also be delivered at Mr. Primrose's.

My friends in the upper part of the county are respectfully informed, that I have rented the granary at Turner's Creek, and that the schr. *Independence*, will be ready in two weeks at the furthest to commence her regular trips from that place. A knowledge of the Baltimore market for several years, added to considerable experience within the last year, enables the subscriber to say confidently to the public, that no person can apply their money to more advantage than himself, or will be more careful in executing all orders with which he may be favoured.

M. TILGHMAN.
Chestertown, July 7. tf

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1826. NO. 42.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *August* 3, 1826.

On application of Matthew Tilghman, administrator of William Kennedy, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of August eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, P. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of Jan. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of August, 1826.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
Adm'tor of William Kennedy dec'd.
Chestertown, August 4.

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 29th inst. otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *July* 19, 1826.

On application of Martha Smith, Executrix of William Smith, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of July, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 19th of Jan. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1826.

MARTHA SMITH,
Executrix of William Smith, dec'd.
August 4.

☞P. S.—Persons having claims will please present them to John B. Eccleston in Chestertown.

Estate of the late William Kennedy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to this estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and should there be any claims against the estate he requests that they may be handed to him for settlement.

M. TILGHMAN,
Administrator of William Kennedy
August 4.

A FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave the state, will offer at public sale the Farm on which he now resides, on Saturday the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's tavern in Chestertown.

This farm is about four miles below Chestertown, and one mile from Perkins' mill, and contains about 300 acres of land of which about 60 or 70 acres are well wooded.

There are on the farm a brick dwelling house, and a kitchen, barn and stable of logs, a valuable young apple orchard of latter fruit, and a spring of excellent water convenient to the dwelling.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of the purchase money cash, and to give bond with approved security for the payment of the residue in 12 and 18 months.

Any person wishing to purchase the above farm at private sale, will apply to Joseph Wickes, Esq. Chestertown, or to the subscriber on the premises at any time before the 26th instant.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
August 4. 4w.

Plantation for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years, at Mr. Charles Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, on Thursday the 29th of August inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Plantation on which the late Mr. William Kennedy resided, within two miles of Chestertown, containing

100 ACRES

more or less of arable land. Also a lot of woodland containing about

20 ACRES,

which was purchased of the late James McClean, and lies contiguous to the lands of General Philip Reed, Mr. John Whaland and others, and is within two miles of Chestertown.

M. TILGHMAN,
Agent and Attorny in fact for
Thomas S. Kennedy.
Chestertown, August 4.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland vend. exps. issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Wallis against William Pryor, will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 28th instant, at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Pryor in and to all that farm situate lying and being in said County, consisting of several tracts or parts of tracts of land and containing by estimation 297 acres more or less, which was heretofore sold and conveyed to the said Pryor by a certain James Pearce, as by Deed, bearing date on or about the 10th September, 1815, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said William Pryor, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned Vend. Exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, August 4.

Worthy of Attention.

EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c. &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

July 21. tf

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, LEMON, BARLEY, HOREHOUND, CINNAMON, ROSE and PENNY DICE *Candies*	25 cents per lb.
MINT DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, SUGAR PLUMBS and KISSES,	28 cents per lb.
SUGAR RADISHES,	31 1-4 *cts. per lb.*

No. 130 Market St. Baltimore.
July 28. 6w.

IN CHANCERY.

JULY TERM, 1826.

John T. Veasey
vs.
Wm. H. Crawford and
Catharine Ann his wife and others.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of a certain Andrew J. Peterson deceased, to pay a debt due from the said deceased to the Complainant. The Bill states that the Complainant became a security for said Andrew J. Peterson for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars with interest; that suits were brought therefor against the said deceased and the complainant, and Judgments obtained and execution laid on the complainant's property, and that the complainant was compelled to pay at sundry times on account of said Judgments, the sum of four hundred and ninety seven dollars and fifty cents. The Bill also states that the said Andrew J. Peterson, before his death, made and executed a Will whereby he devised his Real Estate in Maryland to Andrew P. Reading and Philip Reading, and left a considerable real and a small personal estate; that there is no administrator or executor of the said Andrew J. Peterson, and that Philip Reading is since dead intestate, leaving Catharine Ann Crawford, the wife of William H. Crawford and other defendents in this cause, his heirs at Law.

The bill also states that the said defendants William H. Crawford and Catharine Ann his wife reside out of the State of Maryland: It this thereupon, this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published once in each of three successive weeks in the Chestertown Telegraph, on or before the fifteenth day of August next give notice to the said absent defendants, William H. Crawford and Catharine Ann his wife, of the substance and object of the Bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the first day of December next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, *Reg. Cur. Can.*
July 28.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 14th August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Stanley, in Chestertown, that lot or parcel of land lying on the road from Belle Air to St. Paul's Church, and about one mile from the Church. This lot contains about

56 *ACRES,*

with a frame dwelling House thereon, now in the occupation of Mrs. Hannah H. Smith, widow of Simon Smith. The purchaser will be required to give Bond with satisfactory security for the payment of the purchase money with interest in twelve months from the day of Sale.

The creditors of Woolman G. Spencer, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against said deceased into the Chancery Office on or before the 14th day of February next.

E. F. CHAMBERS.
July 28.

PROPOSALS,

By WAY & GIDEON, of Washingt on City
For publishing by subscription,
Dr. BRYAN'S ADDRESS FOR

THE BOSTON BARD,

And The Triumph of Truth, a poem, by the same Author,

TERMS.

The volume will consist of about 70 octavo pages, printed in handsome style, on paper of an excellent quality, and will be hot-pressed, and neatly bound in boards. Price fifty cents.

The proceeds of the work, after defraying the cost of publication, will be transferred to the Boston Bard.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers, will please return them to D. Bryan, P. M. Alexandria D. C. to whom, also, persons at a distance wishing to subscribe, will please communicate their names.

☞ *Subscriptions to the above Work received at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph, and at the Post Office.*

Dr. James Heighe,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kent county that he has taken an office in Georgetown Cross Roads, where he will be, at all times, ready to attend to all calls of a Professional character; and he assures that every attention will be paid to persons who may place themselves under his direction.

June 9.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

By the arrival of the Havre Packet from France, and the Ship Columbia from Liverpool, French papers to the 14th and London papers to the 18th June are received. Our regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the latest date came in the Columbia. *Balt. Gazette.*

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London papers are chiefly filled with details of elections, which are yet going on, including copious sketches of the speeches of candidates from the hustings. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Ward, Alderman Waithman and Alderman Wood, are elected for the city of London. Cobbett does not run as well as it was expected in Preston. As yet he has but 238 votes, and the Hon. E. G. Stanley 540. Capt. Barry, a tory, is also a candidate, and has 297 votes. It is said that Cobbett proposed a coalition with him on the 16th of June, but Capt. Barry tore his letter in pieces and threw the fragments in the face of the messenger, who was Cobbett's son.

Upon the hustings in Somersetshire, a Mr. Cresswell a clergyman, was charged with discreditable and disgraceful conduct by a son of Sir T. Lethbridge, in consequence of an attack upon his father, in a rambling speech of Hunt, the candidate backed by Mr. C. An unusual altercation ensued.

Mr. RANDOLPH arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, and was treated with great attention. A splendid dinner was given in the Town Hall by the Mayor of Liverpool to Mr. Huskisson and a numerous party, composing several distinguished strangers, among whom was Mr. Randolph. Mr. Huskisson after complimenting the Mayor on the prescence of one who had ever been the ardent and efficient advocate of all that was morally and politically good in his native country, and who entertained the most friendly feelings towards England, proposed the health of Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Randolph, on rising to return thanks, said those who had experienced the sensations of a man suffering after a protracted and uneasy voyage by sea, and the privation, incident to it, on his arrival at the wished for shore, might form a small estimate of his, when he saw the British land; but they could not duly appreciate his feelings on the change from all that is as necessarily uncomfortable and cheerless to the animated and social reception he had met with since his arrival in Liverpool. Mr. Randolph, in a chaste and appropriate manner, expatiated on the blessings we here enjoy, and which are fostered and protected by the ablest Ministers this country ever had.—He said, he could never distinguish between the interests of America and England; whatever was beneficial to *Liverpool* could not but be highly useful to *New-York*. The interest of the cotton planter and the cotton spinner were one and the same. The tobacco planter in America, and the merchant and manufacturer in England, who converted that plant into a source of industry and wealth, had but a common interest. Mr. Randolph after having assured the company that he felt proud of having english blood in his veins concluded by proposing as a toast, "*The Town and Trade of Liverpool.*"

After suitable compliments to many distinguished individuals present among whom was Mr. Huskisson's colleague, General Gascoyne and Colonel Fitzlarence.

Mr. Randolph arose again to propose a sentiment, which he trusted, would be received with unanimous good feeling;—and hoped that, if any one was found that could not be warmed by sentiment, he might pass his days in the abscence of whatever was intellectualy good and agreeable. He proposed—"England and America, the Mother and the Daughter."

This toast from its congeniality with what was once uttered by Mr. Canning, in the same room, met with the warmest burst of enthusiasm, and Mr. Randolph won the hearts and good wishes of every individual present.

The evening was spent in the most delightful interchange of good feelings; and cannot fail to strengthen the bond of union between England and America, which all good men wish may remain mutually beneficial and undisturbed.

As we like to record the opinions of all men who are distinguished for sound or original views, we cannot avoid noticing the observations of Mr. Randolph on this evening to a gentleman who seemed to doubt the policy, of continuing the forms of government which seem spreading over America. "Legislation," said Mr. Randolph, "is progressive and improving. Laws are susceptible of daily amendment; but forms of government are rarely altered with advantage to any."

Mr. Randolph was also of a party which accompanied Mr. Huskisson on an aquatic excursion to which the directors of the Dublin steam packets had invited him. Mr. Randolph is described as "a remarkably thin man, having the appearance of old age, although only in his 53d year.—He was surrounded during the excursion by a crowd of gentlemen. He talked incessantly and intstructed as well as delighted the company by his conversation." At a cold collation to which the company sat down on board the steam Boat Brittannia, Mr. Huskisson proposed the health of Mr. Randolph. This produced from that gentleman the following speech.

"Mr. Randolph, in returning thanks for the very handsome compliment which had unexpectedly been paid him, expressed himself proud and gratified in meeting so numerous and so respectable a party of the gentlemen of this country, the parent of his own, many of whose most useful institutions in trial by jury, the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, civil and religious liberty, and a representative constitution, had been formed upon the model of those which had been established in this great and happy nation, by the wisdom and public spirit of their common ancestors—(Applause.) And, as his country had wisely gleaned from this the benefit of all the grand essentials of civil policy, he trusted she would also emulate her int he acquirement of all those minor, but not less endearing virtues and graces of social life, of which he had now the happiness to witness so pleasing an example.—(Applause) When he returned to the other side of the Atlantic, he should carry with him a grateful remembrance of the kind, attentive, and hospitable reception he had met with on this; and the greatest pride and pleasure would be in such opportunities as might be afforded him of manifesting the sincerity of his feelings, by a similar return, not only to any of the burgesses of Liverpool, but to any of the natives of England whom he might at any time have the pleasure of meeting there.—(Applause.) In conclusion, he would beg leave to propose as a toast, their own Liverpool—not the town of which they were so justly proud—not its trade, of which they daily toasted the prosperity—not its distinguished and talented representative, whose recent election did honour to their choice—but their noble Earl, the great and gifted man at the head of the administration of the country.—(Great Applause.")

Mr. Randolph must have talked a great deal on this occasion, otherwise the reporter could hardly have remembered so much. The following anecdotes of his conversation, are amusing and characteristic. The mixture of republican and aristocratic doctrines is somewhat curious.

At half past 12 o'clock the Britannia dropped anchor opposite the Prince's Parade and the company prepared to land. Mr. Huskisson, and his party went on shore in the barge, and were enthusiastically cheered by the company on board the packet. Mr. Randolph still remained on the quarter deck, surrounded by a large crowd of gentlemen, whom he greatly amused by his eccentric, yet instructive & original conversations. He seemed like an ancient Grecian sage surrounded by his scholars. No sooner had Mr. Randolph quitted the Brittania and got on board one of the river streamers, than he was again quickly surrounded by a curious group. A gentleman on board the Britania, then proposed three cheers for Mr. Randolph, which were given with great enthusiasm. The honorable gentleman, taking off his hat, exclaimed, with great animation, "Gentleman, Old England and Young America united for ever! Who shall divide them?" Loud cheers followed this pithy speech, and the band on board struck up "Yankee doodle." An Irish gentleman asked Mr. Randolph, what would be the best cure for the miseries of Ireland. "I will give it to you in the words of the Bible—"*Unmuzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.*" The Irish peasent is deprived of his due and proper share of the fruit of the earth. Another gentleman observed, that he did not think Cobbett was qualified to sit in the House of Commons.' "Cobbett not qualified to sit in the House of Commons!" exclaimed Mr. Randolph. "Why, he has qualified himself for a seat in that house as a lady of easy virtue qualifies herself for the Magdalen Asylum,—by a life of prostitution to all parties and being faithful to none."—Speaking of man, Mr. Randolph said, "He is naturally indolent, and all your contrivances of church and state, or by whatever other name they may be called, are, that A may be idle while B works." Talking of property—"Society" said the sage "cannot subsist without property. If, in political revolution, property be divorced from power, power will soon go in search of property. A reaction then takes place—property goes in search of power, and they become once more united." "In all state revolutions," said Mr. Randolph, endeavour to keep down the dregs of society. You can easily blow off the froth; but if once you let the dregs get uppermost, depend upon it that the draught will be, not blue, but black run." A gentleman was inquiring about the constitution of Virginia, the state which Mr. Randolph represents in congress. "Why,"

...Mr. Randolph here vote for repre...atives vived voce on freehold suffrage, ...we Virginians would as soon have ...r noses cut off as change the mode to ...oting by ballot." "Then sir, your mode ...voting is the same as in England!"— "Yes, to be sure," replied Mr. Randolph. "Have we not been steering on the same ...urse ever since we left you, without ...king or taking in sail! only that we ...ave thrown the king overboard, God ...ess him!" When the boat came along ...ide the wall, "What a magnificient quay ...his is!" exclaimed Mr. R. "We have ...o like it in America. New York and ...iverpool are mutually dependant on each ...ther. You take her cotton, tobacco, ...nd other raw produce; and she takes ...our cutlery and earthenware, cotton, ...oods, salt, and coal. We can't do with...out you—and you can as little do without ...s. And can you conceive of greater ...onsence than that two such countries ...should go to war? It is mere nonsence!" ...In reply to an inquiry, whether he ...would be at his lodgings at a certain hour, "Yes," said he, "I'll be there before that. ...I have only to go to the Custom house ...about my luggage, and a Custom house ...oath, you know is easily swallowed." So ...fascinating was Mr. Randolph's conver...sation, that he could with difficulty escape ...from the crowd that still lingered around ...him. He was dressed in a blue coat, yel...low silk neck-cloth and blue trowsers.

THE GREEK CAUSE.—The *Frankfort Journal* of the 6th inst. states that the Colocotroni party has triumphed at Napoli di Romania. Mavrocordato quitted the town in the night to escape an ignominious death, and he, as well as Conduriotti, has taken refuge at Hydra.

The National Assembly of Greece has issued a decree, temporarily vesting the Civil and Military affairs of the country in a Commission of Eleven members.

Five sacks full of heads and ears of the Greeks who fell at Missolonghi, have been received at Constantinople. It was intended to exhibit four Greek Captains there alive and kill them before the Seraglio but they were seized and carried off on the road. It is supposed that the Captain Pacha's fleet will next descend upon Hydra and Spezzia.

A letter of the 29th of April, from Trieste states, that since the fall of Missolonghi, all the Greek chiefs have redoubled their energy in calling their countrymen to arms. Ibrahim Pacha remains perfectly inactive awaiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

The Greek committee at Paris have received intelligence of the Government of Napoli di Romania having sent provisions to Salona for the Missolonghites who have taken refuge there. M. Eynard has sent provisions to the troops of Kiraskaki, which for several days have been reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon the wild fruits of the mountains of Etolia. Not one of the towns in possession of the Greeks is yet besieged, and haste is employed in furnishing them with ammunition. The Committee has also received from General Roche a detailed report upon the provision, ammunition, &c. sent out up to the present day, and the satisfaction produced thereby. The clothing and ammunition conveyed by the brigs La Nouvelle Adeline and L'Heureux Rectour were immediately distributed. On the 5th of May a large cargo of flour, Indian corn and wheat, sent by M. Eynard in the name of the Paris, Geneva and Hague Committees reached Napoli di Romania and was deposited in the Government storehouses. The Hague committee has added 10,000 franks to the sum of 40,000 fr. previously given. At Berlin the subscriptions produce 320,000fr. to the Paris committee.

It will be seen that accounts from Zante state, that a Military government has been established at Napoli di Romania, of which Colocotroni is at the head. Fresh acts of piracy are mentioned, which appear to have called for the active interference of commodore Hamilton to punish the robbers, and he is said to have sailed in pursuit of them accordingly.

"VIENNA, June 2.

According to accounts from Zante, the Captain Pacha's fleet, consisting of 33 sail, was seen on the 3d May, steering towards the south; it was supposed to be going against Hydra. According to the same accounts, the Civil Government at Napoli di Romania, had been replaced by a Military Government, at the head of which was Colocotroni.

Since the taking of Missolonghi, and the departure of the Greek ships from those parts, the complaints of piracy are more frequent than ever. Captain Lanza, commanding an Austrian merchantman, was very lately stopped quite close to Zante, by a Greek brig and robbed of his stores, and a large sum of money.

Commodore Hamilton, having received information that five Ionian vessels had been taken by Greek pirates, the Naiad frigate captain Spencer, sailed from Corfu, on the 17 May in pursuit of these pirates.

The Trieste Observer, to the 31st ult has been received. It contains an extract from a private letter, dated Smyrna, May 6, which represents the Greeks to be ruining their cause by robbery, cowardice and every thing that is base. A Turkish fleet the same letter states, is about to sail from Constantinople, to join the captain Pacha, and 6,000 fresh troops it is added, have been embarked at Alexandria destined to act in the Morea.

We have received the Frankfort Journal, to the 9th instant. It also, is filled with complaints of the piratical outrages committed on merchantmen by Greek ships. To check these, the Bellona, an Austrian frigate, was about to sail for Smyrna. If the accounts received from so many quarters, be not mere inventions, these naval robbers must greatly injure the Greek cause. Unless the Government at Napoli di Romania interfere with a strong hand, and a determined resolution, to put a stop to these practices, all nations will turn against them; and they will be taught, with a dreadful severity, that Europe will not submit to insults from Greece, which she would not endure from Algiers.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase, by which foreigners are permitted to obtain naturalization and form part of Russian trading companies.

The Austrian Observer announces that the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas is postponed to the middle of August, in consequence of the death of the Empress Elizabeth.

Extract of a private letter of the 4th of June from Leipsic:—It appears decided that the Grand Duke Constantine will not attend the coronation at Moscow. Apprehensions are said to be entertained that his arrival would excite passions that might lead to an explosion. It is moreover added, that his presence in the capital of Poland is now more necessary than ever, as fresh commotions begin to be felt in the several provinces of that kingdom."

A courier arrived at Vienna from Petersburgh, on the 4th, with communications of a very satisfactory nature from the Russian Court, the Emperor having received the news of the acceptance of his ultimatum by the Divan, and having expressed himself much gratified at the manner in which the negociation had been brought to a termination. It was expected that orders would be immediately given for withdrawing the Russian army of observation stationed on the banks of the Pruth.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Greece.—The following private letter, dated Zante, 15th ult. and which appears in the Paris paper, gives some shocking details of the atrocious conduct of the Turks on their capture of Missolonghi.—The palace of the Sultan at Constantinople was decorated with "trophies of human heads, and festoons of ears and noses"—and these are the barbarians whose aggressions upon the brave Greeks are looked upon by Christian statesmen with perfect apathy and indifference!—"The details of the sacking of Missolonghi, are but imperfectly known, as the approach of Ionian coasters is forbidden; but we know that Ibrahim cut off 5 or 6,000 heads, some of which were sent off daily to Constantinople. The body of Bishop Joseph was salted whole, as a present for the Sultan. The women and young girls were distributed to the officers and privates, to be disposed of as each thought proper. The churches were all destroyed, except one which was converted into a mosque. Previous to being murdered, the people found at Missolonghi were put to the torture, for the purpose of extracting whether there was not treasure hidden in the fortress. Upon the Christian legations at Constantinople receiving official intelligence of the fall of Missolonghi, they sent their dragomans to congratulate the Sultan, and there, on entering the palace, had to pass amidst trophies of heads and festoons, formed of ears and noses."—*Nat. Advocate.*

FROM COLOMBIA—Our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser, New York, have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Laguira received by way of St. Thomas, containing information which we hope may turn out to be true, as the presence of the Liberator in Colombia is the only circumstance that can restore tranquility to the country.—*Balt. Gazette.*

LAGUIRA, July 12th.

"The state of the country remains about the same; no new proceedings—all remains quiet. Yesterday we were gratified with the report that Bolivar had arrived at Bogota. It is not yet fully confirmed, but from the source it comes there is but little doubt of its truth, and a few days will decide it. God grant it may be true, for with him all will be made right, and again business will revive, and confidence be restored."

A duel was fought at Carthagena about the middle of June, between Midshipmen Vaughn, of Philadelphia, and Skelding of New York, both attached to the frigate La Plata, in the Colombian service.—Midshipman Skelding received a ball in his right breast, both principal and seconds had been arrested and imprisoned.—*ib.*

Dreadful Accident.—On Wednesday last the 19th inst. as a caravan from the State of New-York, containing some wild beasts which were intended for public exhibition at Sherbrook on the following day, was standing in the Inn-yard at Lennoxville, in the district of St. Francis, in the absence of the keepers some persons, excited by curiosity, lifted a trap door which inclosed a cage, in which were a pair of Brazilian panthers: During this period the wife of Mr. Elliot, the Innkeeper, incatiously approached so near the grating as to enable one of the beasts to seize her right hand with his claw, which he immediately did and drew it with irresistible force into the interior of the cage, where the hand and arm were instantly fastened upon by both the animals and entirely destroyed in a few moments;—considerable portions of the flesh being devoured and the remainder lacerated and torn from the bones in a manner too horrible for description; and it was with considerable difficulty that the panthers were at length forced to relax their hold sufficiently to enable the bystanders to withdraw the remains of the mangled limb from their voracious fangs. Amputation was performed about three hours afterwards, as near the articulation of the shoulder joint as was practicable, by Mr. Martin of Sherbrook, assisted by Mr. Nichols; but there still remains some lacerations and deep punctures on the upper part of the shoulder and neck, occasioned by the efforts of the beasts to drag the body into the cage. The unfortunate sufferer is a woman much respected and esteemed in the District, with a numerous family; and the circumstance has excited a strong feeling of commisseration and sorrow throughout the neighbouring townships: it is some consolation, however, to her friends, that, although she is at present in a dangerous state, considerable hopes are entertained of her recovery.—*Sherbrook, 21st July.*

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 3.

The Cedar Apple.—A gentleman of unquestioned veracity called at our office this week, and informed us of an experiment which was made a few days ago with this apple on a coloured child about two years old, at his farm in this neighborhood, the result of which was truly satisfactory. The child took the apple of last year's growth, reduced to powder, and prepared in syrup, two successive mornings, fasting; the consequence of which was, the expulsion of more than a *pint of worms.* The child, though much reduced, and debilitated by fevers, previously to the apple being administered, is now doing well, and has had a complete return of appetite for food.

United States' Hotel, Saratoga.—Among the distinguished foreign visitors at this house, at the present time, are Joseph Bonaparte, Prince Murat, Lord Castle Coate, Lord Courttown, and Lord Henry Seymour Moore, from Ireland, by the way of Canada, on their way to New York.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.—At the recent grand ball in Paris, for the benefit of the Greeks, "the venerable Lafayette," says a letter, "was received by the company as a father would be amidst his children."

From the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 7.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Eighty thousand children will be "annually trained up to knowledge and usefulness, to be the bone and sinew of the body-politic, at an expense so little felt as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand."

For the purpose of quietiug the apprehensions of certain sensitive individuals, and of imparting such information as may tend to establish a common faith, and confidence in the amplitude of our ability to provide for the public instruction of all our youth in primary schools, throughout the state, whether rich or poor—high or low, it may be proper to expose a view of our permanent expenditures, and contrast therewith our ways and means, whether present or perspective—I proceed, therefore, with an exhibition, and some remarks in illustration.

PERMANENT EXPENDITURE.

For the Executive, " Judicial and " Legislative Departments	$80,000
Various Officers	9,000
Miscellaneous Charges	11,000
Making	$100,000

which is enough for the ordinary support of our government—Existing burthens of a temporary character are excluded from this view—to wit:

1. Pensions to officers and soldiers of the Revolution and their widows, $16,000

The course of nature, in a few years, will extinguish this item.

2. The Penitentiary, 10,000

It is expected that this charge will not only cease with the current year, but be converted, hence forward into profit—The operations of similar institutions in other states, and the last report of our Directors, are sufficient to justify this expectation.

3. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 10,000

This work, we are informed will be completed in March next, and, thereafter, our investment will yield a handsome revenue.

4. State Ware Houses, 10,000

The Governor and Council, having purchased, under the act of the last Session, Chapter 159, valuable property, in the city of Baltimore, amounting to $120,000 to be paid for, *"out of the revenue derived from inspection of tobacco,"* the charge of rent will soon cease, and some 30, or $40,000 will be derived from this source.

5. Washington Monument, 34,000

It is expected that the funds assigned, for this object will terminate with the current year.

Making	$80,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

From Public Stocks	$50,000
" Bank Tax	15,000
" Lotteries	100,000
" Fines, Licences & Process	65,000
" Inspections	30,000
" Interest on debts	5,000
" Various Minor Sources	15,000
Making	$280,000

The present donations, and the liberal assignments of the last Session, for the support of education, are excluded from the 'expenditures,' because they are not within the proper view of *permanent* charges upon the state, and the main design of this exhibition being to manifest the sufficiency of our means to meet the great object in contemplation—On the other hand the direct, or assessed tax, is also excluded, as that will cease, by its limitation, this year.

By the way, with regard to taxes, we do not, generally discriminate between the *state and county* taxes, and thence arises a great *deception and out-cry*—It ought to be understood that the *state assessments are not five cents a head*, whilst the *county levies* in many counties, exceed *a dollar*—These *levies are very heavy and oppressive*, but it is believed that *these enormous and grievous burthens, may be reduced and alleviated*—and in particular, that the *court charges* may be *taken off by one half at the least*—This will be expected of the next or succeeding Legislature.

It will not be contended that the state Lotteries will produce immediately, the sum stated; but when *relieved from the charge of the Monument, and the incumbrance of the universities*, they will surpass this estimate, and *come in time for these schools, as, if adopted by every county*, it would not be reasonable to suppose that they could *be carried into complete, and practical effect and operation to the extent of every district of the state, for several years*, and in the mean time, the *temporary charges would be expiring in succession, and the public revenue be improving.*

One Lottery in New York, has lately given to their Treasury, $150,000 for the support of education—Our system is superior—It justly enjoys the highest credit on account of the solid foundation on which it stands, and the facts detailed in the last journal of the House of Delegates, in pages 109 and 110, are enough to prove that the state Lotteries may give annually, from 100, to $200,000—And as to the expediency in a moral or political point of view, of employing Lotteries, as a source of revenue, it is merged in the impracticability of excluding other tickets—For so long as our neighbouring states will continue to grant Lotteries, the obvious effect of a discontinuance on our part, would be injurious draughts to exhaust our means, for their exclusive use and profit—We should, in fact, *become the dupes of their schemes*—And it has often been remarked that the most stern and rigid opponents of this resource for the general purposes of the state, who have urged in argument their very immoral and pernicious tendency, have been the most pressing to obtain Lotteries to build Churches or promote some private speculation—From the foregoing it appears that the permanent expenditures of the state for the ordinary support of government, will not exceed, $100,000

And that our ways and means may be safely counted at 280,000

It is, therefore, clear, that we have no cause of apprehension, or alarm, of any resort to direct taxes, or state assessments upon the counties, even in case the internal improvements should all be carried into operation, and I may quote as apposite on this occasion the words of a financial committee in the journal before referred to at page 197—they are as follows—'Should the Legislature deem it proper to commence a system of education, or of internal improvements they will perceive that the means of paying interest on such loans as may become necessary will not be wanting—And if the revenue, from causes which cannot be foreseen, should fall short of the anticipations of your committee, the deficiency may be easily supplied from sources which as yet have been untouched, and which will readily suggest themselves to future Legislatures.'

The suggestion of loans has reference to internal improvements which would be discharged by their own means, as has been proved by the experience of all nations, and reduced to moral certainty—As for the whole of our investment, we should not only draw a full proportion of all its proper benefits, but superior and exclusive advantages from the construction of the works altogether on our side of the Potomac, and the consequent disbursements in our state of vast sums of money drawn from Virginia, Pennsylvania, the coffers of the general government, and of foreign capitalists—And from the continuous connection of towns and villages and public houses, all along the whole line from Cumberland to Baltimore, to yield an increase of revenue from retailers and tavern licenses, and other concomitant ameliorations, exceeding a liberal rate of interest upon the gross of such investment—And those receipts it must be observed would be over and above the direct income from tolls and profits which would flow in to fortify and enrich out Treasury.

But besides our own intrinsic means, we have good cause to anticipate the munificent aid of the United States—There are two propositions now pending before Congress—One is to apportion the avails af the national domains amongst the members of the Union for education and internal improvement.

This would give, for our share, about $50,000 a year.

The other would give us greater means—It is, after paying off the public debt which from the last report of their fiscal committee, is in a rapid course of liquidation and extinguishment, to distribute, the whole surplus revenue for such beneficial purposes as the states might devise, or determine upon—This would give, as our proportion nearly a million annually—It is expected that one of these will be adopted, or the former first, and the latter in succession thereafter.

In reference to this matter it may be well to inquire into the probable effect of a permanent appropriation, from the national treasury, for the education in common schools, of all the youth throughout the Union—Would it not most essentially and powerfully tend to cement and consolidate the federation, and to perpetuate the constitution?—Yes it would undoubtedly—And this beneficience might be achieved by a moderate excise on domestic spirit—The fourth of a dollar on every gallon, would do the work!!!—Think of this my countrymen—Think of the moral and political influence to be diffused through every section and minute division of our expanded territory from imparting knowledge to three or four millions of children, and to more and more from year to year, and from generation to generation—And think how simple and facile is the operation—And how replete with infinite, and ineffable good, in various ways.

☞See a report upon this subject, in the same journal, page 199.

In conclusion I may assert, with perfect truth, that my convictions upon the several points of this essay have resulted from, and are sustained by, a long series of close attention to the statistics—A regard to the experience of other states, and a practical knowledge of our finances, and resources.

With high respect,
LITTLETON D. TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, July 13, 1826.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A *"Tax-payer and Farmer"* has again been crowded out, but will certainly be published next week.

"Solon" is received and will be attended to in due time.

We deem it unnecessary to publish the communication of *"Franklin Farmer"*—Most of the gentlemen recommended are already before the public, and should we be properly authorised, we will add the others to our list.

☞We take this opportunity of informing Candidates, that each one of them who is not a subscriber to our paper will be charged one dollar for the annunciation of his intention.

The last arrivals from England state, that Lord Cochrane had sailed for the Mediterranean to assist the Greeks, with a squadron under his command of seven or eight sail—We wish him success.

COMMODORE PORTER—A letter from Vera Cruz, received at New Orleans, states that the pay and emoluments of this enterprising naval officer, as commander in chief of the Mexican fleets, are equal to $24,000 per annum.

We learn, by Wednesday night's mail, that an express to the governor arrived at Frankfort on the 15th ult. with information that *Isaac B. Desha* had died of the wounds inflicted on himself some days before.

The Democratic Press says, we learn, that on the passage to Liverpool from this port, *Mr. Randolph* made himself so exceedingly disagreeable and offensive to all the passengers, that they declare they would not again, on any account, go in the same ship with him. He drank rather hard, and was repeatedly absolutely drunk. Much of his time was taken up in abusing Philadelphia and its Quakers

(64)

population, but a much greater portion in possessing the universal Yankee nation.—Consequently he took occasion to say, and to say in language neither decorous nor delicate, that the Yankees were without exception, a nation of the greatest scoundrels in the world. His abuse of the Eastern section of the Union and its inhabitants was of so gross a character as to excite indignation and disgust. "His opinions and feelings, says a correspondent, were promulgated in language, coarse enough for a Billingsgate fishwoman, and as strong and offensive as any with which Cobbett seasons his most bitter paragraphs."

It was fortunate for the peace of the vessel, that her commander had great decision of character, as well as great kindness of manners, and won the respect and esteem of the passengers. He soon satisfied Mr. Randolph, that he was neither to be bullied nor intimidated. Notwithstanding the outrageous language and behaviour of Mr. Randolph, there was a feeling of compassion for him which saved his person from indignity.

TO THE VOTERS OF KENT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

In becoming a candidate for your suffrages to represent you in the next Legislature of our State, I esteem it your right to exact, and my consequent duty to obey, in furnishing you with a candid and honest exposition of my views of the duties of a Representative. As there is no more universally conceded principle of republican economy, than that the minority are concluded by the majority, the representative may easily infer, that the spirit of his trust obliges him to co-operate in the support of all measures that promise the greatest aggregate good--But it often happens in Legislation, as a most difficult and laborious business, that a Representative votes erroneously from the most thorough sanctions of his judgment and conscience. If, Fellow Citizens, it should happen to be my fate as your representative, I invoke you to judge me in a spirit of charity and forbearance, for in the sincerity of my heart I avow, if any thing could plant a thorn in my pillow, it would be the imputing my conduct to corruption. I would not compromit my honesty, if I know myself, to realize all the distinctions my fellow citizens could confer upon me; it is emphatically my wealth and if divested of it, I should be poor indeed.

I am constrained, contrary to my will, to make these avowals, when I consider the prejudice existing against the profession of law, (of which I am an humble member) from its having supposed interests incompatible with the general welfare.—Let me concede the point for the sake of argument; how then I ask, can the admission avail any thing against me, when I solicit you to repose in me the Legislative trust? what is your security and my check? the known fact, that I can be instrumental in the passage of no laws, that will not alike affect you and me; but even suppose this check inoperative, and that actuated by unprincipled ambition, I advocate measures subversive of your rights or interests, how awfully would you address me; in the accents of your sovereign vengeance you would thunder, *wherefore traitor have you so acted*—Ah! "the servant that knoweth his master's will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes." The Representative that sacrifices the interests of his constituents, and violates their confidence like you have done, shall be consigned to political infamy, to drag out a life rendered truly miserable by the alienation of the confidence and affections of his friends. Think you I could endure this? No, next to misery in the world to come I deprecate such fate as this; but it surely is, as it ought to be, the doom of every man who betrays this most important and responsible of all trusts. The secret of your safety lies then in the sensibility of every man to the good opinion of his Fellow Citizens, and to their regard for him as an honest and efficient public servant, and the justifiable hope, that if he subserves their interests with a faithful energy in subordinate trusts, he will be rewarded by an appropriate correspondent elevation.

But I must here be permitted, in a spirit of courteous contradiction, to deny that there is a hostility between the profession of law and the other interests in society; if there is, in your opinion, and it should constitute a decisive objection against me, see the legitimate results of such reasoning. The merchant is incompetent to represent the Farmer, because he is desirous of obtaining the highest price for his merchandize; the farmer, must not be confided in by the merchant, because he is anxious to make the most advantageous disposition of his grain; and so it may be carried on, until every interest in society is induced to regard the others as their most deadly enemies. If I know my Fellow Citizens, as I trust I do, I think they are not prepared to adopt such principles and opinions, as involve in them the subversion of all Society and government; they impugn the will of Deity itself, for surely he intended man for society, when he endued him with such faculties of mind and body, and society cannot exist without a system of well digested and circumspect laws, which comprehend in them, notice of every irregular act which tend to each others injury, and these laws again require discreet and intelligent men to administer them, as also individuals who have made these laws their exclusive study, to defend the community's rights of property and person, when the one is invaded, and the other endangered—Away my magnanimous and intelligent Fellow Citizens with such prejudices; if one member of a body of men has injured you, don't let it embitter you against one, who never did you wrong, but separate the man from the profession or calling, and regard the calling indispensable to the health, prosperity and durability of society. This candid exposition of my sentiments, I hope will prove satisfactory to you—I have used no disguise, because I abhor it from the bottom of my soul—If deputed by you to our Legislature, I shall, regardless of all prejudices, sustain such measures as I deem comporting with the interests of the great body of the people, elected by the people, I should regard myself as the especial guardian of their interests and rights.

That this is a most disastrous era in our State, all agree, but to what extent Legislation can ameliorate our distresses, is a nice and difficult question. Kentucky, afflicted as we are, sought relief in Legislative interposition, and what has been the result? A tenfold aggravation of her sufferings; if we properly consider our distresses, we shall find them to be such a dispensation, as naturally resulted from the transition from a state of war to a state of peace. Our country was most distinguished for its prosperity, when Europe was absorbed in wars, which, by devoting a great proportion of its population to the military service, necessarily diminished the sources of home supply, and by consequence, afforded to foreign produce, a ready and profitable market; those wars says a distinguished and profound statesman of our country, "were the source of our prosperity." When Europe returned to a state of peace, it was not then to be expected, that foreign produce would maintain their high prices, as its own citizens became their productive, as well as consuming sources. Our war also with Great Britain, by diminishing our own productive sources, necessarily enhanced the prices of the remainder, there being a great proportion of our population engaged in the military service of the country, who consumed, but produced nothing. To those then that produced; the war may be considered as the source of prosperity, and peace their greatest calamity. The war also by inducing high grain prices, begat a spirit of land speculation, which, not adverting to the contingency of a sudden peace, and the consequent fall of land and its products, has also proved a source of great calamity. My Fellow Citizens, permit me now to ask, how can we relieve ourselves? But one remedy, which is a very obvious one, suggests itself; let us double our industry, practice a rigorous and judicious economy, and we shall prosper.

In conclusion: to those of my fellow citizens that honoured me with their support last fall, I return my sincere thanks and heart felt gratitude, still cherishing the hope that they will not esteem me unworthy of it this. To those who could not consistently with their judgment of my qualifications, regard me as a suitable person to represent them, I speak not in the language of complaint, they exercised the dearest right of an American—*freedom of opinion*—and that man who would attempt to usurp a dictatorial control over it, ought to be execrated as a tyrant and despot. Fellow Citizens, in Kent County are concentrated all my interests, regards and attachments; here exist every motive to impel me to serve you faithfully, and my sincere prayer is, that if deputed by you to our Legislature, I may receive upon my return amongst you, the benediction "well done good and faithful servant."

Your humble servant and
Fellow Citizen,
DAVID J. CAMPBELL.

THE ELECTION.

Electors of Senate.

DR. JAMES M. ANDERSON,
DR. PEREGRINE WROTH,
WILLIAM WELCH, Esq.

Candidates for Congress.

GEN. PHILIP REED,
LEVIN GALE,
J. A. ROBERTSON,
DR. WM. C. MILLER.
I. D. MAULSBY.

Candidates for the Legislature.

Maj. RICHARD GRAVES,
JOSEPH MANN,
WM. COBURN,
JAMES BOON,
DAVID J. CAMPBELL,
WM. H. BARROLL,
P. M. REED,
JOHN ASHLEY,
JOHN MASLIN,
WM. H. WICKES,
UNIT CHANDLER,
JAMES HANSON,
WM. JADWIN.

We are authorised to announce to the Voters of Kent, Cecil and Harford counties, that James W. Williams is a candidate for their suffrages and support at the ensuing election for Representative to Congress.

WILLIAM B. WILMER, most respectfully acquaints his fellow citizens that he will be a candidate for their suffrages as a delegate to the next general assembly of Maryland. To party he owes nothing, and stands no way committed, to his constituents, if elected, he will confidently pledge himself, to the utmost of his abilities, to promote their known wishes and interests, and to the calls connected with his station, a conscientious discharge of the trust reposed in him.

FARMS TO RENT.

THE subscriber will rent, for the ensuing year, those two Farms in Kent county, known by the names of "Wethered's Farm" and "Byram's Farm," belonging to the heirs of Doctor Charles Tilden, deceased, now in the occupancy of John R. Vansant. The buildings are all in good condition, and the Farms are near to a good landing. The tenants for the next year will have the privilege of seeding the wheat crop this fall. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN B. HACKETT.
Chestertown, August 11.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed, by William Camp and James Hodges, Esquires, two Justices of the peace for Kent County, against Nicholas Dudley at the suits of McFeely and Comegys and Duncan Stone, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the fifth of September next, at his dwelling house, all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Dudley, in and to the house and lot of land where he now lives, containing three acres more or less; also one bureau, one mahogany breakfast table, one walnut dining table, two tables, 16 windsor chairs, one cupboard and furniture, one large pine chest, one walnut stand, two bedsteads and sacking, two looking glasses, four gilt frame pictures, two pair andirons, shovel and tongs, two iron pots, two dutch ovens, three tubs, two feather beds and 4 shoats, seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholas Dudley and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ELIJAH BECK, *Constable.*
August 11.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of pluries vend. expos. issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, one at the suit of David Semans use of John Hurlock and the other at the suit of David Semans against Thos. Lusbey, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 4th of September next, at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Lusby in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land, situate, lying and being in said county called "Hazel Meadow," containing 97 acres more or less, which was conveyed to the said Lusby by a certain David Semans as by deed bearing date on or about 2d April, 1813, and duly recorded among the land records of said county will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Lusby and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Aug. 11, 1826.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Benj. Benson use of Gerald Coursey, and the other at the suit of Jonathan Crane use of John McKenney, against Ann Trulock, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 2d of September next, at the Market House in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Ann Trulock, in and to all those parcels of land situate lying and being in Kent County aforesaid, being parts of two tracts, the one called "Hales" and the other "Rickett's Farm," containing by estimation 27 acres more or less, also all those parts of tracts situate as aforesaid, called "Nancy's Choice," "Mayford" or "Rickett's Farm," and "Hale," containing about 140 acres more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Ann Trulock, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, August 11.

"Try me and prove me!"

DAVID M. SMITH,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

HAS just removed to Chestertown, where he intends to establish his permanent residence. He has taken that well known stand formerly occupied as a tailor's shop, adjoining the watchmaker's shop of Mr. Samuel Leonard, and one door below the store of Mr. William Harris, where he intends carrying on the above business in such a manner as he believes will give general satisfaction. Those who may please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the most stylish and workmanlike manner. He will be regularly supplied with the newest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and this, added to his own skill and most approved plan of cutting and strict attention to business, he flatters himself will enable him to please all who may favour him with a call.

August 11.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Hudson at the suits of William Howard use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell and Miller, the State of Maryland, use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Woodall, James Welch use of David Semans and John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 9th September next at 3 o'cl'k. P. M. at Captain Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, the following property, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and one, duly recorded among the land records of Kent county, which said part of a tract or parcel of land, was devised to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by his late father, and contains two hundred and twenty six acres and three-fourths of an acre more or less; also all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper Jr. to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by deed bearing date on or about the fifth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, duly recorded amongst the land records of Kent county; also one black woman Elizabeth, 20 years of age, one boy called Henry, 17 years of age, 4 horses and 25 head of hogs, seized and taken in execution as the property of said Hudson, and to be sold to pay the above writs—The land and negroes to be sold in Chestertown, on the day and hour above mentioned, and the horses and hogs on the succeeding Saturday, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Aug. 11.

BY virtue of two writs of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against Benjamin Massey at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne, use of E. F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 9th September next at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Georgetown Cross Roads, the following property, to wit: all his right and interest in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Kent county, called and known by the name of "Partnership" and "Spring Garden" and "Angel's Rest," or by whatsoever name or names it may be known or called, and supposed to contain 142 acres more or less, as by deed to Benjamin Massey; also one negro boy called James, about sixteen years of age, and one bay horse, seized and taken as the property of said Massey, and to be sold to satisfy the above writs and a levy for Taxes and Fees.

ED. BROWNE, late Sheriff.
Aug. 11.

BY virtue of two writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed against Arthur Wheatly, at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne, use of E. F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 9th September next at 3 o'clock P. M. at Georgetown Cross Roads, all the right and interest of the said Arthur Wheatly in and to a tract or parcel of land called "Chance," beginning at a Gum tree standing in a branch said to be its original beginning, described on the plat letter A, and running from thence, south 110 ps. S.75E. 199 ps. N.6E. 62 ps. W. 90 ps. N.6E. 90 ps. containing 110 1-4 acres, be the quantity more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Wheatly and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, late Shff.
Aug. 11.

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the tavern of Mr. William Sims, in Chestertown, on Saturday the 26th of August next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. the farm of Mr. John D. Hurtt, called part of the "Forrest of Dean," on which his tenant, Mr. James Smith, now resides, containing from 190 to 200 Acres, 50 thereof in woodland, situated in Worton, and near I. U. Church.



It has a large dwelling house of 5 rooms below and above, with a cellar under of 20 feet square, a corn house, stable and granary or store house, the latter considered an excellent stand for a store—also an *orchard of 111 fine apple trees.* There is also a valuable meadow of 7 acres, one half now in corn and at a little expense the balance may be prepared for grass.—The farm is under good fencing and now laid off into three fields, well watered by two springs and a branch, one of delightful water contiguous to the house. On application before the 26th it may be had at private sale. The terms are, one fourth cash and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, payable in good paper.

Apply to
JAMES E. BARROLL, *Trustee.*
August 11.

☞ If this sale is effected, said John D. Hurtt's creditors will present their claims to J. E. B.

THE highest cash price will be given for a thousand weight of clean linen and cotton rags, at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.

August 11

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Sarah Everitt against Ann Kennard, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 2d of September next, at the jail door, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Ann Kennard in and to one negro woman called Ann, and a negro girl her child called Charlotte, about 6 years old, seized and taken as the property of the said Ann Kennard and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Shoriff's Office, Aug. 11.

At the time and place above stated, will be exposed to sale, a negro child called John, seized and taken as the property of said Ann Kennard, and will be sold for fees.

M. B. Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Thomas Dodson at the suit of William Harris, use of Ezekiel F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday 24th instant, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of said Thomas Dodson, in and to a tract or parcel of Land he purchased of Samuel Thomas, containing 68 acres, more or less, called "Hopewell Resurvey," or by whatsoever name the same may be called, seized and taken as the property of the said Dodson, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of Venditioni Exps.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Thomas Wilson, at the suits of John H. Nowland use of Jonas Clapham, William R. Stewart use of Hannah Atkinson and Barton Balieu, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 24th instant, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Wilson in and to 31 1-2 acres of Land, more or less, being parts of three different tracts of Land, together with the Mill, waters, watercourses, rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, a particular description of which will be found in a deed from Frederick Wilson and Margaret W. Black to said Thomas Wilson, bearing date on or about the third day of March eighteen hundred and fifteen, and recorded among the land records of Kent County aforesaid; also one negro woman called SYLVEY, one girl called SUSAN, and one girl RACHEL, seized and taken as the property of the said Wilson and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John T. Kennard at the suits of John W. Wilmer, Benjamin Hanson use of John Hanson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at Captain C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right and interest of the said John T Kennard in and to that tract of land called "Cornwallis's Choice," and all his right to that tract or part of a tract of land called Carrolla, lying and being in Worton Point, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Kennard, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John Thomas at the suits of the State of Maryland, and for taxes and fees, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 2d day of September next, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, at 11 o'clk. A. M. the following Property to wit: one Horse, two hogs, eleven pigs and all his righ title and interest to the land whereon he now lives, which fell to him by the death of his Father Kensey Thomas, by whatsoever name the same may be called or known, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Josiah Massy at the suit of Ephraim Vansant 4th, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at the Tavern of Mr. James Salisbury in Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit: Fifty acres one rood and two perches of woodland as appears by reference to a deed from Nathan Norris Wright to Samuel Davis, and from S. Davis to Cuthbert Hall, and from Cuthbert Hall to Josiah Massy, called Ringgold's part of the Adventure Resurvey, 4 head of horses and 20 head of Cattle, seized and taken as the property of said Massy and to be sold to satisfy the above writ

ED. BROWNE, late Shff.
August 4



POETICAL

From an old London Magazine.

HAUNCH OF VENISON.

At Number One dwelt Captain Drew,
George Benson dwelt at Number Two,
(The street we'll not now mention)
The latter stunn'd the King's Bench Bar,
The former being lamed in war,
Sung small upon a pension.

Tom Blewit knew them both—than he
None deeper in the mystery
Of culinary knowledge,
From turtle soup to Stilton cheese,
Apt student, taking his degrees
In Mrs. Rundell's College.

Benson to dine invited Tom;
Proud of an invitation from
A host who "spread so nicely,"
Tom answer'd, ere the ink was dry,
"Extremely happy—come on Fri-
Day next, at six precisely."

Blewit with expectation fraught,
Drove up at six, each savoury thought
Ideal turbot rich in;
But ere he reach'd the winning post,
He saw a haunch of ven'son roast
Down in the next door kitchen.

"Hey! zounds! what this? a Haunch at Drews!
I must drop in; I can't refuse;
To pass were down right treason;
To cut George Benson's not quite staunch;
But the provocative—a haunch!
Zounds! its the first this season.

"Ven'son thou'rt mine! I ask no more;"
Then rapping thrice at Benson's door—
"John I'am in such a hurry!
Do tell your master that my aunt
is paralytic quite aslant—
I must be off for Surry."

Now Tom at next door makes a din—
"Is Captain Drew at home?"—"Walk in:"
"Drew, how d'ye do?"—"What Blew-it?"
"Yes, I—you've ask'd me many a day,
To drop in, in a quiet way,
So now I'am come to do it."

"I'am very glad you have"—said Drew,
I've nothing but an Irish Stew—"
Quoth Tom (aside) "No matter;
'Twon't do—my stomach's up to that,
'Twill lie by, till the lucid fat
Comes quiv'ring on the platter."

"You see your dinner, Tom," Drew cried,
"No, but I don't though," Tom replied;
"I smoked below,"—"What?"—"Ven'-son
A haunch."—"Oh! true; it is not mine;
My neighbour has some friends to dine."
"Your neighbour! who!"—"George Benson.

"His chimney smoked; the scene to change,
I let him have my kitchen range
While his was newly polish'd:
The ven'son you observed below
Went home just half an hour ago,
I guese it's now demolish'd.

"Tom, why that look of doubtful dread!
Come, help yourself to salt and bread;
Dont sit with hands and knees up;
But dine, for once, off Irish stew,
And read the 'Dog and Shadow' through,
When next you open Esop."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Family Visitor.

THE TEACHER IN THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

I was invited on a fine morning by a lady, to go with her to a Sunday School of which she was a manager; and, not having a place of worship to attend I consented, for I was desirous of seeing in what manner *religious instruction*—the avowed object, was offered to the children. On this subject I had rather peculiar opinions, and had so often been disappointed in my visits of the same nature, that, although I had great confidence in my friend's good-sense and piety, I feared lest again I should find that the *instruction* consisted in hearing a Hymn, the Catechism repeated, and a few chapters in the Testament *read*—not *explained*.

I was pleased on my arrival at the school by the general appearance of the scholars. They were all decent and neat. The girls received their teachers with a courtesy, and the boys respectfully took off their hats. This was a good sign. I am always inclined to think well of children, who are civil and humble in their manners. An ill-bred child can never be an amiable one. I was still more pleased by the respect and seriousness, with which they listened to, and participated in the Hymn, Chapter and Prayer, with which the presiding manager opened school. Each teacher stood at the head of the class assigned to her, to observe order, and I, of course, took my station by the side of my friend, whose lot was the first class of boys. It was a regulation that each child should commit to memory the text of some one of his tickets, and that he should repeat it as soon as school opened. A boy apparently of 11 years of age, whose countenance bespoke good sense, but whose manner was so careless and indifferent as to convince me, that his heart was not in his lesson, approached the lady and, handing his blue ticket, hurried over the solemn charge, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Edward, said his teacher, what do you mean by "*remembering your Creator?*" He looked astonished at the question, and for a moment did not answer what seemed to him, a *very simple one*.—At length he replied, I mean that I must not forget there *is* a God. And what benefit will it be to you, just to remember that there *is* a God? Having once known 'tis impossible, Edward you should forget that, unless your memory was destroyed. You could not see the bright sun shining in the heavens, you could not hear the rolling thunder, without recollecting from whom cometh sunshine and rain. Is there nothing more meant by this command, do you think? He was silent. The class drew nearer, and so did I, for *this* was "*instruction.*" Edward, said the lady, if your father, who is, I know, a kind and tender one, were to send you to school in a distant country, where he knew you would meet with many wicked children, and that by consenting to do as they did, you would compel him, when you returned, to forbid you his house where good and obedient children only were permitted to enter; and if, in order to save you from so dreadful a fate, he were to give you a set of rules and strict commandments, and were to say to you, "My son it is only by following these that you can escape great misery, and shew your love and gratitude to *me*, while you are gone, then remember your father," what would he mean by that charge.—That I should remember all he had said to me and keep his commands, said the boy. And if you forgot them, or what is the same thing, if you neglected them and did the very things he had forbidden, and kept company with those wicked children, who despised his laws and every day insulted him by word or deed, could you blame your father, if, when you returned, he refused to let you enter his house, where all was innocence and peace and obedience? No madam, said the child, whose serious countenance and manner, shewed that he began to comprehend her meaning, and whose down cast eyes and crimson cheek, made me suspect that he had a kind father at home, whose commands he had too often disobeyed.—Look at this Bible, my children, and listen attentively to me, said the teacher, you are all sent into *this* world as into a school, where you are to be educated for *another* and *better* one. God is your Father. He has placed you here, and to save you from the snares of the Devil and wicked men, he has given you his laws, and shewn you your duty in this book—holding up the Bible. If you follow his commands in this life, he will receive you when you die into his glorious heavens. If you dispise or forget them, he will forbid you to enter, because you will not be fit to keep company with angels and good men. Knowing however, that if you do not accustom yourself to obey him, while you are *children* it will be very difficult for you to bring your hearts to submit to him when you are old. He has mercifully charged you "to remember your Creator in the days of your youth." Now tell me, Edward, what you think "remembering your Creator" means? That I should keep his commandments, said the child immediately, for *now* he perfectly understood her. You said you could not blame your earthly father for punishing your disobedience. Consider but for a moment that 'tis God who gives you life, and strength, and friends, and food, and raiment. and who, instead of letting you perish like the beasts of the field, has promised, if you will only endeavour to understand and keep "his will" while you are here, that when you die, you shall enter into a world of glory. If you forget him, or what is the same thing, if you despise and neglect his commandments, if you choose to follow the path of sinners, to swear, to lie, to prophane his Sabbath, or commit any other wickedness, what can you say, if at the Last Day, the great day of judgment, you should hear the awful sentence pronounced? (open your Testament Edward, and read the 41st verse of the 25th chapter of St. Matthew.)—He read, "Depart from *me*, ye cursed into everlasting fire, prepared for the Devil and his angels."

I saw tears standing in the eyes of the thoughtless boy, whom she had particularly addressed, and the children looked in silence at their teacher, as if waiting to hear from her, how they should escape so terrible a sentence. My dear children, said the lady, in a gentle, but solemn tone, what I have endeavoured to explain to you, is a sacred truth, which you cannot too soon begin to imprint upon your souls. Some of you have become scholars because your parents desired it, others from curiosity and idleness, and because you do not know what to do with yourselves on Sunday. I trust that some have entered the school with a better spirit from a nobler motive, *the desire to learn their duty towards God and towards man.* You must believe me, when I say, that your teachers invite you only for your own sakes. Instead therefore of considering it a task to come here, you should consider it a great privilege; for if you endeavour faithfully to remember and practise the lessons we set before you, this little school may be, to each of you, the door of heaven. Having "remembered your Creator in the days of your youth," he will never forget you. In this world he will be your support and your refuge, and when you stand, as we all shall, before the judgment seat of Christ, he will welcome you to his glorious home in the heavens, with that blessed sound —(read, Edward, the 34th verse,)—"Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit, the kingdom prepared for you, from the foundation of the world."

I do not know how this little address may affect my readers; but, I can assure them, it had a very *great effect* upon the children and myself. The former at a motion of her hand, took their seats and began to look over their lessons, but with a manner very different from that, which I observed before they rose. Every oye was intent on the book, every countenance serious. For my part, I congratulated myself, on having at length seen one teacher, who considered "*hearing lessons,*" as a trifling part of the business.—I am anxious, said I, to hear your class read. We are not ready, for 'tis our *last* exercise, and my boys have gone through none yet; but you may be interested by the opposite class which is just rising, I see, replied my friend. I left her, therefore, upon a promise of a sign when she was going to begin, and approached the first class of girls. A young lady of mild and engaging manners was at its head, and as I listened to her gentle tone and observed the intelligent faces of her scholars, I promised myself another proof of "women's skill" in reaching the heart. They read the 10th chapter of Luke, but to my great mortification verse after verse was hurried over without a comment from the teacher. She corrected false pronunciation but the proper tone, the proper emphasis, was apparently considered of no consequence. With an unmoved countonance she heard the most beautiful passages perverted into nonsense. They were *reading*—that was sufficient. Surely, said I to myself, when 'tis finished I shall hear her *explain* much, that to these children, must be unintelligible. Surely from the parable of the good Samaratan, from the characters of Martha and of Mary, I shall hear her draw useful and appropriate lessons, to inculcate on these young females on whose tenderness and care, the wounded and the sick will hereafter be thrown; and who as heads of families, may, like Martha, be "careful and troubled about many things" and should therefore be excited to the "one thing needful." I was mistaken. The chapter finished, she quietly distributed the tickets, and in sorrow I was shaking my head at this addition to my list of *negligent teachers*, when my friend beckoned me. Her boys had just commenced the 14th chapter of John, which she had selected because it so beautifully and affectingly enforced what she had been endeavouring to explain to them.—But instead of permitting a scholar to hurry over a verse, he was made again and again to repeat it, until he had caught its spirit and appeared to comprehend it.—Every difficult word was explained quickly and with simplicity, and the attention constantly excited by her unexpected questions on the subject of the chapter.

My method necessarily takes time, said she to me, when the dismissal-bell gave us an opportunity of conversing. But I find reason every Sabbath to persevere in my plan, for I see it must be by "line upon line, precept upon precept" that these young minds can be enlightened at all.—I am not anxious that *much* should either be read or acquired. I am anxious only that they should comprehend what I teach. After an expression of my cordial approbation, I mentioned to her my regret and disappointment while listening to the exercises of the opposite class.—Certainly, said I, that teacher can have but a very imperfect idea of her duty.—And yet, my friend answered, she means to do good, for she is amiable and kind-harted and piously disposed. You cannot say *religious?* No! Then I understand the chief cause of her deficiency—she has never felt the exceeding sinfulness of sin. She knows not its deceitfulness or she would never be satisfied with guarding these young creatures from its temptations by making them repeat a catechism or a hymn, or read a few chapters in the Testament, as if there were magic in the *mere words*. I pity her from my heart, if she even better understands the sacred obligations which, I think, she has imposed on herself by becoming a teacher of the *higher classes* in a Sunday school. She would be very much astonished, said the lady, if you were to talk to her of sacred obligations. For it seems in vain that by example and exhortation we attempt to draw a distinction between this and common schools. Our teachers, with few exceptions, act as if the only difference consisted in its being held on the Sabbath, and using the Testament. They come to the duty as to a task or with perfect indifference, and take no pains to qualify themselves to give instruction.—Were you to ask why they came here, they would tell you, to teach children to read, to say their catechism and their prayers, and to keep them in church or meeting during service.

And *this* is called religious instruction—*this* is to enable these poor children to resist "the world, the flesh and the devil."

If I dared, I would say to these "blind guides," whatever you may choose to think, be assured these little creatures are talents intrusted to you. You have freely and voluntarily offered to become their religious instructors. Many of these children perhaps are orphans—a still greater number have wicked or careless and indifferent parents. Only reflect for a moment that their eternal welfare may depend on your instruction, that their souls may be lost through *your negligence*,—'Tis in vain that you make them read the life or the doctrines of their Saviour, if you do not explain to them that He lived for their *example*, that He died to *redeem* them, and that those doctrines are to guide them in thought, word and deed.—'Tis in vain that you bid them refrain from sin, unless you explain to them the office, and teach them to pray for the assistance of that Holy Spirit, who can alone sanctify and preserve them from it, unless you urge them to confess their sins and show them the nature of true repentence.

The Testament, the Catechism and Hymns, then should the *means* not the *end*, of your instruction. Encourage your scholars to commit them to memory, 'twill be a treasury from which in sickness and sorrow, they will hereafter draw with thankfulness. But beware lest they should mistake "the *form* for the *power* of godliness." Make them understand that the *highest* in class is frequently the *lowest* in the sight of God, for a child may be a very smart and a very wicked one. That to read, sing hymns, and attend church or meeting, is right, and is their bounden duty; but that all this, and more, may be done without having a sense of religion. For if it is not the fruits of a contrite, humble and thankful spirit, 'tis like the Pharasees of old, "To pay tithe of mint, anice and cummin, and omit the weightier matters of the law." That they may be sinners without being "murderers," or "thieves," or "false witnesses;" since to indulge themselves in anger and malice, pride, envy, hatred or uncharitableness, or any other hidden and wicked propensity, is to have an "unrenewed heart and spirit." Finally, impress always on their minds the solemn fact, that when able to understand *what sin is*, they must answer, to their Maker, if they commit it, and by exhibiting his love, his forbearance, his mercy or his terrors, induce them to watch over their, perhaps, still innocent hearts, or to forsake the sins in which they are as yet not hardened.

If by this faithful discharge of your duty, you are the means of rescuing even *one soul* from the snares of evil example or ignorance, if you lead even *one* erring child into the path of life, rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for your Saviour himself hath said, "Whosoever shall break one of these least commandments, and teach men so, shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven; but whomsoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven."

TAXES AND FEES.

THE accounts for taxes and fees, for the year 1826, are now ready, and all those who are indebted to the office, are requsted to call and settle their accounts as soon as they can. My Deputies having bonded to collect the monies due early in the season, all those concerned will do well to make arrangements for ettlement immediately, as the law will certainly be enforced unless payment be made in time. The indulgences for the last year, have brought me into serious difficulties.

M. BROWNE, *Shff. & Collector.*
July 21.

The new and very superior Schr. Thomas Jefferson.



CAPTAIN H. MEEKS will be in complete order in eight days from this date, and is intended to take grain from Mr. Travilla's landing, from my granary at Chestertown, and from Mr. William Primrose's, opposite the wharf.

Mr. Primrose will receive grain at his granary, and haul it down to his wharf, clear of any trouble or expense to the owner; and on the return of the vessel, the money from the sale of it will be deposited with him, or with Mr. John Kennard, as may be ordered. Goods will also be delivered at Mr. Primrose's.

My friends in the upper part of the county are respectfully informed, that I have rented the granary at Turner's Creek, and that the schr. *Independence*, will be ready in two weeks at the furthest to commence her regular trips from that place. A knowledge of the Baltimore market for several years, added to considerable experience within the last year, enables the subscriber to say confidently to the public, that no person can apply their money to more advantage than himself, or will be more careful in executing all orders with which he may be favoured.

M. TILGHMAN.
Chestertown, July 7. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Unit Corse, Esq. late of Kent County, deceased, and those persons indebted to the Subscriber as Administratrix on said decease'd's Estate, are hereby requested to make payment on or before the 10th of August next ensuing—After the above date all reference must be made to Col. E. F. Chambers.

MARY P. CORSE, *Adm'rx.*
July 20.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a pluries vendi exps. directed to me, from Kent county court against Thomas Gale, at the suit of Valentine Warum executor of William Warum, will be exposed to sale on Saturday the 19th August next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. at the tavern of Capt. Charles Stanley, in Chestertown, 6 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 15 head of sheep, one boy Levi, one boy Charles and one boy Peryr, evied on, seized and taken, as the property of the said Thomas Gale, and will be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE, late Sheriff.
July 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of James E. Barroll against William Pryor special bail of George C. Sanders, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 19th of August next at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Pryor in and to one negro girl called HARRIET; seized and taken as the property of the said William Pryor, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNF, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 28.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of John Ireland, against John R. Vansant, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday 19th of August next, at his dwelling house at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant in and to one negro man called JOHN, one negro woman called ANN, one brown mare, and ten head of horses; seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 26.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed at the suit of Christiana Walker against John Thomas, Q. N. will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of August next at the Market House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all right, title and interest of the said John Thomas in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land formerly owned by a certain Samuel Thomas of Kent county, deceased, being a farm upon which the said Samuel Thomas resided at the time of his decease, lying in Quaker Neck, and whereon the said John Thomas now resides; seized and taken as the property of the said John Thomas, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, July 28, 1826.

TO RENT,

THAT well known FARM, called "Smith's Forest," situated about four miles from Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dams Causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields or shifts, of about four hundred thousand corn-hills each, well suited to the growth both of wheat and Indian corn; the remainder is in fine red and white oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been completely repaired within these last two years, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house with two good rooms below stairs, and two above, a good kitchen with a loft above and shed room attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard, a very large barn, crib, cornhouse, spacious negro quarter and large stable. For terms of rent, apply to the subscriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen Anne's county, E. S of Maryland.

ALFRED JONES.
June 9. 11

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Attachment, issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Ireland, Jr. against John R. Vansant, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 19th of August next at his dwelling house at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant in and to one negro man called SAMUEL, one negro man called BENJAMIN, three head of Horses, six head of Cattle, seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned Attachment, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, July 28.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

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NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor,—A writer under the signature of "Vox Populi," in the Telegraph of the 28th July, presents some hints relative to the expense of the new School Bill and its application to the particular features of our intersected and irregular county. I agree with him, that correct "information should be disseminated;" I agree with "Vox Populi" in condemning the principles of the bill as oppressive, in a great degree adding to the present amount of taxes a sum equal at least if not superior to them. Are the farmers and tax-payers able to sustain such an increase in their present exhausted and weakened condition? The writer has been informed from a source entitled to the utmost credit, that the arrearages on taxes of the year 1825, now due, amount to $6000. The Sheriff notifies the public that the accounts for 1826 are now ready, and orders are given for their collection; the public taxes for the county amount to about $14,000, this added to arrearages amount to $20,000 to be collected in the year 1826. From what source is this to be obtained, and who will pay it? The crop of wheat through the county does not exceed double the quantity sowed—The corn is in a very uncertain state, indeed it may be truly said the crop will not be an abundant one; the dry weather is injuring that crop very seriously. And yet, in the face of these alarming facts, and in the midst of great pecuniary embarassments, it is proposed to impose an additional load to the present insupportable burden. The monstrous and deformed features of this bill, require to be deliniated by a stronger pencil than mine; they should be uncovered and exposed to the sight of all; the marked veil of pretended patriotism, morality and religion, which conceal its real deformity, should be rent asunder and exposed to the light. The writer of this has not seen the estimate of 'Hard Times,' but he is convinced that the one presented by Vox Populi is far below the real cost, and he will proceed to give his reasons and exhibit an estimate made on the basis of the white population of the county and the State, with the superficial content of each, and request the earnest attention of an impartial and intelligent public to the result.

According to Morse's Geography the number of square miles in the State of Maryland is 14,000, and 1-5 of this is water which gives the content in land 11,200 square miles. The white population is 260,000 or 23 to each square mile, omitting fractions. The white population of Kent county according to the census of 1820, was 5524, and in 1810, 5521, from which it is seen there has been no increase of whites. The number of square miles in Kent is 320, which gives, without fractions, 17 white inhabitants to each square mile in this county. Number of whites in the lower election district, 1656, in the middle, 1949, in the upper 1335—average white population in the middle district to a square mile is 18, nearly 18 in the upper, and about 16 in the lower. The number of scholars is supposed to equal one-sixth of the whole white population, and according to that and in strict agreement with an actual enumeration by the last census, the number in Kent county will be 920. The education of this number, according to Mr. Teackle's estimate, will require one school house in the compass of five square miles, amounting in all to 60 for the county, or about 18 scholars for each teacher; too few to employ the time of an industrious and competent teacher.—These teachers will be paid at the rate of $300 per annum, according to Mr. Teackle's estimate, and the tuition alone will amount to the sum of $16,000—building houses and providing benches for 60 school houses will be $7000—60 1-2 acres of land to build on would be, at $20 per acre $500; books and fuel for 920 scholars, for the first year, at $2 per head would amount to $1,840, whole amount of these sums $24,340; deduct from this the sum of $1800 for county levy and money already granted by the State for the support of free and county schools, and there remains the sum of $22,540; expense of collecting at six per cent. is $1352; total expense of School Bill for Kent County according to the plan of L. D. Teackle, $23,892; exclusive of the salary of superintendent of public instruction, which will amount to $125 for Kent county. This estimate is made on the supposition of one school house to each 5 square miles, and is submitted to the consideration of an enlightened and generous public: it meets and invites scrutiny, and defies a proof contrary to the facts here advanced. The citizens of this county are always zealous in the discharge of their public duty; they are willing to pay all necessary and reasonable taxes; they are willing to see the poor children of the county provided with the means of good education, but it is confidently asserted that they are unable to bear this extraordinary increase of their burthens at this inauspicious moment.—The amount of money now bestowed by the liberality of the State on Public schools is $27,000, being the interest of the bank stock which the state holds and owns; $12,000 of this is given to colleges and academies, the remainder to county Schools and Free Schools, according to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means during the last session of the Legislature. The interest of the whole productive capital of the State is only 41,000. The projector of this famous bill says, that the great fund to pay the teachers will be provided by the state—A short history of Washington College will serve to shew the high esteem in which Legislative faith should be held. This seminary was endowed in 1787 with a permanent fund of £1250 a year, out of the monies arising from marriage licenses, fines and forfeitures on the Eastern Shore. The Legislature made repeated attempts to take away this annual fund, by which it lost its reputation, although it was then, and is now, provided with able instructors, in 1796 its enemies succeeded in withdrawing £500 from the grant formerly made; since that period they have reduced it still lower. Thus I have given a summary view of the state of our literary funds, and from these data you must conclude with me, that the present school bill is totally impracticable for two good reasons; 1st on account of the thinness of the white population, and 2dly because of the great amount of the sum required to be raised for its support. A less objectional plan on the above general principles might be proposed to the public, and it is this: Let the taxable inhabitants in each district of this county meet at some central place and appoint intelligent men to divide the Election Districts into 12 school districts or departments, and move the school houses, where practicable, if there are none, then build; for this purpose a tax must be voted on all the taxable inhabitants in the district, each district voting by itself; books must be purchased for those children who are not able to purchase for themselves; this can be accomplished by a small increase in the tax.

The next thing in order, after the completion of the House and furnishing of Stationary, is to provide funds for the payment of the teacher, to affect which it will be necessary to vote a tax upon all the taxables and pay him at the rate of $250 per annum—This will require a considerable increase in the present amount of taxes but the weight of the burthen will be considerably diminished by the passage of a capitation law or general tax of one or two dollars per head on all persons who are not now taxed, and whose children will receive such eminent benefits from such a system of education. These funds added to those which the state could furnish which would be distributed through the State according to the ratio of the white population, would constitute a permanent fund for public instruction and be productive of inestimable benefits to the county and state, the tax on retailers licenses might be raised and put into the general fund for public instruction. By the report of the committee of ways and means during the last session of the legislature the sum of $89,000 is now in the public treasury subject to the future disposal of that honourable body, and can be appropriated to the purposes of public instruction or internal improvement. The State has the means and if a proper and economical use is made of the public money a great and glorious work can be accomplished; nothing short of a vigorous system of revenue can produce this happy result. Let the State borrow $600,000 for this purpose, and pay the interest out of the funds now in the treasury—the interest of this sum, $30,000, distributed through the counties and combined with the taxation of property in each school district, and a capitation tax, will produce a most favourable result on the state of public instruction. The following estimate of this plan is herewith subjoined

For Kent County,

36 Schools at $250 for each teacher	$9,000
36 School Houses at $140 each	5,000
36 Sites for School Houses at $10 per site.	360
920 Scholars in the county one third supposed to be poor children, say 300 to be furnished with books at $2 per head by taxation	600
	14,960
Deduct for State and County appropriation	1,600
Whole amount by County and State	$13,360

To be raised for first year.

Thus it appears, from the foregoing statement, that the sum of $14,000 will be required for the first year to pay the teachers, build and furnish the School Houses, and provide stationary for the poor children. also the expense of collection; after the first year the annual sum to be provided by the State and County, for the support of Primary Schools, will be $8690, this sum will establish and maintain a sufficient number of schools to educate all the youth of the county, in the useful and rudimental parts of instruction; it will qualify them for higher literary attainments, if their parents intend them for the learned professions, and it will enable the children of the poor to assume that standing in society to which they are equally entitled by the law of nature and of nature's God.

In concluding this subject I shall make a single remark. If the Bill receive the approbation of the people, will it thereby become a law of the State, legally enacted, and made by the legitimate authority of the State? The constitution declares that the law making power shall be vested in the General Assembly of this State composed of representatives and senators, and not in the body of the people. As a consequence of this principle, should the collection of the taxes for the School Fund be resisted, the constitutionality of the law would be determined by the Judges of the county court. I do not doubt that they would pronounce it irregular, unprecedented and unconstitutional.

TAX-PAYER AND FARMER.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SOLON, No. 1.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

The first and most important duty of every good citizen is, to warn his countrymen of any impending evil or threatened danger, whilst yet in their power to avert the one and escape the other, without disturbing the repose of society, or retrenching and infringing the rights of others, in a national or individual point of view, but to effect their purpose in either instance, by a mere *fiat* of their sovereign and irresistable power; not phisically but constitutionally and morally, under the authority of those rights reserved by, and secured to the people of this, as well as every other free State, by the fundamental laws. Under this impression and with this view, as a member of this community, deeply interested in the prosperity and welfare of this state, I shall now present to your understanding and ask of you collectively nd individually, for it concerns us all, a calm and dispassionate judgment, after due deliberation upon a subject fraught, in my estimation, with evils and innovations wholly incompatible with the interest, the genius, the rights and the customs of the people of Maryland.—The subject alluded to, and very probably, already anticipated, is the law passed by the last legislature, yet wanting your confirmation, entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout the State." This law finally passed the Senate on the 28th Feb., at the very heel of the session, at which time the members of most deliberative bodies, have never been distinguished *for more* than *ordinary* caution and circumspection if those.—The *title* of this act wears a fascinating and imposing aspect—"the instruction of youth" is certainly what we all desire and none more than I do; but *how* this universal wish of all philanthrophists is to be effected is the nice question to be solved, the grand desideratum to be discovered. Are we suddenly to interweave into our national and private establishments respecting the education of youth already adopted, a system entirely new, upon a scale bounded only by the landmarks of the whole state, without trial? Shall we sanction, at random, a measure pregnant with all the evils arising from additional heavy taxation, an unparalleled train of new fangled and newly created officers, from the humble constable of a hundred, engrafted upon this prolific stock, through the ranks of the commissioners, the inspectors, the trustees, the clerks of county courts, the clerks of levy courts, the clerks of school districts, the collectors, the sheriffs, the magistrates the convocation of tax-payers, &c. up to the capstone of this unwieldy fabric, his serene highness the "Superintendent of public instruction!" It is presumed not; we are not, as yet, so intoxicated with the potion administered, even from this literary fountain, as to be allured into its vortex, yet concealed from superficial view.—Let this celebrated school bill only become a law, let the multifarious machinery once get in motion, all your efforts then to arrest its progress, or meliorate its oppressive effects, will either prove abortive or at best be with great difficulty and expense accomplished. On the contrary amendments favouring this numerous corps of officers and dependents will, from time to time be pressed upon you; the friends of the measure, will state the hardships of certain characters working for nothing, as will their commissioners, inspectors, county clerks, &c.—a *small* salary will, at first, be asked—a *little* more at another time, &c.—you will be told that three hundred dollars will not command talents or support the teacher's family, &c.; the school houses are not sufficiently large, not well repaired, &c.; a little more must be granted for these things also, and finally, the "books, stationary and appendages," a most comprehensive term, are not sufficiently furnished; a little more cash is required for these articles. All this urged with suitable address, which will not be wanting, will to some appear reasonable; but suppose you should refuse to comply with these *reasonable* requests, what then? why you will be at once told, that it will be a great sacrifice to lose the money already expended, which must be the case, unless aided by those new contributions; in this dilemma it is more than probable, as has been already done, to the great discomfiture of the financial departments of the general and state governments, and serious oppression of the people, upon several memorable occasions, further aid will be afforded, until emboldened by this partial success, *the superintendent* and his host will be more importunate, and having acquired strength and influence, which I will prove to be inseperable from this new order, rising up among us, will come out with *demands* instead of requests, in all time to come. This school system or rather *scheme*, if adopted will in its various ramifications and suitable sinuosities, insinuate itself in some degree, into the most retired abodes of private life; it will entwine itself with fatal embrace, around the vitals of the body politic, and produce in its career all the evils of a miserable *Pedagogocracy*, reared upon the basis of the freest institutions on earth. Their subordinate character, it is true, will always be professed, and will, in fact, be so in relation to our constitution and legal rights, but over the morals and minds of the community to a great and alarming extent, it must, from the nature of things, have an irresistable and incontrolable influence. Let us examine this *hypothesis*—The state of Maryland contains nineteen counties, which on the average would require thirty-five school houses to each county, leaving out the convocation of taxpayers, aye *tax-payers*, the only characters, who in all matters of this sort are the sufferers, there must be at least, for perhaps in the great mass some are omitted, *three hundred and twenty five* officers of schools, to wit, nine commissioners, eighteen discreet persons, who act with the first as inspectors, one hundred and five trustees, three to a district, thirty-eight clerks, twenty constables at the lowest calculation, thirty five collectors, which numbers added and multiplied by nineteen, give the grand total of SIX THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE *officers of schools!!* To this must be added two other small numerical items which though "last are not least," the *superintendent of the whole state*, one and the respectable *number* of *six hundred and sixty five* honourable pedagogues, or if you choose, school master, increasing this already unexampled number to 6841!! These will be the caterpillars that are to prey upon your substance, should the bill before us, now elude the timely and wholesome vote of the people. With this appalling assemblage of licenced spoilers of the substance of the *tax-payers*, what reasonable hope is there of stemming the torrent of their moral influence? In every four or five miles square you have about a dozen of those officers, to superintend your school and to enforce, in the most sanguinary mode, the payment of your respective quotas.—This host of incumbents, will not only give a political and moral tone, to their respective neighbourhoods or districts, which if *correct* ought not to be objected to, but from their absolute, positive, numerical force must have great weight and influence in elections. I have said if their moral and political principles be correct, they should not be objected to—will this, however, be the case? It may perhaps be said, they probably will, it may rather be *hoped* to be the case; but in no instance, yet recorded on the historic page or elsewhere, can a single case be adduced to prove this probability. Athens was once the seat and focus of science and literature, she monopolized the republic of letters, and wielded without a rival, the whole *Encyclopedia*—The consequence was, that the Athenians were a nation of speculative philosophers and politicians, neglecting as beneath their dignity, agriculture, commerce and the mechanical arts; they were so completely absorbed in letters, as to view every useful though more humble profession or occupation, with perfect indifference, and the surrounding republics with the utmost contempt. Athens became effeminate; her military glory and abstemious habits were gone; her Demosthenes, her Phocian, &c. could not save her, she tottered to her fall, and after a feeble struggle, yielded to the victorious arm of a Philip, after a former recovery from the sanguinary and tyrannic sway of a Lysander with his thirty tyrants, into whose grasp she had fallen, from similar causes, against all the exertions and talents of a Pericles and others. Many other instances might be adduced to shew, that wherever a perfect identity of opinions and interests prevail in any particular association or institution, there will be a conformity of principle and action, and these being peculiar and exclusive, must naturally be hostile to the great interest of the community; their power too will be always used, through the medium of elections and otherwise to secure their exclusive interest and perpetuate their dogmas. However much, therefore, we should all cherish the public instruction of youth, let the plan be practicable, and not in entire exclusion of the useful arts and occupations. The subject will be resumed and brought to a closer view and more definative shape in my next.

SOLON.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell—I regret to find that Cato is resolved to persist in error: and I still more regret that he has evinced so little liberality in his late publications.

In his first production he appeared exceedingly anxious to establish the position that the proceedings of the late anti-treating meeting were farcical; and to gratify him, I admitted they might have been so in the eyes of the *sagacious* and the *grave*. And now he redicules my liberality, but still makes another demand upon it, by hoping I will also admit that the proceedings were not only farcical but ludicrous. Although there is not a very wide difference between the import of those two words, yet as his conduct so much verifies the truth of the old adage "give him an inch and he will take an ell," I have resolved to make no such admission, fearing he will again ridicule and demand something else.

He appears somewhat restless under the charge of inconsistency, but boasts himself perfectly able to "break the web" with which I conceived him bound. He was charged with inconsistency for having professed himself decidedly opposed to electioneering by treating, and at the same time declaring that any attempt to abrogate it would be a violation of the liberties of the people. In his *able* effort to break this web" he says, "If he" (a Friend to Morality) "will concede the universal proposition, that to deprecate an evil, and yet refuse to enter into coercive measures to extinguish it, is insonsistent and irreconcilable, I think his *etat* would soon be a very lamentable one, he would have only one of two horns of a dilemma to hang upon, either acknowledge himself a tyrant or involved in absurdity."—But I do not concede what the gentleman asks—I never did advance or entertain, such an opinion as, "that to deprecate an evil and yet refuse to enter into coercive measures to extinguish it, is inconsistent and irreconcilable." This as a universal proposition, applicable in all cases, I unhesitatingly acknowledge to be erroneous. But the measures intending to remedy the evil under consideration were not coercive: they were none other than the influence of public opinion intended to be expressed through the medium of elections; measures perfectly legitimate, at least in the estimation of those, who are sufficiently republican to permit men to vote as they please, I therefore do not "acknowledge myself a tyrant or involved in absurdity," but I still continue to think that he is in the dilemma of inconsistency.

Cato says "If the definition of civil liberty given by Mr. Paley be correct, the suppression and prevention of gambling, and a train of other evils, would conduce more to the public welfare than the public injury, therefore any combination to repress these immoralities would not only be laudable, but desirable; and if, in the language of "a Friend to Morality" we can suppress the ill effects resulting from gambling &c. by electing those who are opposed to them, would it not conduce greatly to the public welfare? and would it not be effected by "means consistent with the rights of freemen!" and thus the reasoning may proceed *ad infinitum*." If by "any combination" he means such

measures as have been resorted to for the suppression of treating, I am perfectly willing to adopt this reasoning *ad infinitum* in reference to all practices admitted to be evils. And I have no hesitation in avowing the doctrine that a majority of the people have the right to correct any acknowledged evil, by electing individuals opposed to it. This is the great value of the elective franchise—The grand principle which elevates the elective form of government over all other forms of government—That public vices may be corrected, and public virtue preserved, by the correcting influence of elections. I am sorry to find that we have an individual among us, who is so strenuous an advocate for the free use of the right of property, and not the free use of the right of suffrage. We are told that every man has a right to use his property as he pleases—that his whiskey is his bona fide property and he has therefore a right to treat if he thinks proper. But the gentleman ought to recollect, that a man has a right to vote for whom he pleases. Perhaps Cato will hereafter discover, that I am as correct in the latter position, as he is in the former.

When it is said that "the friends of the late meeting feel no desire to effect their object by any other means than by the free and unbiassed will of a majority of the people," we are told this is false and unsound reasoning, and Aaron Burr, Julius Cæsar and the Hartford Convention are introduced as similar instances of intrigue and deception. How a set of men who are endeavouring by the influence of public opinion, to suppress a practice which on all hands is admitted to be a great political evil, can be justly suspected of being engaged in intrigue and deception, intending to violate the rights of the people, I am at a loss to conjecture; and I deem it perfectly unnecessary to attempt by argument to convince any rational man that the project did not proceed from corrupt motives.

Who Cato is I know not, but I would remind him that it has long been considered a bad sign when a man is very ready to suspect his neighbours with being influenced by impure motives, inasmuch as men are apt to judge others by the mselves.—With his accustomed *liberality*, the gentman tells us, "man is a selfish being, and a little '*sagacity*' is sometimes sufficient to trace the origin and causes of human action." He also talks of "some latent spring" and of "personal ambition and aggrandizement." And again, we learn from him "that the ascent to honorable fame and distinction is rugged and uneven, and can only be surmounted, *virtute et labore*."—If by these and other *charitable* insinuations I am to understand that he suspects "a friend to morality" with having any disposition to travel the road to political fame, he is widely mistaken. "A friend to morality" is a private citizen and so expects to continue. Whether Cato can say the same or not, I leave him and others to decide.

After deprecating, in the strongest terms, all appearances of connexion between religion and politics, and talking of "Church coercion and influence," Cato adds, "these remarks are designed as applicable in the abstract, but they are equally true, in reference to the different sects in our own country, all of them evincing a disposition to take the lead in state matters." I believe that those who have been engaged in the anti-treating project would as warmly oppose any measurs intended to effect what is frequently termed a union between Church and State, as the gentleman himself. They do not, however, anticipate such alarming consequences, from an effort to correct political errors, by the establishment of moral and religious principles. And I do not agree with him in believing "that the different sects in our own country, all evince a disposition to take the lead in State matters." No effort has ever been made, within this State, at least, to establish any thing like sectarian principles in politics. It will scarcely be seriously contended that the late measures in reference to treating are of a sectarian character, because treating is an evil acknowledged and lamented by every religious sect, and by every moral man; and individuals of different sects have united to oppose it. Our Legislature is composed of individuals from almost all denominations of christians: and the principles of religious toleration and christian charity are daily increasing. This is never the case when religious sectarian principles prevail. I fear the gentleman is not very conversant with religious subjects, or he would not be troubled with such dreadful apprehensions, at this time, as to the dangerous consequences to result from this "church coercion and influence," in relation to treating. But really I pity him, for he appears exceedingly alarmed, and declares "emphatically, that as an independent voter of Kent County he regards it as one of the most deadly and yet insidious attacks ever made upon the elective franchise."

Notwithstanding all this violent opposition to the anti-treating plan, I have seen no argument which proves to my mind that a majority of the citizens of this county have not the right to elect such men as are opposed to electioneering by treating; and as this is all that the friends of the measure contend for, I shall hereafter remain silent, until some plausible argument is adduced to shew that this would be a violation of the liberties of the people, or contrary to some rule of right.

After all the dread alarm which Cato seems to feel, and which, with so much zeal, he has endeavoured to excite in the public mind, upon the subject of the plan to oppose treating, I flatter myself that calm and reflecting politicians, men of serious and sober discretion, will nevertheless, believe that if ever the liberties of the people are distroyed in this country, it will more probably be effected by the exercise of this *valuable privilege*, the free use of whiskey at electioneering meetings, than by plans or combinations to suppress such practices. Why is it that candidates and their friends resort to treating? Is it to enlighten the minds of the people and give them information upon political subjects? Are men most competent to judge of public men and public measures when reason is prostrated by the intoxicating draught? Every rational man will answer no. Whiskey is used to influence men to vote according to the wishes of those who give it: and when a man either votes, or pledges himself to vote, under the influence of strong drink, can this be called the free exercise of the elective franchise? An extravagant use of ardent spirits can never improve the condition of a man or a nation. And the good people of this country may be deprived of their most valuable rights if men are to be elected to office for their liberality in treating. Away with such practices, and let every man go to the polls free from all electioneering intrigues, fully resolved to vote for such men as possess integrity and competent qualifications.

A FRIEND TO MORALITY.

VARIETY.

From the New York Enquirer.

Major Andre.—Browere, that persevering and ingenious artist has been to West Chester, and has taken a bust of *Col. Isaac Van Wart*, the only surviving captor of Major Andre—an humble citizen, it is true, but one whose fidelity and patriotism have been eminently serviceable to his country; and here we cannot but praise that uniform love of country which has stimulated the artist to persevere at considerable expense, until he has secured the *fac similes* of nearly all who "have done the State some service."

Presuming that a narrative of the capture of Andre, related with simplicity by the old soldier, might not be uninteresting, Browere, during the operation, prevailed upon him to give an account of himself; and also that particular event so closely connected with the history of our revolutionary war. He commenced as follows:—

"I am the third son of Martinus Van Wart; he had nine children. I was born at Greensburgh, West Chester County, but don't know on what day, but was christened on the 25th Oct. 1748.—When a division of the American army was at North Castle, commanded by Col. Jameson, I went on a scouting party, consisting of two besides myself, in order to way-lay the cow boys or refugees, who, we had notice, passed the North River post daily with cattle, horses, sheep, &c. While at the encampment at North Castle, John Paulding came one afternoon, to me saying, "Isaac, have you any objection to going with me on a scout below?" No says I. We then started between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with our English rifles on our shoulders, and proceeded southward. After walking a mile or so, we fell in with David Williams, and persuaded him to accompany us on our expedition. At night, we came to neighbour John Andres' barn at Mount Pleasant, and slept on the hay until daylight. We next crossed the fields to the North River Post Road, and about half past 7 o'clock, we came to the widow Read's house, got some milk and a pack of playing cards.—At 9 we reached the field beside the road, now the property of Mr. Wiley, three quarters of a mile from Tarrytown. Getting over the fence, we found it filled with thick bushes, underwood &c. &c. We cleared a spot, and Paulding, taking out the cards said, "Boys, we will draw cuts—two can play, while the third stands sentry." The cuts were made, and I was to stand sentinel.

During 15 or 20 minutes several neighbours, whose political principles I well knew, passed the field where we were, without discovering us—Paulding and Williams keeping a perfect silence, and I laying down within the bushes and close to the fence. Shortly, (say twenty or thirty minutes from the time of our arrival) I saw a horseman ride slowly along on a black horse on the rising ground directly opposite to where the Tarrytown Academy now stands. I said to Paulding and Williams, "Here's a horseman coming—we must stop him." We got up with our firelocks ready, and waited for him to advance. As soon as he (it was Major Andre) saw us standing by the fence, he reined in his horse, and riding straight up to us, said, "*God bless you my friends, I hope you belong to our party.*"—We asked, "What party?" Without hesitation, he smilingly replied: "*Why the lower party; I am a British officer, and to convince you that I am a gentleman and never the truth, here is my gold watch.*" We told him, he was wrong, for we neither belonged to his nor the lower party, but were American's, and that he was our prisoner.—He startled, changed colour, and fetching a deep sigh, said, "*God bless my soul! A body must do any thing to get along now-a-days.*" Thereupon he showed us Gen. Arnold's passport, and said, "*I have been in the country on particular business, and hope you won't detain me a minute.*"

After we had read the passport, we ordered him to dismount and follow us. We then took down the fence and led him and his horse through into the thicket. Williams put up the fence as at first, that no suspicion or inquiry should arise from seeing it down. When Williams came up, Major Andre requested us again to release him, and said he would give any sum of money we might ask, or any quantity of dry goods. You know our answer.—After searching his clothes, we ordered him to sit down, and pulling off his boot we perceived that his silk stocking sagged a little; we took that off, and found in it three letters that were not sealed. On taking off his other boot and stocking we found three more unsealed letters, which contained correct descriptions of the posts, redoubts, cannon, &c. of West Point and other places. After taking possession of these documents he said, "*Now you have gotten all, lead on.*" He put on his stockings and boots, and followed us to the road. Replacing the fence, we allowed him to mount his horse and go in advance. You never saw such an alteration in any man's face. Only a few minutes before, and he was uncommonly gay in his looks, but after we had made him prisoner, you could read in his face that he thought it was all over with him. We felt for him, but that was all we could do, so long as we meant to be honest to our country. We made our way as quickly and silently as we could to the encampment at North Castle, we never went into the main road, but kept in the by-ways, and never stopped except to give the prisoner a little milk or so, which we got from the country people. When we arrived at Sands' Mills, which was ten miles from where we captured him, we surrendered the major up to the commanding officer, who was Col. Jameson. I wish you to know, that after travelling one or two miles, Major Andre said, "I would to God you had blown my brains out when you stopped me." During this speech, and the whole of the journey, big drops of sweat kept continually falling from his face; he suffered much in mind, as was apparent from his great dejection, but he acted like a gentleman, candid and politely: he never once attempted to escape."

Such is the substance of the story related to Mr. Browere last week: it differs but little from those already related but at his age, and at this time is peculiarly interesting.

Extract of a letter dated

"CANTONMENT CLINCH, (Pensacola,) July 13th, 1826.

"I was witness on the evening of the 7th this month, to one of the most outrageous, and, in its effects, the most melancholy occurrence that has ever fallen under my observation; it was the murder as I may properly call it, of Major Donoho, of the 4th Infantry. I was sitting at the door of my quarters, about 9 o'clock (tattoo) when I saw a flash and heard the report of a gun; I immediately ran to the spot and was informed that one of the Sergeants had stepped out of the ranks and deliberately shot the Major through the body—I followed him to his quarters, where he died in the course of an hour and a half. The Sergeant had been drunk on drill, and had been sent off by the Major, which was the only provocation for this atrocious act.

This occurrence is the more astonishing as the Major was considered a favourite with both officers and men.

I have seen men die, but never did I see one depart with more calmness & composure, and I may add fortitude. Had he been lingering for twelve months he could not have been more resigned. His only regret was that he was absent from his mother, and the exclamation "My poor old Mother," several times escaped him. He was about forty two years of age.—His death and the manner of it has thrown a gloom around us which will not soon be dissipated."

FROM COLOMBIA.—Letters from Porto Cabello, dated the 19th of July, state that the mail from Bogota arrived a few days ago, but nothing positive has yet transpired. It is, however, asserted as a fact, that an extra courier arrived at Valencia and proceeded to Caracas, in 13 days from the Seat of Government, with despatches from the Liberator President, which, it is rumoured, announce his entire disapprobation of the late occurrence, and convey his most positive orders for the faithful obedience, of the constitution. Gen. Paez left Valencia for Caracas.

Another letter dated the 16th, says: "General Paez is certainly taking measures to get his troops in good order, and has recalled into the service all the retired officers, but, as yet, the laws and the canstitution have been invariably observed, and will no doubt continue to be so. Paez pretends to great moderation and promises protection to the foreigners and their property under all circumstances that may happen; he says he will abide by the decision of the Liberator Bolivar, who is expected to be in Colombia this fall.

Jefferson Fund.—We are happy to understand, (says the Richmond Compiler,) that no contributor to the Jefferson fund of this city, has applied for the return of his subscription money. As the ten days have elapsed, agreeably to the resolution of the standing committee, the whole fund collected in this city, will consequently go to the benefit of Mr. Jefferson's daughter. We sincerely congratulate the contributors on this result.

Com. Porter has been appointed to command in the Mexican navy; and, it seems with the rank of senior or superior officer, though only with the title of captain. It is stated that his pay and emoluments will amount to 24,000 dollars a year.

A letter from a warm friend of the commodore to the editor of Niles' Register, says, "Do not be surprised that com. Porter, whose aspiring mind caused him, in a moment of excitement, to infringe the barriers of discipline in his own country, should at the head of the allied natives of Mexico and Colombia become the terror of the Spanish coast. If I err not, it is his destiny, to exact frow the mother country, by the brilliancy of his achievements, an acknowledgment of the independence of the southern republics."

James Monroe has been appointed a visitor to the University of Virginia, in the place of *Thomas Jefferson*, decd. and will probably also succeed him in the office of rector.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2.

GREAT ARRIVAL.—We announce, with much pleasure, the arrival of the sloop Miller's Daughter, with the first of the Grecian Ionic pillars, from the East-Chester quarry, intended for the front of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street. This pillar weighs 25 tons, is 27 1-2 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches diameter at the base. The other three are of smaller size, and it is calculated that they will be delivered here in three weeks. The contractors, Messrs. Francis Kain, Alexander Masterton, and Robert Smith, have, in this stupendous work, encountered almost insurmountable difficulties, and were advised, by the most skilful architects and others, to abandon the undertaking; but their minds were bent upon producing a work never before attempted in this country, and they have, to their distinguished credit succeeded. When these colossal columns are raised, they will excite the admiration of every man of science, and prove a lasting monument to the memory of the enterprising mechanics who had the boldness to undertake the Herculean work. The above quarry is five miles from the landing place where the Miller's Daughter took in this column, and only eight days were occupied in taking it to the place of shipment.

OLD CLOCK.—A discovery has recently been made of the chef d'œuvre of the celebrated Tompion, which has been so long lost. It was made for 'The Society for Philosophical Transactions,' and is a year going clock. It is a singular circumstance that a record exists, stating that T. was at work on this clock when the great plague broke out in London: and the day he finished it he himself was attacked with the pestilence. His friends removed him to the Continent where he died. On the dial there is this inscription. Sir James Moore caused this movement to be made with great care, Anno Domini 1676, by Thomas Tompion.—Tompion was paid 100 guineas, and the clock was removed to the Society's house, and there in the confusion of the moment it was placed in the lumber room, where it lay, without a case exactly a century and a half. One thing wonderful attends this discovery—all the steel pins on being cleared from dust were found to be as brilliant as ever.

All for love, and a little for the bottle.—It is reported, that a couple of young sons of Saint Crispin, who had both placed their affection on the same fair one, on Monday afternoon proceeded to Windmill, or as it is sometimes called, Gallows' Island, opposite this city, to settle their dispute in an honourable way, after the manner of gentlemen "in high places." Three shots were exchanged with as much coolness as could have been exhibited by Randolph or Clay, although one of them is reported to have turned a little pale, as the contents of his antagonist's pistol whizzed by his year. After the third round, the parties, at the instance of their seconds, shook hands, and ended their quarrel over a *pint* of brandy. It has been since ascertained, that the pistols were loaded the first time with paper balls; the second time with sand, and the last time, with quids of tobacco.

Philad. Gazette.

Daring Outrage.—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning, that on Saturday evening last, four white and three black men, went to the house of Mr. John Norton, near Trenton, New Jersey, while the girls were milking the cows, and enquired for Mr. Norton, on being informed of his abscence, one of them demanded the keys of a young woman, whom, it seems, had them in her possession—he approached her with a knife in his hand, and threatened to kill her if she refused to deliver them. She, however, ran, and was pursued by him, but fortunately in getting over a fence, he fell, and she escaped to sound the alarm.

In the meantime, before the neighbours rallied, the villians set fire to the house and made their escape. The woden part of the building was destroyed. The females were seriously injured by furniture which was thrown from the chamber windows in attempting to save it from the flames.—*N. J. Mirror.*

Extraordinary.—The uncommon heat of the weather in the latter part of May of the present year, when Farenheit's thermometer rose in the shade to between eighty-five and ninety degrees, was remarked in this paper at the time. Notwithstanding this state of the weather at Quebec, a gentleman who was on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, about one hundred and fifty miles below Quebec, on the 15th June, reports that there was at that time between two and three feet of snow on the ground, and the rivers in the interior were still frozen over.—The forpart of the winter had been uncommonly mild in those parts, and many of the indians had died of hunger from their not having a sufficiency of snow to enable them to pursue the wild animals whose carcases furnish them with their animal food at that season.

Quebec Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.

Again.—We are called upon to record another instance of villainy. On Thursday evening, a few minutes after 11 o'clk. Mr. Henry Smith, as he was returning home in the neighbourhood of Vine and Tenth streets, was attacked by two men, armed with sticks. After having struck him several blows, one seized him by the throat, while the other took his watch and his pocket book, the latter containing papers of little value, except a promissory note, drawn by William Wilson in favour of Mr. Smith, for $70, payable in thirty days. When the villians left Mr. S. he was so weak, that he was almost unable either to cry out or walk. This is the *sixth* instance of robberry within the last two weeks. These outrages have now become alarming, especially when it is remembered that in all the late scenes of violence, the offenders were in gangs of two or three. Let every citizen be armed when he is out late at night.

The receipts in the New York western canal, from the commencement of the navigation this season to the 1st inst are $335,000. This is supposed to be about half the aggregate of tolls. Last year, during the same period, the receipts were $250,000. The increase for this year is therefore estimated at $170,000. On the northern canal, for the same period, the receipts have been $45,000. Last year they amounted to $36,000. The aggregate will exceed the sum anticipated by the commissioners at least $50,000.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim. Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Batchelor of Still Pond" is informed that we have received his second communication of consummate nonsense, in the *shape* of poetry. We advise him to cease courting the Muses, and employ his time and talents in a different way.

The address of Mr. James W. Williams to the voters of Kent, Cecil and Harford counties will appear next week.

Foreign News has been received at Baltimore as late as the 29th June, by the William Brown. The cause of the Greeks is still overcast, still have they great difficulties to contend with. It is stated they have met with another defeat at Calavite, where *six thousand* Greeks, including all the women and children were put to death.

The great drought throughout England and her depencies, *still continued* down to the time of the William Brown's sailing, (1st of July) and apprehensions are felt as to the probability of a FAMINE—The Hay crops had completely failed; not a blade saved.

Private letters state that Lord Cochrane, cruised for some time off Cape St Vincent until he had collected all his vessels, eight in number, some of which carry Perkin's tremendous steam 68 pounders. His Lordship's own ship the *Perseverance* is a steam vessel of 400 tons.

Mrs. Beauchamp.—This unfortunate woman, with all her iniquity, deserves commisseration. All may imagine, but none can realize the situation, the heart rending agonies of a female, bereft of all that renders life tolerable and society

agreeable, her honour. Of this was Mrs. Beauchamp robbed by col. Sharp, under the specious garb of a lover; she confided in his word, and he took advantage of her innocent credulity. Not content with having destroyed her reputation and her honour, he still pursued her with the bitter shafts of calumny and persecution, in asserting that the offspring of her guilt was black. The Alexandria Herald says that Mrs. Beauchamp was a native of that part of the country, that she moved in the first society while there, and was remarkable for the high cultivation of her mind as well as for the excellence of her character.

It seems that so far from I. B. Desha having died of the wounds which he inflicted upon his own neck, he is in a fair way of recovery. His physicians have reported that he is now able to sit, stand, walk or lie as inclination or convenience require.

"Mr. Clay," says the Lexington Gazette, "has had a most hearty and welcome reception on his late return to Kentucky."

We understand that the duties devolved on the President of the United States, by the death of his venerable father, are so various and important, that they will detain him at the Family Mansion much longer than was anticipated. If not called to Washington by unexpected business, it is probable he will not reach that city until early in October. Mr. Clay is probably on his way to the seat of government.—*Demo. Press.*

On Thursday evening, Mr. Reynolds delivered, in compliance with a request from a great number of citizens, a third lecture on the theory of the Earth, in the Meeting-House of Dr. Laurie, which was filled by a most respectable and attentive audience. The favourable impressions made at his former lectures were confirmed by the last; and but a single opinion seemed to prevail as to the propriety of furnishing an outfit for an expedition to the unexplored polar regions of the South. This disposition manifested itself at the close of the lecture, in a spirited and liberal commencement of a subscription in aid of the perilous but honourable enterprise.—*Nat Journal.*

THE ELECTION.

ELECTORS OF SENATE.

DR. JAMES M. ANDERSON,
DR. PEREGRINE WROTH,
WILLIAM WELCH, Esq.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. PHILIP REED,
LEVIN GALE,
J. A. ROBERTSON,
DR. WM. C. MILLER.
I. D. MAULSBY,
JAMES W. WILLIAMS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Maj. RICHARD GRAVES,
JOSEPH MANN,
WM. COBURN,
JAMES BOON,
DAVID J. CAMPBELL,
WM. H. BARROLL,
P. M. REED,
JOHN ASHLEY,
JOHN MASLIN,
WM. H. WICKES,
UNIT CHANDLER,
JAMES HANSON,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
WM. JADWIN.

William Turner, is a candidate to represent Kent County in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Joseph Ireland, Jr. is a candidate for Elector of Senate, and if elected will serve.

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, LEMON, BARLEY, HOREHOUND, CINNAMON, ROSE and PENNY DICE *Candies.*	25 cents per lb.
MINT DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, SUGAR PLUMBS and KISSES,	28 cents per lb.
SUGAR RADISHES,	31 1-4 *cts. per lb.*

No. 130 Market St. Baltimore.
July. 28. 6w.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf—with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24.

Wanted,

A young Man or Boy, about 12 or 15 years of age, to stand in my Dry Goods and Grocery Store. I shall leave home for Philadelphia next week or the first of the week after, to purchase my Fall Stock of Goods, persons will therefore apply to the subscriber as soon as possible.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Jun.

August 18.

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a *Fruit and Confectionary shop*, No. 89, Market Street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of Goods in their line of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND,
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do.
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen,
WINE BITTERS, 5 do. do.

August 18. 6m.

The editor Easton Star, will insert the above six months and forward his account to J. & R. Stevenson for payment.

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION *for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of Speech.*—MR. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech, takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success make him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils. Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 3, 1826.

Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.

JOHN CROMWELL.
SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland.
RICH'D WILMOT HALL, M. D. Professor Obstetricks and diseases of children, University of Maryland.
THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

Aug 18 4w.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 14th August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the tavern of Mr. Stanley, in Chestertown, that lot or parcel of land lying on the road from Belle Air to St. Paul's Church, and about one mile from the Church. This lot contains about

56 ACRES,

with a frame dwelling house thereon, now in the occupation of Mrs. Hannah H. Smith, widow of Simon Smith. The purchaser will be required to give bond with satisfactory security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, in twelve months from the day of Sale.

The creditors of Woolman G. Spencer, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against said deceased into the Chancery office on or before the 14th day of February next.

E. F. CHAMBERS.

July 28.

The sale of the above property is postponed to 4 o'clock P. M. of Monday 21st inst. at the tavern of Capt. Stanley

August 18. E. F. CHAMBERS.

WORTON MANOR.

THE FARM

ON which I now reside is offered to a good tenant for the ensuing year.—It is situated directly on the mouth of Worton Creek, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake bay; and being very convenient to Baltimore renders it a desirable situation for sending grain to market. The land is remarkably fertile, and on the farm is an immense quantity of shells for manure. It is I believe, considered one of the healthiest situations in the county; is contiguous to a good fishery, and at the proper seasons, affords an abundant supply of crabs, fish, and wildfowl, particularly canvass back ducks. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CATHARINE BORDLEY.

June 2—1m3m.

NEW GOODS.

Lassell & Greenwood,

Have just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome selection of GOODS, which, in addition to their former purchases this summer, make their assortment very good. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Cloths and Cassimeres
Italian Black Lustring
Black Sarsnet
Italian black crape, super white robes
Fancy ginghams, do. prints
Black and white do.
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linens
Linen cambric and lawns
4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins
Black and purple do.
4-4 and 6-4 plain book do.
4-4 tamb. and japaned do.
4-4 Swiss, figured and plain do.
6-4 leno muslins, 6-4 Scotch mull do
Swiss capes and collars
Swiss points and Infants' caps
Linen cambric handkerchiefs
Canton grass cloth do.
Fancy jaconet cravats
White do. do.
Book muslin handkerchiefs
Fancy silk shawls
Imitation merino do.
Spittlefield handkerchiefs
India do. imitation India do.
Black Barcelona do.
Madrass do. Children's do.
Splendid Belt Ribbons
Blue, Pink and black lustring do.
Parasols and umbrellas
Bombazett and Rattinet
Assorted vestings
White and coloured drilling
French linen, Grecian Stripe
6-4 table diaper
3-4 Russia do.
Russia crash
Russia Sheeting, bleached & unbleached
Russia duck, Brown Holland
Brown Irish linen
Tow linen, burlaps and osnaburghs
Olive corduroy
Dom. Ginghams, plaids and chambrays.
5-4 white and brown domestic sheeting
4-4 white and brown shirting
7-8 do. do.
4-4 and 7-8 domestic check
7-8 bed ticking
Ladies' black worsted hose
black cotton do.
white do. do.
Misses' do do. do.
Men's cotton 1-2 do.
Thread and beaver gloves.
Ladies' Hoss skin do.
Misses' Hoss skin do.
Rough kid do.
Elegant palm fans
Cravat stiffners—suspenders
Cotton balls, white and coloured
Flaus cotton and thread
Silk, thread and knittting cotton
Black and white tapes
Worsted binding, all colours
Buttons, all kinds
Shell side combs
4-4 oil cloth—Slate-pencils
Writing and letter paper
White and black fur hats, wool do.
Mens' shoes and Monroe boots
Shoe brushes and blacking
Stock and chest locks
Shoe and butchers' knives
Knives and forks—wool cards
4d, 7d and 12d cut nails
Wooden ware in nests
Liverpool and Queen's ware
Earthen do.
Spirituous liquors
Loaf and brown sugar
Coffee—mould and dipt candles
O. H., Y. H., H. S, and breakfast green Teas
Family flour
Molasses—Vinegar
Salt, mustard and pepper
All-spice, ginger and salt-petre
Nut-megs—Cloves
Brimstone, rosin, chalk and copperas
White and brown soap
Spanish and country segars
Large and small twist tobacco
Traces, lines, &c.

N. B. Wheat, Corn, Beans, Feathers, Rags, &c at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for goods.

Chestertown, August 18.

Worthy of Attention.

EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c. &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

July 21. tf

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ af vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court to me directed, against John Crew at the suit of Edward B. Tilden, use of Asa Smith and Jacob Sommers, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 12th of August next, at the residence of the said John Crew, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Crew in and to one negro man called BEN, one negro called RACHEL, one negro man called JIM, one negro woman called JINNY, one yoke of oxen and cart, two head of horses, two head of cattle and one gun, seized and taken as the property of the said John Crew, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, July 21.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th instant, to take place at the market House in Chestertown, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

August 12.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Chew, assignee of William Wallis, against William Anderson, will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of September next, at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Anderson in and to all those tracts, parts of tracts and parcels of land situate, lying & being in Kent County aforesaid, called "Bordley's Gift resurveyed," "Burch's," "Burch's Addition," "French's Lot," "Newton resurveyed," "Hick's Hazard," "Canada," "Massey's Venture," "Little Forest," "Jone's Neglect," "Roger Hick's interest" and "Deer Park," sold and conveyed to the said Anderson by sundry persons as by reference to the land records of Kent County will manifestly appear—also, negroes Nathan, Peregrine, Henry and James, seized and taken as the property of the said William Anderson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, August 18.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Vend. Exps. to me directed from Kent County Court, against Thomas and Elizabeth Alford, at the suit of Thomas Gale, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th September next at half past 3 o'clock P. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Charles Stanley, in Chestertown, a piece or parcel of land called "The Last," containing ten acres, more or less—a lot of land called "Attixo's Adventure" containing 7 1-2 acres more or less, one negro man called JOSEPH, and one negro man called DANIEL—levied on, seized and taken as the property of Thomas and Elizabeth Alford, and will be sold to satisfy said executions.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 18.

Taxes and Fees.

I will attend by deputy at the following times and places, for the settlement of all accounts due me for Taxes and Fees for the last and present years, with the books and accounts of each individual drawn off, viz:

In the 1st District, at Nic. Spellman's store on Monday the 4th September, at Joseph Munjar's store on Tuesday the 5th September, at Rock Hall on Wednesday the 6th September, and at Belle Air on Thursday the 7th September next.

In the 2d District, at William Taylor's Worton Commons, on Tuesday the 5th September, at Still Pond Cross Roads on Wednesday the 6th September, and at Isaac Ryland's on Thursday the 7th September next.

In the 3d District, at Georgetown Cross Roads on Monday the 4th September, at New Market on Tuesday the 5th September, at the Head of Chester on Wednesday the 6th September, at Massey's Cross Roads on Thursday the 7th September, at the Head of Sassafras on Friday the 8th September next.

The great inconvenience resulting to the office from my indulgence last year, compels me to say that no indulgence will now be given, beyond the periods above stated.

MORGAN BROWNE, *Shff. & Colle.*

Sheriff's Office, August 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not paid for property purchased at the vendue of the personal estate of the late Judge Worrell, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next. By the terms of the sale the money became due on the 1st day of the present month. The undersigned is so situated as to compel him to proceed, by legal means, to collect such claims as may remain unpaid after the day above named.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

August 18.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of State of Maryland, at the instance of Frederick Boyer, use of James Pearce, against John R. Vansant, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 13th of September next, at the dwelling of said Vansant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant, in and to one negro man called REUBEN, one negro woman called MARIA, and one negro woman called ROSE, 3 head of Horses 3 Colts, 1 Ox Cart, 1 yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Hogs and 15 head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, August 18.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richd. S. Thomas against Philip Kennard, will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 11th of September, next, at the Market-House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Philip Kennard, in and to all that plantation or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, being part of a tract of land called "Great Oak Manor," containing by estimation 200 acres, more or less, as conveyed by a certain Thomas B. Tilden to a certain Doctor George W. Thomas, by deed bearing date on or about the 30th November, 1821, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said Philip Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of John Griffith use of the City Bank of Baltimore against John A. Robertson, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 12th of September next, at the jail door, at 12 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John A. Robertson in and to a negro man called Richard, seized and taken as the property of the said John A. Robertson and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of two writs of the state of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Rebecca Barger against Joseph K. Everitt will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 14th of Sept. at Wm. Taylor's, Worton commons, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph K. Everitt, in and to one negro man called Ned, one bay mare, about 4 years old, one feather bed, 1-2 dozen silver table spoons, 1 dozen silver tea spoons, one pair of silver sugar tongs and one salt spoon seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph K. Everitt, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Aug. 18.

By virtue of sundry writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of Ephraim Vansant use of George W. Wilson, William Barroll, assignee of John Green, Thomas Pearce use of Lambert Wickes exer. of E. Vanzant 4th, Lambert Wickes executor of Ephraim Vansant 4th, the state of Maryland use of Martha Rochester, Samuel Kerr, extor. of Thomas Sewall and John Semans, against Josiah Massey, will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of September next at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Josiah Massey in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying and being in said county, called "Jerico," "Addition to Corn Whitton," "Christopher's," containing 364 acres, more or less, which was sold and conveyed to the said Massey by a Cuthbert Hall, by deed bearing date on or about the 11th March, 1817; also the following negroes, to wit: Pere, Rachel, Louisa, James, Henry, Caroline, Margaret, 2 called Samuel and 2 called Bill, seized and taken as the property of the said Massey, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias and vend. exps. the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's office, Aug. 18.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, a FARM, lying on Worton Creek, adjoining the Lands of William Hosier, and now in the occupation of Mr. James Middleton—For Terms apply to the subscriber.

MARY SKIRVEN.

Chestertown, August 4.



POETICAL

MY LOVES AND MY HATES.

I love the mortal who inherits
A generous, independent mind:
The few whose own intrinsic merits,
Adorn and benefit mankind.

I hate the sordid selfish many,
The cringing, servile, mean and base;
The tongue that lies to gain a penny,
The knavish heart with smiling face.

I love the man who feels indignant
When whispered slanders meet his ear,
Who cherishes no thoughts malignant,
But aims to keep his conscience clear.

I hate the *wholesale* scandal dealer,
The petty sly *retailer* too;
I hate the reputation stealer,
The friendship masked with heart untrue.

I love the man whose noble spirit,
Nor wealth nor power can debase;
In whose affections humble merit,
Is ever sure to find a place.

I hate the shameless ostentation,
Of hypocrites and fools and knaves;
I hate the thirst for adulation,
That food for kings, and breath of slaves.

In short I love whate'er conduces
To make us happy, good or great,
Whatever in the mind produces
A tranquil self-approving state.

I hate whatever can degrade us,
Beneath the dignity of man,
Whate'er dishonours Him who made us,
Or doubts the wisdom of his plan.

FARMS TO RENT.

THE subscriber will rent, for the ensuing year, those two Farms, in Kent county, known by the names of "Wetherod's Farm" and "Byram's Farm," belonging to the heirs of Doctor Charles Tilden, deceased, now in the occupancy of John R. Vansant. The buildings are all in good condition, and the Farms are near to a good landing. The tenants for the next year will have the privilege of seeding the wheat crop this fall. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN B. HACKETT.

Chestertown, August 11.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed, by William Camp and James Hodges, Esquires, two Justices of the peace for Kent County, against Nicholas Dudley at the suits of McFeely and Comegys and Duncan Stone, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the fifth of September next, at his dwelling house, all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Dudley, in and to the house and lot of land where he now lives, containing three acres more or less; also one bureau, one mahogany breakfast table, one walnut dining table, two tables, 16 windsor chairs, one cupboard and furniture, one large pine chest, one walnut stand, two bedsteads and sacking, two looking glasses, four gilt frame pictures, two pair andirons, shovel and tongs, two iron pots, two dutch ovens, three tubs, two feather beds and 4 shoats, seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholas Dudley and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ELIJAH BECK, *Constable.*

August 11.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of pluries vend. expos. issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, one at the suit of David Semans use of John Hurlock and the other at the suit of David Semans against Thos. Lusbey, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 4th of September next, at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Lusby in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land, situate, lying and being in said county called "Hazel Meadow," containing 97 acres more or less, which was conveyed to the said Lusby by a certain David Semans as by deed bearing date on or about 2d April, 1813, and duly recorded among the land records of said county will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Lusby and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Aug. 11, 1826.

Job Printing

neatly executed at this office.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Hudson at the suits of William Howard use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell and Miller, the State of Maryland, use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Woodall, James Welch use of David Semans and John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 9th September next at 3 o'clk. P. M. at Captain Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, the following property, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and one, duly recorded among the land records of Kent county, which said part of a tract or parcel of land, was devised to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by his late father, and contains two hundred and twenty six acres and three-fourths of an acre more or less; also all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper Jr. to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by deed bearing date on or about the fifth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, duly recorded amongst the land records of Kent county; also one black woman Elizabeth, 20 years of age, one boy called Henry, 17 years of age, 4 horses and 25 head of hogs, seized and taken in execution as the property of said Hudson, and to be sold to pay the above writs—The land and negroes to be sold in Chestertown, on the day and hour above mentioned, and the horses and hogs on the succeeding Saturday, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Aug. 11.

BY virtue of two writs of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against Benjamin Massey at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne, use of E. F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 9th September next at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. James Salisbury, in Georgetown Cross Roads, the following property, to wit: all his right and interest in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Kent county, called and known by the name of "Partnership" and "Spring Garden" and "Angel's Rest," or by whatsoever name or names it may be known or called, and supposed to contain 142 acres more or less, as by deed to Benjamin Massey; also one negro boy called James, about sixteen years of age, and one bay horse, seized and taken as the property of said Massey, and to be sold to satisfy the above writs and a levy for Taxes and Fees.

ED. BROWNE, late Sheriff.

Aug. 11.

BY virtue of two writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed against Arthur Wheatly, at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne, use of E. F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 9th September next at 3 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. James Salisbury, Georgetown Cross Roads, all the right and interest of the said Arthur Wheatly in and to a tract or parcel of land called "Chance," beginning at a Gum tree standing in a branch said to be its original beginning, described on the plat letter A, and running from thence, south 110 ps. S.75E. 199 ps. N.6E. 62 ps. W. 90 ps. N.6E. 90 ps. containing 110 1-4 acres, be the quantity more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Wheatly and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, late Shff.

Aug. 11.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Benj. Benson use of Gerald Coursey, and the other at the suit of Jonathan Crane use of John McKenney, against Ann Trulock, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 2d of September next, at the Market House in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Ann Trulock, in and to all those parcels of land situate lying and being in Kent County aforesaid, being parts of two tracts, the one called "Hales" and the other "Rickett's Farm," containing by estimation 27 acres more or less, also all those parts of tracts situate as aforesaid, called "Nancy's Choice," "Mayford" or "Rickett's Farm," and "Hale," containing about 140 acres more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Ann Trulock, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, August 11.

Estate of the late William Kennedy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to this estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and should there be any claims against the estate he requests that they may be handed to him for settlement.

M. TILGHMAN,

Administrator of William Kennedy

Agust 4.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Thomas Dodson at the suit of William Harris, use of Ezekiel F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday 24th instant, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of said Thomas Dodson, in and to a tract or parcel of Land he purchased of Samuel Thomas, containing 88 acres, more or less, called "Hopewell Resurvey," or by whatsoever name the same may be called, seized and taken as the property of the said Dodson, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of Venditioni Exps.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Thomas Wilson, at the suits of John H. Nowland use of Jonas Clapham, William R. Stewart use of Hannah Atkinson and Barton Balieu, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 24th instant, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M.. all the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Wilson in and to 31 1-2 acres of Land, more or less, being parts of three different tracts of Land; together with the Mill, waters, watercourses, rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, a particular description of which will be found in a deed from Frederick Wilson and Margaret W. Black to said Thomas Wilson, bearing date on or about the third day of March eighteen hundred and fifteen, and recorded among the land records of Kent County aforesaid; also one negro woman called SYLVEY, one girl called SUSAN, and one girl RACHEL, seized and taken as the property of the said Wilson and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John T. Kennard at the suits of John W. Wilmer, Benjamin Hanson use of John Hanson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at Captain C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right and interest of the said John T Kennard in and to that tract of land called "Cornwallis's Choice," and all his right to that tract or part of a tract of land called Carrolla, lying and being in Worton Point, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Kennard, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John Thomas at the suits of the State of Maryland, and for taxes and fees, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 2d day of September next, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, at 11 o'clk. A. M. the following Property to wit: one Horse, two hogs, eleven pigs and all his righ title and interest to the land whereon he now lives, which fell to him by the death of his Father Kensey Thomas, by whatsoever name the same may be called or known, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Josiah Massy at the suit of Ephraim Vansant 4th, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at the Tavern of Mr. James Salisbury in Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit: Fifty acres one rood and two perches of woodland as appears by reference to a deed from Nathan Norris Wright to Samuel Davis, and from S. Davis to Cuthbert Hall, and from Cuthbert Hall to Josiah Massy, called Ringgold's part of the Adventure Resurvey, 4 head of horses and 20 head of Cattle, seized and taken as the property of said Massy and to be sold to satisfy the above writ.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

August 4.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Sarah Everitt against Ann Kennard, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 2d of September next, at the jail door, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Ann Kennard in and to one negro woman called Ann, and a negro girl her child called Charlotte, about 6 years old, seized and taken as the property of the said Ann Kennard and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 11.

At the time and place above stated, will be exposed to sale, a negro child called John, seized and taken as the property of said Ann Kennard, and will be sold for fees.

M. B. Shff.

"Try me and prove me!"

DAVID M. SMITH,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

HAS just removed to Chestertown, where he intends to establish his permanent residence. He has taken that well known stand formerly occupied as a tailor's shop, adjoining the watchmaker's shop of Mr. Samuel Leonard, and one door below the store of Mr. William Harris, where he intends carrying on the above business in such a manner as he believes, will give general satisfaction.—Those who may please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the most stylish and workmanlike manner. He will be regularly supplied with the newest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and this, added to his own skill and most approved plan of cutting and strict attention to business, he flatters himself will enable him to please all who may favour him with a call.

August 11.

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the tavern of Mr. William Sims, in Chestertown, on Saturday the 26th of August next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. the farm of Mr. John D. Hurtt, called part of the "Forrest of Dean," on which his tenant, Mr. James Smith, now resides, containing from 190 to 200 Acres, 50 thereof in woodland, situated in Worton, and near I. U. Church.



It has a large dwelling house of 5 rooms below and above, with a cellar under of 20 feet square, a corn house, stable and granary or store house, the latter considered an excellent stand for a store—also an *orchard of* 111 *fine ap le trees.* There is also a valuable meadow of 7 acres, one half now in corn and at a litttle expense the balance may be prepared for grass.—The farm is under good fencing and now laid off into three fields, well watered by two springs and a branch, one of delightful water contiguous to the house. On application before the 26th it may be had at private sale. The terms are, one fourth cash and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, payable in good paper.

Apply to

JAMES E. BARROLL, *Trustee.*

August 11.

☞If this sale is effected, said John D. Hurtt's creditors will present their claims to

J. E. B.

The new and very superior Schr. Thomas Jefferson.



CAPTAIN H. MEEKS will be in complete order in eight days from this date, and is intended to take grain from Mr. Travilla's landing, from my granary at Chestertown, and from Mr. William Primrose's, opposite the wharf.

Mr. Primrose will receive grain at his granary, and haul it down to his wharf, clear of any trouble or expense to the owner; and on the return of the vessel, the money from the sale of it will be deposited with him, or with Mr. John Kennard, as may be ordered. Goods will also be delivered at Mr. Primrose's.

My friends in the upper part of the county are respectfully informed, that I have rented the granary at Turner's Creek, and that the schr. *Independence*, will be ready in two weeks at the furthest to commence her regular trips from that place. A knowledge of the Baltimore market for several years, added to considerable experience within the last year, enables the subscriber to say confidently to the public, that no person can apply their money to more advantage than himself, or will be more careful in executing all orders with which he may be favoured.

M. TILGHMAN.

Chestertown, July 7. 3t

A FARM FOR SALE.

The subsriber, intending to leave the state, will offer at public sale the Farm on which he now resides, on Saturday the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's tavern in Chestertown.

This farm is about four miles below Chestertown, and one mile from Perkins' mill, and contains about 300 acres of land of which about 60 or 70 acres are well wooded.

There are on the farm a brick dwelling house, and a kitchen, barn and stable of logs, a valuable young apple orchard of latter fruit, and a spring of excellent water convenient to the dwelling.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of the purchase money cash, and to give bond with approved security for the payment of the residue in 12 and 18 months.

Any person wishing to purchase the above farm at private sale, will apply to Joseph Wickes, Esq. Chestertown, or to the subscriber on the premises at any time before the 26th instant.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

August 4. 4w.

THE highest cash price will be given for a thousand weight of clean linen and cotton rags, at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.

August 11.

Plantation for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years, at Mr. Charles Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, on Thursday the 29th of August inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Plantation on which the late Mr. William Kennedy resided, within two miles of Chestertown, containing

100 ACRES

more or less of arable land. Also a lot of woodland containing about

20 ACRES,

which was purchased of the late James McClean, and lies contiguous to the lands of General Philip Reed, Mr. John Whaland and others, and is within two miles of Chestertown.

M. TILGHMAN,

Agent and Attorny in fact for

Thomas S. Kennedy.

Chestertown, August 4.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland vend. exps. issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Wallis against William Pryor, will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 28th instant, at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Pryor in and to all that farm situate lying and being in said County, consisting of several tracts or parts of tracts of land and containing by estimation 297 acres more or less, which was heretofore sold and conveyed to the said Pryor by a certain James Pearce, as by Deed, bearing date on or about the 16th September, 1815, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said William Pryor, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned Vend. Exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, August 4.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *August* 3, 1826.

On application of Matthew Tilghman, administrator of William Kennedy, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of August eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of Jan. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of August, 1826.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN,

Adm'tor of William Kennedy dec'd.

Chestertown, August 4.

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 29th inst. otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *July* 19, 1826.

On application of Martha Smith, Executrix of William Smith, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That she 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of July, 1826.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON.

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 19th of Jan. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1826.

MARTHA SMITH,

Executrix of William Smith, dec'd.

August 4.

☞P. S.—Persons having claims will please present them to John B. Eccleston in Chestertown.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1826. NO. 44.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

ON HARROWING GRAIN IN SPRING, AND ON ARTIFICIAL GRASSES.

By JAMES ECROYD.

From the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

The harrowing of wheat is a practice I have seen constantly pursued for a number of years, but most generally on stiff soils, and the effects produced were always considered as highly beneficial; but this operation, was generally preceded by eating off the wheat with sheep; and this was done by turning on so many as to eat it literally into the ground in two or three days, and so close, that no appearance of a blade could be seen. Partial eating by too small a flock, was always esteemed rather injurious, by retarding the growth of some more than others, and preventing it from growing and ripening even. If wheat was sown on a rich fallow, so as to be in danger of lodging, the eating it off, makes it grow shorter and stiffer, and vice versa, if it be sown on a poor soil, in the spring it looks pale and sickly, and instead of its leaves creeping and spreading on the surface of the ground, it rises straight up, and does not stool; in this case the eating it off, makes it stool more, mends the colour, and adds considerably to the produce. The method of performing this operation was, after the sheep are taken off, we take a light roller, and two light turnip harrows, the width of the roller; these are fastened with chains to the roller, and follow it, the roller breaks and pulverises the clods, and the harrow loosens the surface and earths up the plants; then both harrowing and rolling are performed at once, with one pair of horses; this operation is always performed in the fourth month, (April,) when the ground is dry; it is also practised on wheat or rye, that is not eat off with sheep, and with equal success; its uses are not altogether confined to the grain crop, as it is the very best method of covering grass seeds.

According to my observations, the omitting to seed land with other grasses besides red clover, has appeared to me, one of the greatest defects in the whole system of agriculture in this country.—The introduction of it in England, together with that of the turnip husbandry, and which I believe happened both about the same time, that is, 40 or 50 years ago, has doubled the average produce of England; and though the use of plaster and red clover, have added here so astonishingly to the value and richness of the country, as to make the average produce of grain, in many parts of this state nearly equal to the best farms in England, yet for want of other grasses, to fill up the vacancy, as the red clover runs out, there seems almost a constant necessity of ploughing every third year, for if the ground by ploughing and following previously to seeding, is put in such a fine tilth, as to destroy all the roots and weeds the clover the first year is very fine, the second about one half freezes out, and the third, seven eighths; this leaves such a vacancy, as to give room to every weed so noxious to agriculture, that a little garlic, St. John's wort, and a whole host of foes to rise, as to make an almost entire loss of two years, before the native grasses can gain the ascendancy. Besides another circumstance prevents the native grasses from arriving at the perfection they might otherwise acquire, even in good ground, if seeded with the clover, whilst the ground is light and in fine tilth, that by the time the clover runs out, and these grasses begin to grow, the ground is so hard and solid, that one might almost as well expect a good crop of wheat by seeding without ploughing, as these to gain the perfection they might otherwise acquire; and the complaint that farmers make of land binding, would I apprehend, seldom take place, in ground sufficiently rich, if this method of seeding was once introduced, and I have little doubt but the native green grass and white clover, if a proper method was once adopted for saving the seed, would answer the intention, without the introduction of foreign grasses.

TURNIPS.

From the New England Farmer.

Perhaps no better directions for raising turnips can be given than by copying the statement of the mode of cultivating the crop raised by Messrs. Tristram and Henry Little, of Newbury, Mass. for which they received two premiums of $20 each from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in 1823. One of these premiums was for having raised the greatest quantity of the same vegetable as a second crop.

"The lot is on the north side of a small swell on our farm in said town, the soil is a yellow loam on a gravelly bottom, and had been down to grass two years; in July 1823, the lot was mowed and the hay made on the same land, and the produce was one ton and eight hundred. The sward was then ploughed as deep as would turn over, and twice harrowed; furrows were then opened at the distance of three feet apart, ten ox-cart loads of manure, mixed with ten loads of marsh mud or sod, were put into the furrows, which were covered with a plough; one pound of seed was sown with a machine, one row on each ridge, and a roller was made to pass over the same, which completed the sowing. As soon as the third leaf was grown they were thinned to the distance of one foot apart in the rows. After that they were three times ploughed between the rows and twice hoed; the harvesting was in November, and the product was nine hundred and eight bushels."

It is now too late to break up mowing or pasture ground, and raise a good crop of turnips, without the expense or trouble of yarding cattle or sheep on the ground, according to the customery mode of preparing for a turnip crop. Sowing broadcast will do well; but sowing in drills or rows will do better. In either way the crop will be the better for hoeing and thinning out the superfluous plants. If the soil is not very poor, a good crop may be obtained even without manure, but a much better with manure. Wood ashes, soot and lime are said to be preferable, as manure for turnips, to that which is obtained from the farm yard.

A writer for the American Farmer, vol. II. page 100, who signs "Thomas Harris," and dates "Rock-hall," says, "I beg leave to suggest to you a specific against the fly or little black flea, which are so destructive to young plants in warm and dry weather, which is simply to steep the seed in train or fish oil and sulphur, for fifteen or twenty hours before seeding; the oil may then be strained off, and the seed rolled in plaster or ashes—the oil assists the vegetation of the seed, and impregnates the plant so strongly that no fly will trouble it, till it is well leafed out. This antidote I have used for several years past with all the small seed I sow." One would not readily believe that the steeping of small seeds with any substance, however offensive to insects, could preserve the plants which vegetate from such seeds from the ravages of those little depredators. It would seem that the flavour of the train oil and sulphur would be dissipated by the process of vegetation, by the soil, sun, air and moisture before the leaves of the plant were developed. But, we cannot reason against experiments. "No argument like mattar of fact is." It is easy to try Mr. Harris' recipe. If it does not succeed, the expense will be but trifling; and if it does succeed with turnip seed, why not with other seeds? It will no doubt be effectual against all insects, which like the wire worm, attack the seed itself, which has been planted or sown, under ground. But we can hardly, at present, believe that it is possible to impregnate any seed with a substance which will protect the plant, springing from such seed from insects. But it is easily tried without any risk.

Common lamp oil and brimstone are cheap, and at the command of all or most farmers. If they do no good they can do no harm, as they cannot in fifteen or twenty hours destroy the power of vegetation in any seed. This is our opinion, but we may be incorrect. We know that some scientific writers on agriculture have condemned the use of steeps for seed; and no doubt they may be injurious, when they go to destroy the germinating principle or life of the seed.—But, when cautiously and properly used, they may not only protect the seeds against insects, but give them a good start, or commencement of growth; and a vigorous seedling is more likely to become a fine and full grown plant, than one which peeps out of ground with a sickly aspect, and has not strength enough to extend its roots, and put forth its stem, leaves and bronches, with that vigour which can insure its full developement.

Vineyards.—The York Recorder publishes the following interesting information respecting the present condition of the Vineyards in that county. By seeing what has been done in the cultivation of the vine in that section of country, we hope that our readers nearer home may be induced to turn their attention to the same subject—

The number of Vineyards in York County is twenty-seven of which twelve are of five acres extent, or more, and in all there are more than one hundred acres planted. Mr. Thomas Eichelberger, the first *vigneron*, has himself twelve acres. His first planting was four acres, from which in the third year of its growth, he made three barrels of wine; 4th year 13 barrels; 5th year thirty barrels; 6th and 7th years, in consequence of frost and drought, the product was reduced to twenty one barrels in each year. It must be remembered too, that in every year about sixty dollars worth of grapes have been sold. From present appearances these four acres may at this year's vintage produce sixty barrels of wine.

Cuttings have been sold at thirty dollars per thousand, and planted in squares of four feet. But experience has shown that this is too close to admit the free access of sun and air; and is, besides a useless expenditure of cuttings, requiring about twenty seven hundred to the acre, and perhaps not producing more grapes than one-fourth the number planted in rows ten feet apart and the vines six feet asunder in the rows. Another advantage attends the wide planting—the vines may be worked with the plough and cultivators; whereas at four feet apart each way, they must be worked altogether with the hoe.

The cost of setting out an acre of vines in trenches, and in squares of four feet, independent of cutting, as has been customery here, is estimated at ten dollars.

A southern exposure, with the rows running in the direction of a slope, and, if very steep, crossed occasionally with a furrow to prevent the soil from being washed off, is best; as well on account of protecting the vines from the bleak north west, which blows so many months in the year, as also to expose the rows through their whole extent to the sun as early in the morning as possible, so that the moisture may be dried off and mildew prevented.

Vineyards in this country have not been planted in a great variety of soils. Perhaps all have been planted either in a limestone or in a clay state. This last if sufficiently fertalized, is considered better than limestone land.

Lime has not been used about the vines, but they have been dressed every third year with stable manure.

The wine is now selling at one dollar per gallon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

KERRY ELECTION.

TRALEE.—*Extraordinary, Unconstitutional, and Horrible Proceeding!!!*—It becomes our painful duty to announce to the public, that on this evening about eight o'clock, and before the commencement of any Poll, three unoffending persons have lost their lives, four mortally wounded, five dangerously wounded, and four severely wounded, amongst whom is a female. All owing to the unconstitutional, and as we believe, unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Hickson, the High Sheriff, the Hon. Major Mullins, George Rowan and Peter B. Hussey, Esqrs. Magistrates for this County, who not only ordered out a large force of the Rifle Brigade and Police, but actually ordered them to fire upon an unarmed multitude, without even the *form* of reading the Riot Act. The Town is in such a state of dreadful alarm and dismay, that it is considered the election cannot possibly be proceeded on.—We will take the earliest opportunity of laying before the public the proceedings on the inquests, regarding the dreadful transaction.

We have read this statement and consider it correct. JOHN O'CONNELL,
GEORGE HICKSON.

[*Extract of another letter.*]

The election commenced yesterday, when the different candidates were proposed and seconded, but no polling took place. You are aware that a combination of Absentee Peers have attempted to force a protegee of the *Conyamore*-House upon the people. In consequence, the enthusiasm of the people has been excited to the highest pitch, by this attempt on their independence.

Lord Ennismore's freeholders since their arrival in town have been barracked in a corn store in the rear of the Court-House, and a guard of the Police put over them. A few minutes ago, about 100 of Lord Ventry's tenants were brought in under a guard of Police. Major Mullins and G. Rowan, Esqrs. Magistrates, riding at their head. Colonel Crosbie's freeholders in a large body had previously arrived with flags, green boughs, &c.—The parties met near the Court House when a scuffle immediately commenced. Stones were thrown, and one of Lord Ventry's tenants was pulled off his horse.—A party of the Rifle Brigade had previously been placed in the Corn store, and orders were given to them and to the Police to fire.

The first few shots were supposed to be blank, but they soon began with ball, when six men were shot dead, and as many more wounded—two of the men were shot in their own house, and a father and son in the street. O. those shot, I believe only one was actively engaged in the riot. Colonel Crosbie went to Benner's Inn, and told Lord Ennismore his conduct in ordering out the military was *ruffianly*.—John O'Connell is straining every nerve to make the mob disperse quietly.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

KILKENNY, July 8.—On Wednesday and Thursday mornings, several bakers were stopped in different parts of this city, and loaves of bread taken from their baskets by groups of miserable beings, three or four of whom have been sent to the work-house; we saw one miserable woman, who had obtained a loaf, part of which she devoured with the voracity of absolute want. She declared, while the bitter tears nearly choaked her utterance, that neither she nor her children had tasted any thing for three days before, but hay and water! The bakers will of course, be protected by the civil power. Even hunger will not justify depredations on their property. But if something be not done to alleviate the distress of the unemployed poor, lamentable indeed must be the consequences.

The butcher's shop below the shambles kept by Mrs. Corcoran, has been twice broken open at night during this week, and considerable quantities of corned mutton, salted pork, and bacon stolen from the industrious and meritorious widow. These are most scandalous acts, and we rather think they were not committed through want, or by unemployed weavers or their operatives.

From Balt. Gazette of Saturday.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the ship EMERALD, at Boston, in twenty three days from Liverpool, has put us in possession of English advices of July 21st, being one day later than those published in the Gazette on Thursday. A Liverpool paper of the 21st of July says the condition and prospects of the Mercantile and manufacturing classes have seldom been so gloomy and unpromising as at present; with one solitary exception, all appears to be stagnation and despondency.

In this state of things, Sir. James Graham of Netherby, a gentleman of great respectability and talent, has put forth a pamphlet, recommending a direct tax upon the funds; a project which, although it may yet become inevitable, can never be resorted to without dereliction of national faith and the principles of justice.

There were rumours of disturbances among the labourers at Blackburn—that the magistrates read the riot act, but were told by the people, that "they valued neither them nor the military; they wanted work as the means of procuring food, of a supply of food without work, and that one way or other they *could* have it!"

The profitable office of King's printer, for Scotland has been conferred on Sir. Walter Scott.

It is calculated that in the New Parliament, there will be a majority of 41 in favour of Catholic emancipation.

The brig Maria of Liverpool, on her return from Buenos Ayres, sunk in the British Channel, and 37 persons, including several women and children, who were passengers were drowned.

Another attempt was making with prospects of success, to raise the steam vessel Comet, which was sunk with a large number of passengers, near Greenock, last summer.

MADRID, JUNE 22.—A notice was pasted at the corners of all the streets, informing that the king had issued an ordinance commanding all persons having books or manuscripts on Masonry, or other secret societies, in their possession, to deliver them up within a week, on pain of being considered guilty of high treason.

PARIS, July 12.—Several vessels which arrived at St. Sebastian the 2d instant, were chased by insurgent cruizers on the coast of Galicia. Within a week five or six Spanish vessels have been captured, two of them from Bayonne.

GIBRALTAR, June 22.—A small Algerine squadron, consisting of one sloop of war and four schooners, sailed from Algiers last month, destination unknown.

VARIETY.

[We publish the following by request: it is not new to us, but it may be to many of our readers.]

It being the usual custom of the Roman governors to advise the senate and people of such material things as happened in their respective provinces, Publius Lentulus being president in the days of Tiberius Cæsar, the Emperor wrote the following epistle to the senate concerning the description of the person of *Jesus Christ*

"CONSCRIPT FATHERS,

"There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named JESUS CHRIST, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth; but his own disciples call him the Son of God—He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases. A man, of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his hair of the colour of a filbert fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward it is more orient of color, somewhat curling and waving about his shoulders. In the midst of his hair, is a seam, or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites, his forehead plain and delicate, his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed, his beard thick the color of his hair; not of any great length but forked: his look innocent, his eyes grey, clear and quick—in reproving, terrible—in admonishing, courteous—in speaking very modest and wise—in proportion of body, well shaped. None have seen him laugh; but many have seen him weep—a man, for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men."

MURDER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend, dated Enfield, Halifax county, North Carolina.

"I have taken my pen to inform you of one of the most daring outrages ever committed in this country: On Friday night last, about half past eight o'clock, the wife of Ricks Fort was shot dead in his own house, by some prowling assassin. Mr. Fort and two of his children were in the porch—his wife came in, passed thro' the house with a lighted candle in her hand, went into the back room on the left side, had taken some clothes out of a trunk, and just as she had risen, a gun was discharged through the window, and she fell and instantly expired. It is thought the person who did it mistook his object. It was the room in which Mr. Fort generally sleeps—his life had been threatened—he was apprehensive of danger, and was so prudent as not to carry a light into the room when he went to bed. That night was the first time that light had been carried in.—The alarm was instantly given, and I was among the first who got there, and never was I shocked so before—to see the family in the greatest distress, her infant, two months old, incessantly crying, and the mother, an amiable and inoffensive woman, lying, just as she had fallen, weltering in her blood. Suspicion attaches to two persons but it is impossible at present to find out who did it."—*Warren Reporter.*

ST. FRANCISVILLE, July 13.

An unfortunate and fatal recontre took place on Thursday afternoon last, in our village, between Messrs. Theodore Owens, and George F. Brasher, in which the latter lost his life, by a number of stabs inflicted by a cane sword. We forbear making comments on this affair, as it may undergo legal investigation, as respects others implicated in it. Mr. Owens made an immediate escape.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Night before last the large and extensive Merchant Mills, belonging to Messrs. Tysons of Baltimore, and situated at York-Haven on the Susquehanna, were entirely destroyed by fire together with a quantity of grain, etc. We are happy to learn that nearly the whole of this valuable property was insured. The Mills were among the largest and most extensive in this Country, and their destruction must be considered as a serious calamity to the people in the neighbourhood of York-Haven.

[Balt. Gazette, of Saturday.

Mr. John Harbaugh, of Frederick county, in a note to the editor of the Examiner, states that on the 22d ult. his daughter was bitten on the ankle by a copper-head snake. The bite of which is considered fully as dangerous as that of a rattle snake. The mouth of a common glass bottle, filled with whiskey, was applied to the wound for three quarters of an hour, and when taken away the poison was found to be nearly all extracted—The poison was distinctly seen passing from the wound into the bottle. A perfect cure was effected by this simple remedy

CRIMES, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Aug. 7.

Attempt to Murder.—Joshua Edwards, of this county, was shot in his own yard on Thursday night last by some assassin, and though severely wounded is alive. Mr. Edwards was preparing to go to bed, and stepping out of his door was shot at: he was wounded in the head, breast and arm. We have not heard who is suspected of doing the act.

GREENSBURGH, Aug. 11.

Brutal Outrage.—On Friday morning last, a scene took place on Bunker Hill, adjoining this town which it almost sickens us to describe. Some time previous to that day, some disputation arose between Joseph Wolff, well known in this neighbourhood and elsewhere as a drover, and Mr. Alexander M'Kee, of Hempfield township, relating to a game of "nine pins" in which they had been engaged.—Having met at the time and place above stated, the former drew a knife upon the latter, and cut him in the most shocking manner—M'Kee begging at the same time to be let alone. The first wound was given by a plunge over the shoulder into his back, and made an awful gash.—Five or six other dreadful stabs were made, in making which the knife entered his cheeks, and ripped them almost from ear to ear. To give a description of the several wounds, would be to say, that he was cut perhaps as much as it was possible for him to bear.

Wolff has made his escape; and we are not a little astonished that no active measures have been adopted, which might lead to his apprehension and punishment. M'Kee's recovery is considered by some doubtful.

HUNTSVILLE, (Alab.) July 18.

Death of Mrs. Lynes.—One of the most distressing accidents recently happened which has ever occurred in this vicinity.

On Sunday last, Mr. George Lynes, with his wife and two small children, were riding a short distance into the country in a gig—at a difficult place in the road, the horse became somewhat restive and Mr. Lynes got out of the gig to adjust the harness. At that moment the horse gave a plunge, and the lines giving way, he ran off. Mrs. L. who had an infant in her lap, threw the child out upon the ground, which escaped without any serious injury. Immediately afterwards the gig ran so violently against a stump as to throw Mrs. L. and the other child out. Both of whom were seriously injured by the fall. The gig passed over the body of Mrs. L. broke several of her ribs and mangled her in such a horrid manner that she survived but a short time.

We learn that Mr. Lynes, who was also badly hurt by the accident, and the child, are in a fair way to recover from the injury they received.

LYNCHBURGH, (Vir.) Aug. 10.

Distressing Accident.—Last Tuesday, a shocking accident occurred, in this place near Lynch's Mill. It appears that two youths, Silas Vawter and Daniel Brown, aged about 13 or 14, had taken a gun with them in the morning for the purpose of hunting. They had seated themselves for a few moments, the gun resting on the lap of Vawter, when it was accidentally discharged, and the contents were lodged in the body of young Brown, immediately under the left arm, and resulted in his instant death. A coroner's inquest was held, and its verdict was in accordance with the universal sentiment, that it was the result of accident. The deceased was a very promising youth, and his sudden and unexpected death has excited but one feeling of regret for his untimely fate, and commiseration for his afflicted relatives.

WASHINGTON, (Pa.) August 7.

Dreadful Accident.—On Wednesday last, at Hillsborough, in Washington county, Pa. about 6 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Israel Swihart, was accidentally shot in the head, from which he died in about five hours and a half. On that day there was an arbitration, at which there were a number of spectators and witnesses. Mr. Swihart, attended, carrying with him his rifle gun, which he was in the habit of doing when going out, and of shooting at a mark. He there proposed shooting, a Mr. Thomas Wood agreed to shoot with him, and for that purpose they left the public house of Mr. Keyhoe. It was agreed that Mr. Wood should shoot first, and take Mr. Swihart's rifle to shoot with and while walking to the stand from which they were to fire, in front of the company on descending ground, and the gun on the left shoulder, she accidentally went off, and the bullet struck Mr Swihart directly in the forehead, when he dropped never more to rise. The lock of Mr. Swihart's gun was unsafe, frequently springing at half cock, with a slight touch of the hand upon the but, of which Mr. Wood was ignorant. An inquest was held over the body of Mr. Swihart, who unanimously found accidental death, ascribing no blame to the conduct of T. Wood.

A young man named Brentley, a house carpenter mechanically, committed suicide, a few days ago at Williamsport, Washington county, by opening an artery in the arm with a razor.

Mr. Monroe has again failed to make sale of certain parts of his property, for the payment of his debts. It is stated, however, that further time will be allowed him, and a hope is expressed that he will be able to retain his Loudon estate. No one ever will become rich by being a president of the United States. We have long been of opinion that the salary ought to be increased, or else that it should not be *expected* of the chief magistrate of the republic, that he should receive all respectable persons who visit the seat of government, if they are pleased to present themselves. Many petty officers in Europe receive twice or three times the amount that is paid to our presidents—and some of the second or third rate, even of the priests, a great deal more; to say nothing of the fatness of the bishops and other dignified rotundities. We would not imitate the fashions of the old world, when they proceed to "take from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned;" but persons called upon, or appointed to attend to public business ought to be respectably maintained while in office, that they may not be tempted, by the opportunities presented, to make *speculations*, or be reduced to comparative pauperism, or at least poverty, when retiring to the place of private citizens. *Niles' Register.*

GREEK PIRATES.—Mr. Topliff writes to the New York Gazette, that he has been favoured by capt. Williams of the brig Sultana, with a Malta paper of the 23th June, containing the particulars of the dislodgement of a nest of Greek pirates at the island of Candia, by the English frigate Sybille, captain Pechelle, in which the frigate sustained a loss of a Lieut. and 17 men killed, a Lieut, two midshipmen and 24 men wounded. On the part of the pirates, the account says: "Two of the mystics were sunk and the other two disabled, and the destruction of the people on shore from the guns of the Sybille, must have been very considerable; as the Island was strewed with their bodies and muskets." The account further states, on the arrival of the frigate off the Island—"Here was discovered a complete nest of these robbers, and so well were they prepared for defence, that upwards of 200 armed men were seen behind a stone breast work, ready to repel an attack."

A respectable clergyman of the Methodist persuasion recently addressed a letter to the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, in which he signifies his intention of devoting himself as a missionary to the African Colony, free of charge to the Society, and also of embarking his whole property in the enterprise."

APPREHENDED FAMINE.

A meeting of the citizens of Warren county, (N. C.) was convened at Warrenton, on the 9th inst. whereupon the following preamble was adopted:

"Whereas, it has pleased Providence in its dispensation to afflict this section of our country with a drought, in its duration and severity exceeding all examples in the memory of any man living, whereby the industry and labor of all classes of citizens have been rendered abortive and fruitless, and the most fearful apprehensions are entertained that many of the poor and indigent may perish or greatly suffer for the want of the means of supporting life."

Several Resolutions were also adopted, calling meetings in the several districts in the county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject contained in the Preamble and Resolutions. It is, by many, believed that the Crops throughout the State will not turn out so badly as has been anticipated. Another general meeting of the citizens was to have convened immediately after the rise of the Court.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 15.

The last letter of Professor Kirkland contains additional particulars relative to the celebrated University of Gottingen. Professor K. states that the number of students the present term, is 1440; of whom one half are from the kingdom of Hanover, and of the remainder, about 600 from other German States. Almost every country in Europe contributes to make up the remainder, among whom are several Greeks. There are 6 Englishmen, and 6 Americans; four from the U. States and two from Brazil. We are sometimes here considered as countrymen. Of the 1440, 720 are students at law, 300 of Theology, 250 of Medicine. 170 in all the remaining arts and sciences.

Professor K. notices a peculiarity of the students of the University, which he describes as follows:—"Smoking is nearly universal, and is no uncommon thing to see a stock of handsomely ornamented pipes disposed in some conspicuous part of a study by way of decoration. A few years since, extravagance, in this particular, was the reigning folly and was carried to such an extent, that some individuals had not less than 40, 50, and even 60 dollars laid out in this article of apparently, indispensable luxury."

From the Lansinburgh Gazette.

Cure for the Piles.—A friend has called upon us, and says that a safe and speedy cure for the piles can be found by this simple receipt. Take a piece of sheet lead, such as commonly comes in tea chests, upon the inside of which you are to put hog's lard, and with a leaden weight rub the same until it becomes a lead colour, and with this salve for a few times anoint the part affected, which in a short time will remove, what to those who are in like manner troubled, is a desideratum "devoutly to be wished."



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1826.

"LOONCSON" will appear next week.

☞ We are requested to say, that Joseph Ireland, Jr. declines being a candidate for elector of senate.

The New York Gazette states that Capt. JACOB JONES and Lady arrived there on Tuesday the 15th inst. and that the Brandywine would sail immediately.

We understand, says the National Journal, that the resignation of Capt David Porter has been accepted.

Latest from Europe.—the ship Marmion arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday last, and brings London dates to the 21st and Liverpool to the 23d July.

The deepest gloom and distress continues to prevail; hundreds of poor people are out of employ and have no way of gaining a subsistence; the voluntary subscriptions for their relief, were found, in several districts, inadequate to the demands, and those, it is said, who have thus gratuitously supported the needy, are gradually sinking into pauperis themselves. Nothing encouraging from Greece, their situation is still precarious.

ADDRESS OF

JAMES W. WILLIAMS

To the Voters of Kent, Cecil and Harford Counties:

FELLOW CITIZENS,

As a candidate for your suffrages and support at the approaching election for Representative to Congress, it becomes my duty to declare explicitly the circumstances under which I present myself, and the principles and views by which I am governed.

In venturing to appear before you, in consequence of our present Representative having declined a re-election, I only avail myself of a privilege that is common to all of us; and I do not intefere with any regular nomination, as the sense of the district has not been consulted or expressed on the subject.

It will not, I hope, be any objection to me that I am an inhabitant of Harford, when it is remembered that a period of six years has gone by since a citizen of this county was last a candidate for Congress.

No exception will be taken to my age, or local attachments, since not only have I been for thirty four years an American citizen, but I was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and educated among you. Allied to my fellow citizens of these counties by an established residence in the district, and to the people of this State by the ties of a common birthright and kindred feeling, and all the associations which bind members of the same family together, I can never be indifferent to your welfare, or regardless of your prosperity and happiness, which are so closely connected with my own.

As a practical FARMER, depending solely upon the fruits of the soil which I cultivate for the support of a growing family, and pursuing exclusively the same avocation that the most of you and your sons are engaged in, it follows as a natural consequence that my interests are positively identified with those of the great body of freemen of the counties of Kent, Cecil and Harford. The Mechanic, the Fisherman, and the Waterman have found by experience that their interest and prospects are intimately blended with those of the farmer, for we mutually help one another, and thrive or decline together in proportion as agriculture is flourishing or depressed.

I have not, it is true, the advantage of belonging to any of the learned or liberal professions, or of having been trained up in the schools of declamation; but I may nevertheless venture to say, and with some degree of confidence, that having been a constant observer of the movements, operations and progress of the government, I am not altogether unacquainted with the important concerns of the nation, its revenues and expenditures, its wants and resources, and its various political and commercial relations. Many years of practice and experience as a Merchant, and of active intercourse with foreign countries, have rendered me somewhat familiar with Trade and Navigation, the natural helpmates of Agriculture and Manufactures.

As to my political creed,—holding as I do to be self evident the truth that all men are created equal, and that the only good government on earth is that which derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, I could not be otherwise than a Republican in principle and action; and amidst the distinctions that have arisen among republicans of different denominations, I have always advocated measures that have denoted me to belong to the democratic party.

Believing that our national existence as a Republic depends on the maintenance of the federative principle on which it was so happily founded, I view as dangerous to the peace and safety of the country every attempt on the part of any branch of the general government, whether by Executive or Legislative acts, or Judicial construction, directly or indirectly to infringe and impair the sovereignty, freedom, and independence of the several States, or to encroach on the powers, jurisdiction, and rights which properly belong to them as reserved to the States or retained by the people.

Guided by the Republican maxim of "Principles and not Men," I would judge of the tree by its fruits, and of every administration by its measures. I hold it to be as unwise as it is ungenerous to thwart and decry any meritorious public servant whatsoever, for the mere purpose of exalting some other meritorious individual in his place:—and I cannot but think that to censure without cause, or condemn without giving a fair trial is as impolitic and inconsiderate, as it would be to extol without reason, or lavish praise without measure.

Sensible that a public debt is *not* a public blessing, I am persuaded that the surest way of avoiding the evils of it, is to cultivate peace, promote industry, practice frugality, and husband the resources of the country while we may, by restricting the expenditures and appropriations to the proper necessities of government: these ends are not very likely to be attained however so long as the sessions of Congress shall continue to be protracted to an unreasonable length, at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, occasioned not so much by the mass of useful business despatched, as by an excessive mania for speech-making.

Session after session drags heavily along, and how is the time whiled away? whole months have been consumed in never ending discussions on subjects worn threadbare, and in the preparation and rehearsal of monotonous harangues, or of rhapsodies abounding in gall and invective, producing no other effect than a ferment in the capitol, a thinning of the halls of legislation, a suspension of business, and a positive waste of the people's money.

As a nation grows in age, and advances in power and wealth, abuses are apt to creep into the government, and settle into precedents; offices accumulate; patronage is extended; salaries are increased; incitements to ambition are multiplied and enhanced; pride, luxury, and pomp are introduced by degrees, and if their influence do not receive a timely and effectual check from the people, your children may be doomed to become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the sons of a privileged order. Therefore am I a decided advocate for economy, retrenchment, and reform. Courtly distinctions and vain glory, pageantry, parade and extravagance not only waste the treasure of a nation, and burden the people with taxation, but they are moreover incompatible with the dignity and simplicity, the purity and permanency of Republican institutions.

That my conduct has been conformable to the principles and opinions I have professed, the journal of the last house of delegates will testify: and the same record will enable you to judge and determine for yourselves whether or not I possess the requisite capacity and fitness to be your Representative.

You will there find that I was foremost in endeavouring to procure a total abolishment of the direct tax; that I advocated a reduction in the expenses of the government, that I opposed the increase of salaries and sinecures; that I took an active part in supporting the petitions from Cecil and Harford with respect to officers' fees; that I espoused the interest of your counties on all occasions; that I was in favour of having the Senate elected directly by the people; and that I was decidedly averse to the scheme of pledging the faith of the State, the property of its citizens, and the earnings of your posterity, towards the making of canals, at such expense, for the convenience and benefit of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and for the accommodation and emolument of canal borderers, jobbers and contractors.

To the question that has arisen as to the part that I took in regard to the last Presidential election, I answer in the same spirit of candour and good feeling in which it was propounded, that I supported the electoral ticket that was favorable to the elevation of our present Chief Magistrate. As a private citizen, acting for myself alone, I had only to consult my own reason and judgment, and was left free to vote my individual sentiments:—As a representative of the people, and delegated to act for them, I should hold myself bound as a republican to be governed by the instructions of my constituents, to speak their sentiments, and faithfully to endeavour to carry into effect if possible the wishes of the majority. This is the doctrine I have ever professed.

And now, FELLOW CITIZENS, after this full and frank exposition, which is respectfully submitted to enlightened, impartial, and intelligent freemen, I commit myself into your hands. Relying on your liberality and indulgence I trust that you will be willing to make every allowance for the distance at which I reside from some points of the district, and for my unavoidable abscence from many meetings in different parts of the counties, which it may not be in my power to attend. Farmers and others who superintend the management of their concerns in person, will readily conceive from the nature of my avocation that I can have but little time and few opportunities to devote to electioneering. I canvass upon fair and honourable ground; and I would not be understood as meaning in any thing I have said, either to derogate from the merits of any other candidate for your favour, or to dissuade you from bestowing your suffrages freely on the citizen that you may think best qualified to serve you. As independent voters, you will enquire and reflect, and decide for yourselves.

JAMES W. WILLIAMS.

From the Balt. Gazette, Aug. 22.

LATE FROM COLOMBIA.—By the schr. ALISANNA, in 17 days from Laguira, we have received our regular files of *El Colombiano* to the 26th of July inclusive, and letters from our correspondents upon political and commercial matters to the first of August—extracts from which we subjoin. Captain SOUTHCOMB reports Gen. Paez was at Valencia with 8 or 10,000 men, and the streets of Caracas and Laguira, were daily patroled to add to his army. Gen. Bermudez was at Cumana, with an equal army to oppose the movements of general Paez.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"LAGUIRA, July 29th, 1826.

"Paez has left Caracas for the plains of Apure, with what object is not known; however, as yet, matters remain tranquil. We have no complaints to make, except the entire want of confidence in the commercial community, and the scarcity of money.

Three days since an order arrived to the Collector of the Customs at this place, requiring all duties for four months to be paid in cash, before the goods can be delivered from the public stores.

A few days since, H. B. M. ship *David*, of 46 guns, arrived in this harbor from Barbadoes—I understand she is ordered to remain as long as the English merchants conceive her presence necessary. The Americans are much surprized, and I think with justice, at the apparent indifference of our government. I certainly think we should have been visited by one of our men of war before this. The merchants have had a meeting on the subject of the recent order for the payment of all duties in cash—they have protested (or rather remonstrated) against the measure, and the resolutions have been forwarded to Paez; what may be the result I am unable to say."

ERRATA.

In Solon, No. 1, 2d column near the middle 61st line from top, for "suitable sinuosities" read "subtile sinuosities"—same column, 15th line from bottom, for "sanguinary mode" read summary mode."

It is stated in the Rhode Island Republican, that there is *one hundred and ten* young ladies busily employed at the *Lace School* in Newport—they have many fabrics already finished, which are pronounced to be elegant specimens of skill and ingenuity.

THE ELECTION.

ELECTORS OF SENATE.

DR. JAMES M. ANDERSON,
DR. PEREGRINE WROTH,
WILLIAM WELCH, Esq.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. PHILIP REED,
LEVIN GALE,
J. A. ROBERTSON,
DR. WM. C. MILLER.
I. D. MAULSBY,
JAMES W. WILLIAMS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Maj RICHARD GRAVES,
JOSEPH MANN,
WM. COBURN,
JAMES BOON,
DAVID J. CAMPBELL,
WM. H. BARROLL,
P. M. REED,
JOHN ASHLEY,
JOHN MASLIN,
WM. H. WICKES,
UNITY CHANDLER,
JAMES HANSON,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
WM. JADWIN,
WILLIAM TURNER.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, Mr. Charles T. Loveday, to Miss Eliza Stanley, all of this town.

On Thursday the 17th instant by the same, Mr. Joshua Copper to Miss Ann Pearce, all of this county.

On Sunday evening last in Caroline County, by the Rev. Mr. Bateman, Mr. Benjamin S. Elliott of Queen Anne's County, to Miss Sarah Hardcastle of Caroline County.

In Chestertown on Tuesday the 22d

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of the state of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Rebecca Bargar against Joseph K. Everitt will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 14th of Sept. at Wm. Taylor's, Worton commous, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph K. Everitt, in and to one negro man called Ned, one bay mare, about 4 years old, one feather bed, 1-2 dozen silver table spoons, 1 dozen silver tea spoons, one pair of silver sugar tongs and one salt spoon, seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph K. Everitt, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of John Griffith use of the City Bank of Baltimore against John A. Robertson, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 12th of September next, at the jail door, at 12 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John A. Robertson in and to a negro man called Richard, seized and taken as the property of the said John A. Robertson and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Chew, assignee of William Wallis, against William Anderson, will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of September next, at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Anderson in and to all those tracts, parts of tracts and parcels of land situate, lying & being in Kent County aforesaid, called "Bordley's Gift resurveyed," "Burch's," "Burch's Addition," "French's Lot," "Newton resurveyed," "Hick's Hazard," "Canada," "Massey's Venture," "Little Forest," "Jone's Neglect," "Roger Hick's interest" and "Deer Park," sold and conveyed to the said Anderson by sundry persons as by reference to the land records of Kent County will manifestly appear—also, negroes Nathan, Peregrine, Henry and James, seized and taken as the property of the said William Anderson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, August 18.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland vend. exps. issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Wallis against William Pryor, will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 28th instant, at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Pryor in and to all that farm situate lying and being in said County, consisting of several tracts or parts of tracts of land and containing by estimation 297 acres more or less, which was heretofore sold and conveyed to the said Pryor by a certain James Pearce, as by Deed, bearing date on or about the 16th September, 1815, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said William Pryor, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned Vend. Exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, August 4.

By virtue of writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Benj. Benson use of Gerald Coursey, and the other at the suit of Jonathan Crane use of John McKenney, against Ann Trulock, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 2d of September next, at the Market House in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Ann Trulock, in and to all those parcels of land situate lying and being in Kent County aforesaid, being parts of two tracts, the one called "Hales' and the other "Rickett's Farm," containing by estimation 27 acres more or less, also all those parts of tracts situate as aforesaid, called "Nancy's Choice," "Mayford" or "Rickett's Farm," and "Hale," containing about 140 acres more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Ann Trulock, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, August 11.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Sarah Everitt against Ann Kennard, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 2d of September next, at the jail door, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Ann Kennard in and to one negro woman called Ann, and a negro girl her child called Charlotte, about 6 years old, seized and taken as the property of the said Ann Kennard and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 11.

At the time and place above stated, will be exposed to sale, a negro child called John, seized and taken as the property of said Ann Kennard, and will be sold for fees.

M. B. Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of Vend Exps. to me directed from Kent County Court, against Thomas and Elizabeth Alford, at the suit of Thomas Gale, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th Septemper next at half past 3 o'clock P. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Charles Stanley, in Chestertown, a piece or parcel of land called "The Last," containing ten acres, more or less—a lot of land called "Attixe's Adventure" containing 7 1-2 acres more or less, one negro man called JOSEPH, and one negro man called DANIEL—levied on, seized and taken as the property of Thomas and Elizabeth Alford, and will be sold to satisfy said executions.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 18.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Hudson at the suits of William Howard use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell and Miller, the State of Maryland, use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Woodall, James Welch use of David Semans and John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 9th September next at 3 o'cl'k. P. M. at Captain Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, the following property, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and one, duly recorded among the land records of Kent county, which said part of a tract or parcel of land, was devised to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by his late father, and contains two hundred and twenty six acres and three-fourths of an acre more or less, also all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper Jr. to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by deed bearing date on or about the fifth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, duly recorded amongst the land records of Kent county; also one black woman Elizabeth, 20 years of age, one boy called Henry, 17 years of age, 4 horses and 25 head of hogs, seized and taken in execution as the property of said Hudson, and to be sold to pay the above writs—The land and negroes to be sold in Chestertown, on the day and hour above mentioned, and the horses and hogs on the succeeding Saturday, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Aug. 11.

BY virtue of two writs of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against Benjamin Massey at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne, use of E. F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 9th September next at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. James Salisbury, in Georgetown Cross Roads, the following property, to wit: all his right and interest in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Kent county, called and known by the name of "Partnership" and "Spring Garden" and "Angel's Rest," or by whatsoever name or names it may be known or called, and supposed to contain 142 acres more or less, as by deed to Benjamin Massey; also one negro boy called James, about sixteen years of age, and one bay horse, seized and taken as the property of said Massey, and to be sold to satisfy the above writs and a levy for Taxes and Fees.

ED. BROWNE, late Sheriff.
Aug. 11.

BY virtue of two writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed against Arthur Wheatly, at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne, use of E. F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 9th September next at 3 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. James Salisbury, Georgetown Cross Roads, all the right and interest of the said Arthur Wheatly in and to a tract or parcel of land called "Chance," beginning at a Gum tree standing in a branch said to be its original beginning, described on the plat letter A, and running from thence, south 110 ps. S.75E. 199 ps. N.6E. 62 ps. W. 90 ps. N.6E. 90 ps. containing 110 1-4 acres, be the quantity more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Wheatly and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, late Shff.
Aug. 11.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John T. Kennard at the suits of John W. Wilmer, Benjamin Hanson use of John Hanson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at Captain C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right and interest of the said John T Kennard in and to that tract of land called "Cornwallis's Choice," and all his right to that tract or part of a tract of land called Carrolla, lying and being in Worton Point, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Kennard, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John Thomas at the suits of the State of Maryland, and for taxes and fees, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 2d day of September next, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, at 11 o'clk A. M. the following Property to wit: one Horse, two hogs, eleven pigs and all his righ title and interest to the land whereon he now lives, which fell to him by the death of his Father Kensey Thomas, by whatsoever name the same may be called or known, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Josiah Massy at the suit of Ephraim Vansant 4th, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at the Tavern of Mr. James Salisbury in Georgetown ✕ Roads, at 11 o'clock A. M the following property to wit: Fifty acres one rood and two perches of woodland as appears by reference to a deed from Nathan Norris Wright to Samuel Davis, and from S. Davis to Cuthbert Hall, and from Cuthbert Hall to Josiah Massy, called Ringgold's part of the Adventure Resurvey, 4 head of horses and 20 head of Cattle, seized and taken as the property of said Massy and to be sold to satisfy the above writ.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

Taxes and Fees.

I will attend by deputy at the following times and places, for the settlement of all accounts due me for Taxes and Fees for the last and present years, with the books and accounts of each individual drawn off, viz:

In the 1st District, at Nic. Spellman's store on Monday the 4th September, at Joseph Munjar's store on Tuesday the 5th September, at Rock Hall on Wednesday the 6th September, and at Belle Air on Thursday the 7th September next.

In the 2d District, at William Taylor's Worton Commons, on Tuesday the 5th September, at Still Pond Cross Roads on Wednesday the 6th September, and at Isaac Ryland's on Thursday the 7th September next.

In the 3d District, at Georgetown ✕ Roads on Monday the 4th September, at New Market on Tuesday the 5th September, at the Head of Chester on Wednesday the 6th September, at Massey's ✕ Roads on Thursday the 7th September, at the Head of Sassafras on Friday the 8th September next.

The great inconvenience resulting to the office from my indulgence last year, compels me to say that no indulgence will now be given, beyond the periods above stated.

MORGAN BROWNE, *Shff. & Collr.*
Sheriff's Office August 18.

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the tavern of Mr. William Sims, in Chestertown, on Saturday the 26th of August next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. the farm of Mr. John D. Hurtt, called part of the "Forrest of Dean," on which his tenant, Mr. James Smith, now resides, containing from 190 to 200 Acres, 50 thereof in woodland, situated in Worton, and near I. U. Church.



It has a large dwelling house of 5 rooms below and above, with a cellar under of 20 feet square, a corn house, stable and granary or store house, the latter considered an excellent stand for a store—also an *orchard of* 111 *fine apple trees*. There is also a valuable meadow of 7 acres, one half now in corn and at a little expense the balance may be prepared for grass.—The farm is under good fencing and now laid off into three fields, well watered by two springs and a branch, one of delightful water contiguous to the house. On application before the 26th it may be had at private sale. The terms are, one fourth cash and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, payable in good paper.

Apply to
JAMES E. BARROLL, *Trustee.*
August 11.

☞ If this sale is effected, said John D. Hurtt's creditors will present their claims to J. E. B.

THE highest cash price will be given for a thousand weight of clean linen and cotton rags, at the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.
August 11.

"Try me and prove me!"

DAVID M. SMITH,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

HAS just removed to Chestertown, where he intends to establish his permanent residence. He has taken that well known stand formerly occupied as a tailor's shop, adjoining the watchmaker's shop of Mr. Samuel Leonard, and one door below the store of Mr. William Harris, where he intends carrying on the above business in such a manner as he believes, will give general satisfaction.—Those who may please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the most stylish and workmanlike manner. He will be regularly supplied with the newest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and this, added to his own skill and most approved plan of cutting and strict attention to business, he flatters himself will enable him to please all who may favour him with a call.

August 11.

FARMS TO RENT.

THE subscriber will rent, for the ensuing year, those two Farms, in Kent county, known by the names of "Wethered's Farm" and "Byram's Farm," belonging to the heirs of Doctor Charles Tilden, deceased, now in the occupancy of John R. Vansant. The buildings are all in good condition, and the Farms are near to a good landing. The tenants for the next year will have the privilege of seeding the wheat crop this fall. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN B. HACKETT.
Chestertown, August 11.

A FARM FOR SALE.

The subsriber, intending to leave the state, will offer at public sale the Farm on which he now resides, on Saturday the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's tavern in Chestertown.

This farm is about four miles below Chestertown, and one mile from Perkins' mill, and contains about 300 acres of land of which about 60 or 70 acres are well wooded.

There are on the farm a brick dwelling house, and a kitchen, barn and stable of logs, a valuable young apple orchard of latter fruit, and a spring of excellent water convenient to the dwelling.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of the purchase money cash, and to give bond with approved security for the payment of the residue in 12 and 18 months.

Any porson wishing to purchase the above farm at private sale, will apply to Joseph Wickes, Esq. Chestertown, or to the subscriber on the premises at any time before the 26th instant.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
August 4. 4w.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed, by William Camp and James Hodges, Esquires, two Justices of the peace for Kent County, against Nicholas Dudley at the suits of McFeely and Comegys and Duncan Stone, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the fifth of September next, at his dwelling house, all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Dudley, in and to the house and lot of land where he now lives, containing three acres more or less; also one bureau, one mahogany breakfast table, one walnut dining table, two tables, 16 windsor chairs, one cupboard and furniture, one large pine chest, one walnut stand, two bedsteads and sacking, two looking glasses, four gilt frame pictures, two pair andirons, shovel and tongs, two iron pots, two dutch ovens, three tubs, two feather beds and 4 sheats, seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholas Dudley and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ELIJAH BECK, *Constable.*
August 11.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of pluries vend. expos. issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, one at the suit of David Semans use of John Hurlock and the other at the suit of David Semans against Thos. Lusbey, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 4th of September next, at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Lusby in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land, situate, lying and being in said county called "Hazel Meadow," containing 97 acres more or less, which was conveyed to the said Lusby by a certain David Semans as by deed bearing date on or about 2d April, 1813, and duly recorded among the land records of said county will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Lusby and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Aug. 11, 1826

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of State of Maryland, at the instance of Frederick Boyer, use of James Pearce, against John R. Vansant, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 13th of September next, at the dwelling of said Vansant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant, in and to one negro man called REUBEN, one negro woman called MARIA, and one negro woman called ROSE, 3 head of Horses 3 Colts, 1 Ox Cart, 1 yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Hogs and 15 head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, August 18.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richd. S. Thomas against Philip Kennard, will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 11th of September, next, at the Market-House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Philip Kennard in and to all that plantation or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, being part of a tract of land called "Great Oak Manor," containing by estimation 200 acres, more or less, as conveyed by a certain Thomas B. Tilden to a certain Doctor George W. Thomas, by deed bearing date on or about the 30th November, 1821, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said Philip Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of sundry writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of Ephraim Vansant use of George W. Wilson, William Barroll, assignee of Ann Gredu, Thomas Pearce use of Lambert Wickes exer. of E. Vanzant 4th, Lambert Wickes executor of Ephraim Vansant 4th, the state of Maryland use of Martha Rochester Samuel Kerr, extor. of Thomas Sewall and John Semans, against Josiah Massey, will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of September next at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown ✕ roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Josiah Massey in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying and being in said county, called "Jerico," "Addition to Corn Whitton," "Chrictopher's," containing 364 acres, more or less, which was sold and conveyed to the said Massey by a Cuthbert Hall, by deed bearing date on or about the 11th March, 1817; also the following negroes, to wit: Pere, Rachel, Louisa, James, Henry, Caroline, Margaret, 2 called Samuel and 2 called Bill, seized and taken as the property of the said Massey, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias and vend. exps. the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's office, Aug. 18.

Job Printing

neatly executed at this office.

instant, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, Mr. James C. Logue of Cecil County to Miss Dorinda Fillingame of Kent County.

DIED.

In Baltimore, on Saturday morning last, After a short illness, PAUL ALLEN. Mr. Allen was known to the public as a writer of considerable talents, both in prose and verse.

On Tuesday last in this place at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Hyland.

LOOK HERE!

A person wishes to purchase an active NEGRO BOY about 15 years of age, on a credit of 12 months, for which bond and good security with interest from date, will be given. Apply at this office for farther particulars.

August 25. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

THE farm at Black's Cross Roads, now in the tenure of Isaac P. Groome, for one two, or three years, commencing on the 1st. January, 1827 The Tenant will have the privilege of sowing the wheat this fall. For Terms apply to Mr. Samuel Kerr near the premises, or to the subscriber in Elkton.

JOHN GROOME.

Also the Farm (adjoining the above mentioned farm) belonging to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, for one or a term of years commencing at the same time, 1st of January next. The tenant will have the same privilege of seeding the wheat. For terms apply to Mr S. Kerr who resides near the property, or to the subscribers.

THOMAS W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck.
JOHN C. GROOME, *Elkton.*
Aug. 25.

New and Cheap Goods.

JOHN H. KENNARD,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a handsome assortment of Cheap Goods, carefully selected by himself from very late arrivals; amongst which are

Superfine cloths	Calicoes, handsome
Common do.	Ginghams, an assort-
Super Cassimeres	ment
Common do.	Jaconett Muslins
Cassinetts	Swiss Mull do.
Flannell	Figured do. do.
Bombazetts	Do. Book do.
Bombazine	Plain do. do.
Irish Sheeting	Silk Vestings
Irish Linens	Marseilles do.
Long Lawn	Cashmere Shawls
Russia Sheeting	Silk Handkerchiefs
Raven's Duck	Gauze do.
Italian Lutestrings	Linen Cambric do.
Canton Crapes	Cotton Hosiery
Cambric Muslins	Kid and York Tan
Chintzes, elegant	Gloves
Woodstock and Horseskin do.	
Pins, Tapes, &c.	

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings	Wilmington Stripes
Do Shirtings	Furd Hats
Bleached Sheetings	Bed Tickings, 37, 31,
Do. Shirtings	25 and 18.
Bleached Denim	Checks 25, 18 and
Best Plaids 18 3-4	12, good.
Second do. 12 1-2	Cotton Yarn, Knit-
Common do. 6 1-4	ting Cotton, &c.

HARDWARE.

China, Glass, Liverpool and Common Wares.

Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Sugar and Java Coffee, &c. &c.
Also a handsome asortment of

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Aug. 25. 3t.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *August 22, 1826.*

On application of Purnell F. Smith administrator of Ann F. Hamer, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of August eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S

Test, F. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of Feb. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1826.

PURNELL F. SMITH,
Adm'tor of Ann F. Hamer, dec'd.
Chestertown, August 25.

WRITING PAPER

OF an excellent quality, just received and for sale at this office.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

For a term, aged about 20, to serve 12 years—Apply to Mr. John B. Woodland, or

THOMAS C. KENNARD.
Aug. 25.—3t.

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property in 1824, at the sale of Col. Amos Reed's personal estate, and those who purchased in 1825 at the sale of my property, or are indebted to me on judgment or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given after the 10th September.

Those who owe me under $50, will call on John Usilton, Esq. and those who owe above that sum will call on Dr. Geo. W. Thomas and make payment.

ELIZA REED.
Aug. 25.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Henrietta Spry against Samuel Lowman, administrator of Elizabeth Lowman, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at Richard Freak's dwelling at 10 o'clock in the morning, a negro woman called Eliza, subject to tax and fees the present year, seized and taken as property which was of the said Elizabeth Lowman at the time of her death and now remaining unadministered, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of William B. Everitt against Samuel Lowman, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at Richard Freak's dwelling, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Lowman in and to a negro boy Benjamin, and various articles of household furniture, subject to tax and fees the present year, seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Lowman, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court to me directed, one at the suit of Peregrine Wilmer and the other at the suit of Rosamond Bowers against John T. Kennard, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at captain Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said John T. Kennard in and to all those several tracts or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, called "Worton Manor," "Cornwallis' Choice," "Carolla," "Budd's Discovery" and "Locust Point," containing in the whole by estimation 262 1-2 acres, more or less, which were sold and conveyed to the said John T. Kennard by a certain Samuel G. Kennard, as by deed dated on or about the 13th May, 1820, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said John T. Kennard and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the state of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of Alfred Hambleton against Benjamin Hynson, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at the market house in Chestertown, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin Hynson, in and to the following negroes, to wit: Henry, aged 5 years, Charlotte aged 14 do. Maria aged 27 do. Wye aged 29 do. Ann aged 10 do. Emory aged 9 do. Ezekiel aged 6 do. Caroline aged 7 do. Jane aged 1 do. Robert aged 2 do. seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Hynson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon, subject to taxes and fees for the years 1825 and 1826.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, LEMON, BARLEY, HOREHOUND, CINNAMON, ROSE and PENNY DICE *Candies.*	25 cents per lb.
MINT DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, SUGAR PLUMBS and KISSES,	28 cents per lb.
SUGAR RADISHES,	31 1-4 *cts. per lb.*

No. 130 Market St. Baltimore.
July, 29. 6w.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland the following valuable lands, situate in Kent County and owned by the late Judge Worrell, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 21st of September next, at Mr. Wm. Sims' tavern in Chestertown. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A FARM

ON EASTERN NECK ISLAND,

containing about 350 acres. The buildings are in tolerable order and convenient for farm use. The land is considered, by the best judges, to be of the first quality. No farm in the county of equal size has a higher character in point of value. The situation commands a fine view of the Chesapeak Bay and of the mouth of Chester River. A part of the land is bounded by the river. The surrounding waters abound in fine fish, terrapins, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons. Any person disposed to purchase land could not make a more judicious selection than the estate now offered for sale. Mr. William Durding residing upon the Island, will shew the premises to persons wishing to view the same.

A parcel of WOODLAND lying in the upper part of Piney Neck, containing about 170 acres. This land is well covered with wood and timber, which can be taken to market, either in Chestertown or Baltimore, at but little expense. There is navigable water within one mile of the premises. Mr. Thomas Hynson will point out the land to any person wishing to view it.

Also a Farm called AIRY HILL, situate within three miles of Chestertown, and containing 180 acres. The dwelling house is large and convenient, it is built of the best materials and well furnished. The farm buildings are in good order.—There is an apple orchard of excellent fruit. This was the residence of the late Judge Worrell, and being generally well known does not require a more minute description.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee with good security, to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

All persons having claims against Thomas Worrell, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof in the chancery office within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM GRAVES, Trustee.
Aug. 25.

Most splendid scheme.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 25, 1826.

We have the pleasure to present to the public the following splendid scheme, arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, being the 8th class of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND the drawing of which (under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council) will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, 15th November next.

HIGHEST PRIZE $50,000

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50.000
1 prize of	30,000	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	10,000
1 prize of	6,000	6,000
1 prize of	4,000	4,000
10 prizes of	1,000	10,000
10 prizes of	500	5,000
50 prizes of	100	5,000
100 prizes of	50	5,000
125 prizes of	20	2,500
250 prizes of	12	3,000
17500 prizes of	9	157,500
18,051 prizes—16,949		$308,000
35,000 tickets, amounting to		$308,000

Not one blank to a prize.

Prizes all payable in CASH, which can be had, as usual at either of COHEN'S OFFICES, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$10	Quarters	2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the great and magnificent Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn a few weeks ago, in the Grand State Lottery was sold in one half and two quarters all to distant adventurers—and the cash as usual at COHEN'S office, paid instantly on presentation; also the twenty thousand Dollars, also both the capitals of 30,000 Dollars and 10,000 Dollars in the last Grand State Lottery, and where more capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States or teritories either by mail post paid or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any lotteries, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Aug. 25. BALTIMORE.

Job Printing

neatly executed at this office.

Plantation for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years, at Mr. Charles tanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, on Tuesday the 29th of August inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Plantation on which the late Mr. William Kennedy resided, within two miles of Chestertown, containing

100 ACRES

more or less of arable land. Also a lot of woodland containing about

20 ACRES,

which was purchased of the late James McClean, and lies contiguous to the lands of General Philip Reed, Mr. John Whaland and others, and is within two miles of Chestertown.

M. TILGHMAN,
Agent and Attorny in fact for
Thomas S. Kennedy.
Chestertown, August 4.

Wanted,

A young Man or Boy, about 12 or 15 years of age, to stand in my Dry Goods and Grocery Store. I shall leave home for Philadelphia next week or the first of the week after, to purchase my Fall Stock of Goods, persons will therefore apply to the subscriber as soon as possible.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Jun.
August 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not paid for property purchased at the vendue of the personal estate of the late Judge Worrell, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next. By the terms of the sale the money became due on the 1st day of the present month. The undersigned is so situated as to compel him to proceed, by legal means, to collect such claims as may remain unpaid after the day above named.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.
August 18.

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION *for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of Speech.*—MR. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech, takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success make him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils. Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826.

Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.

JOHN CROMWELL.
SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland
RICH'D WILMOT HALL, M. D. Professor Obstetricks and diseases of children, University of Maryland.
THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

Aug 18 4w.

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened *a Fruit and Confectionary shop*, No. 89, Market Street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of Goods in their line of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND.
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen,
WINE BITTERS, 5 do. do.

August 18. 6m

The editor Easton Star, will insert the above six months and forward his account to J. & R. Stevenson for payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Corse, deceased, are particularly requested to call and pay their accounts by the first day of September next, or otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law, by

THOMAS C. KENNARD, Adm'tor.
Of James Corse, dec'd.
August 25.

6-4 table diaper
3-4 Russia do.
Russia crash
Russia Sheeting, bleached & unbleached
Russia duck, Brown Holland
Brown Irish linen
Tow linen, burlaps and osnaburghs
Olive corduroy
Dom Ginghams, plaids and chambrays
5-4 white and brown domestic sheeting
4-4 white and brown shirting
7-8 do. do.
4-4 and 7-8 domestic check
7-8 bed ticking
Ladies' black worsted hose
black cotton do.
white do. do.
Misses' do do. do.
Men's cotton 1-2 do.
Thread and beaver gloves.
Ladies' Hoss skin do.
Misses' Hoss skin do.
Rough kid do.
Elegant palm fans
Cravat stiffners—suspenders
Cotton balls, white and coloured
Flaus cotton and thread
Silk, thread and knittting cotton
Black and white tapes
Worsted binding, all colours
Buttons, all kinds
Shell side combs
4-4 oil cloth—Slate-pencils
Writing and letter paper
White and black fur hats, wool do.
Mens' shoes and Monroe boots
Shoe brushes and blacking
Stock and chest locks
Shoe and butchers' knives
Knives and forks—wool cards
4d, 7d and 12d cut nails
Wooden ware in nests
Liverpool and Queen's ware
Earthen do.
Spirituous liquors
Loaf and brown sugar
Coffee—mould and dipt candles
O. H., Y. H, H. S, and breakfast green Teas
Family flour
Molasses—Vinegar
Salt, mustard and pepper
All-spice, ginger and salt-petre
Nut-megs—Cloves
Brimstone, rosin, chalk and copperas
White and brown soap
Spanish and country segars
Large and small twist tobacco
Traces, lines, &c.

N. B. Wheat, Corn, Beans, Feathers, Rags, &c at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for goods.

Chestertown, August 18.

Worthy of Attention.

EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

July 21. tf

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

SEPTEMBER

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826. NO. 45.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

Taxes and Fees.

I will attend by deputy at the following times and places, for the settlement of all accounts due me for Taxes and Fees for the last and present years, with the books and accounts of each individual drawn off, viz.

In the 1st District, at Nic. Spellman's store on Monday the 4th September, at Joseph Munjar's store on Tuesday the 5th September, at Rock Hall on Wednesday the 6th September, and at Belle Air on Thursday the 7th September next.

In the 2d District, at William Taylor's Worton Commons, on Tuesday the 5th September, at Still Pond Cross Roads on Wednesday the 6th September, and at Isaac Ryland's on Thursday the 7th September next.

In the 3d District, at Georgetown ✕ Roads on Monday the 4th September, at New Market on Tuesday the 5th September, at the Head of Chester on Wednesday the 6th September, at Massey's ✕ Roads on Thursday the 7th September, at the Head of Sassafras on Friday the 8th September next.

The great inconvenience resulting to the office from my indulgence last year, compels me to say that no indulgence will now be given, beyond the periods above stated.

MORGAN BROWNE, *Shff. & Collr.*
Sheriff's Office August 18.

J. & R. Stevenson,

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Aug. 25. ELIZA REED.

REMINISCENCES.

The Federal Constitution, Dr. Franklin, &c.

A friend has favoured us with an interesting Manuscript, relating to a most important period of our history. The circumstances here detailed are new to us, and we believe they have never before been made public. The narrative is in the words of General———, one of the members of the General Convention which framed the Constitution. It was committed to paper by the gentleman to whom General——— detailed the facts, and we now have the satisfaction of laying it before our readers.—*N. Y. Lit Gaz.*

"I was," said Gen. ———, "a delegate from———, in the General Convention which assembled in Philadelphia for the purpose of digesting a constitution for the United States, and I believe I was the youngest member of that body. The great and good Washington was chosen our President, and Dr. Franklin, among other great men, was a delegate from Pennsylvania. A disposition was soon discovered in some members to *display* themselves in oratorical flourishes—but the good sense and discretion of the majority put down all such attempts. We had convened to deliberate upon, and if possible, effect a great national object—to search for political *wisdom* and *truth;* these we meant to pursue with simplicity, and to avoid every thing which would have a tendency to divert our attention, or perplex our scheme.

A great variety of projects were proposed,—all republican in their general outlines, but differing in their details. It was therefore determined that certain elementary principles should at first be established in each branch of the intended constitution, and afterwards the details should be debated and filled up.

There was little, or no difficulty in determining upon the elementary principles—such as for instance that the government should be a republican representative government. That it should be divided into three branches, i. e. *Legislative, Executive and Judicial*, &c. But when the organization of the respective branches of the Legislative came under consideration, it was easy to be perceived that the eastern, and the southern states had distinct interests, which it was difficult to reconcile, and that the larger states were disposed to form a constitution in which the smaller states would be mere appendages and sattelites to the larger ones. On the first of these subjects much animated and somewhat angry debate had taken place, when the ratio of representation in the lower House of Congress was before us, the southern states claiming for themselves the whole number of their black population, while the eastern states were for confining the elective franchise to freemen only without respect to color.

As the different parties adhered pertinaciously to their different positions, it was feared that it was an insurmountable obstacle; but as the members were already generally satisfied that no constitution could be formed which would meet the views, and subserve the interests of each individual state, it was evident that it must be a matter of compromise and mutual concession. Under these impressions and with these views, it was agreed at length that each state should be entitled to one Delegate in the House of Representatives, for every thirty thousand of its inhabitants—in which number should be included three fifths of their slaves.

When the details of the House of Representatives were disposed of, a more difficult point presented itself in the organization of the Senate. The larger states contended that the same ratio as to states, should be common to both branches of the Legislature—or, in other words that each State should be entitled to a representation in the Senate, (whatever might be the number fixed on) in proportion to its population, as in the House of Representatives. The smaller states on the other hand contended that the House of Representatives might be considered as the guardian of the liberties of the people, and therefore ought to bear a just proportion to their numbers; but that the Senate represented the sovereignty of the States; and that as each state whether great or small was equally an independent and sovereign state it ought in this branch of the Legislature to have equal weight and authority; without this they said there could be no security for their equal rights; and they would by such a distribution of power be merged and lost in the larger states.

This reasoning, however plain and powerful, had but little influence on the minds of Delegates from the larger states—and as they formed a large majority of the Convention—the question after passing through the forms of debate was decided that each state should be represented in the Senate in proportion to its population."

When the Convention had adjourned over to the next day, the Delegates of the four smallest states, i. e. Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, convened to consult what course was to be pursued in the important crisis at which we had arrived—after serious investigation it was solemnly determined to ask for a *re-consideration* the next morning; and if it was not granted, or if when granted, that offensive feature of the Constitution could not be expunged, and the smaller states put upon an *equal footing* with the largest, we would secede from the Convention, and returning to our constituents, inform them that no compact could be formed with the large states, but one which would sacrifice our sovereignty and independence.

"I was deputed," said General———, "to be the organ through which this communication should be made—I know not why, unless it be that *young* men are generally chosen to perform *rash* actions—accordingly, when the Convention had assembled, and as soon as the minutes of the last sittings were read, I rose and stated the view we had taken of the organization of the Senate—our desire to obtain a re-consideration and suitable modification of that article; and in failure thereof, our determination to secede from the convention and return to our constituents.

This disclosure, it may readily be supposed, produced an immediate, and great excitement in every part of the House.—Several members were immediately on the floor to express their surprise or indignation! They represented that the question had received a full and fair investigation, and had been definitely settled by a very large majority—that it was altogether unparlimentary and unreasonable, for one of the minority to propose a reconsideration, at the moment their act had been a matter of record; and without pretending that any new light could be thrown on the subject—that if such a precedent should be established, it would in future be impossible to say when any one point was definitively settled, as a small minority might, at any moment, again and again move and obtain a reconsideration—they therefore hoped the Convention would express its decided disapprobation, by passing silently to the business before them.

There was much warm, and some acrimonious feeling exhibited by a number of the speeches—a *rupture* appeared almost inevitable, and the bosom of Washington seemed to labour with the most anxious solicitude for its issue. Happily for the United States, the Convention contained some individuals possessed of talents and virtues of the highest order, whose hearts were deeply interested in the establishment of a new and efficient form of government; and whose penetrating minds had already deplored the evils which would spring up in our newly established Republic should the present attempt to consolidate it prove abortive Among those personages the most prominent was Dr. Frankin. He was esteemed the Mentor of our body! To a mind naturally strong and capacious, enriched by much reading, and the experience of many years, he added a manner of communicating his thoughts peculiarly his own, in which simplicity, beauty and strength, were equally conspicuous. As soon as the angry orators who preceded him had left him an opening, the Doctor rose evidently impressed with the weight of the subject before them, and the difficulty of managing it successfully,

"We have arrived Mr. President," said he, "at a very momentuous and interesting crisis in our deliberations. Hitherto our views have been as harmoneous, and our progress as great as could reasonably be expected. But now an unlooked for and formidable obstacle is thrown in our way, which threatens to arrest our course, and if not skilfully removed, to render all our fond hopes of a constitution abortive. The ground which was taken by the delegates of the four smallest states, was unexpected by me, and as repugnant to my feelings as it can be to any other member of this convention. After what I thought a full and impartial investigation of the subject, I recorded my vote in the affirmative side of the question, and I have not yet heard any thing which induces me to change my opinion. But I will not therefore conclude it is impossible for me to be wrong! I will not say that those gentlemen, who differ from me are under a delusion! much less will I charge them with an intention of needlessly embarrassing our deliberations: It is possible some change in our late proceedings, ought to take place upon principles of mutual justice; or that all things considered, the majority may see cause to recede from some of their just pretensions as a matter of prudence and expediency. For my own part there is nothing I so much dread as a failure to derive and establish some equal and efficient form of government for our infant Republic. The present effort has been made under the happiest auspices, and has promised the most favourable results—but should this effort prove vain; it will be long ere another can be made with any prospect of success. Our strength and our prosperity will depend on our unity; and the secession of even four of the smallest states, interspersed as they are, would, in my mind, paralyse and render useless, any plan which the majority could devise. I should therefore, be grieved, Mr. President to see matters brought to the test which has been, perhaps, too rashly threatened on the one hand, and which some of my honoured colleagues have treated too lightly on the other. I am convinced that it is a subject which should be approached with caution—treated with tenderness—and decided on with candor and liberality. It is, however, to be feared, that the members of the convention, are not in a temper at this moment to approach the subject on which we differ in this spirit; I would therefore propose, Mr. President, that without proceeding further in this business at this time, the convention shall adjourn for three days, in order to let the present ferment pass off, and to afford time for a more full, free, and dispassionate investigation of the subject. And I would earnestly recommend to the members of this convention, that they spend the time of this recess, not in associating with their own party, and devising new arguments to fortify themselves in their own opinions; but that they mix with members of opposite sentiments, lend a patient ear to their reasonings, and candidly allow them all the weight to which they may be entitled; and when we assemble again, I hope it will be with a determination to form a constitution—if not such an one as we can individually, and in all respects approve—yet the best which under existing circumstances, can be obtained." (Here the countenance of Washington brightened, and a cheering ray seemed to break in upon the gloom which had recently covered our political horison.) The doctor continued; before I sit down Mr. President, I will suggest another matter, and I am really surprised it has not been proposed by some other member at an earlier period of our deliberations. I will suggest, Mr. President, the propriety of nominating and appointing before we seperate, a Chaplain to this convention, whose duty it shall be uniformly to assemble with us, and introduce the business of each day by an address to the Creator of the Universe and the Governor of all nations, beseeching Him to preside in our council—enlighten our mind with a portion of heavenly wisdom—influence our hearts with a love of truth and justice, and crown our labours with complete and abundant success.

The Doctor sat down, and never, said Gen. ——, did I behold a countenance at once so dignified, and delightful as that of Washington, at the close of this address. Nor were the members of the convention generally less affected. The words of the venerable Franklin fell upon our ears with a weight and authority even greater than we may suppose an oracle to have in a Roman Senate. A silent admiration superceded, for a moment the expression of that assent and approbation which was strongly marked on almost every countenance; I say *almost*, for *one* man was found in the convention, Mr. H——— from ———, who rose and said,—with regard to the first motion of the honourable gentleman for an adjournment, he would yield his assent; but he protested against the second motion for the appointment of a chaplain. He then commenced a high strained eulogium on the assemblage of wisdom, talent and experience which the Convention embraced—declared the high sense he entertained of the honor which his constituents had conferred upon him, in making him a member of that respectable body; since he was confidently of opinion, that they were competent to transact the business which had been entrusted to their care, that they were equal to every exigence which might occur, and concluded by saying, that therefore he did not see the necessity of calling in foreign aid!

Washington fixed his eyes upon the speaker with a mixture of surprise and indignation, while he uttered this impertinent and impious speech! and then looked around to see in what manner it affected others. They did not leave him a minute to doubt, not one deigned to reply, or take the smallest notice of the speaker; but the motion for appointing a chaplain was instantly seconded and carried; whether under the silent disapprobation of Mr. H——, or his solitary negative, I do not recollect. The motion for an adjournment was then put, and carried unanimously, and the convention adjourned accordingly.

The three days of recess were spent in the manner advised by Dr. Franklin, the opposite parties mixed with each other, and a free and frank interchange of sentiments took place. On the fourth day we assembled again, and if great additional light had not been thrown on the subject, every unfriendly feeling had been expelled, and a spirit of conciliation had been cultivated, which promised, at least, a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of the subject.

As soon as the chaplain had ended his prayer, and the minutes of the last meeting were read, all eyes were turned to the Doctor. He rose and in a few words stated, that during the recess he had listened attentively to all the arguments pro and con which had been urged by both sides of the house:—that he had himself said much, and thought more on the subject—he saw difficulties and objections which might be urged by individual states against every scheme which had been proposed, and he thought now, more than ever, that the Constitution they were about to form, in order to be just and equal, must be formed on the basis of compromise and mutual concession. With such views and feelings he would now move a reconsideration of the vote last taken on the organization of the senate. The motion was seconded, the vote carrried, the former vote rescinde, and by a successive motion and resolution the senate was organised on the present plan.

Dr. Franklin and Thomas Paine.

When Paine was writing his infamous attacks on the Christian Religion, he submitted a part of his manuscript to Dr. Franklin for his inspection and opinion. The following is the answer of that great Philosopher and Patriot.

Dear Sir—I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all religion. For without the belief of a Providence that takes cognizance of, guards and guides, and favours particular persons, there is no motive to worship a Deity, to fear its displeasure, or to pray for its protection. I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At present I shall only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtle, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiments of mankind on that subject, and the consequence of printing this piece will be a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind spits in his own face. But were you to succeed do you imagine any good will be done by it? You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life without the assistance afforded by Religion; you have a clear perception of the advantages of virtue, and the disadvantages of vice, and possess a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations. But think how great a portion of mankind consists of weak and ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced inconsiderate youth, of both sexes, who have need of the motives of Religion to restrain them from vice, to support their virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes *habitual*, which is the great point for its security. And perhaps you are indebted to her originally, that is, to your religious education, for the habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself. You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazardous subject, and thereby obtain a rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us it is not necessary, as among the Hottentots, that a man to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother. I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person, whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the enemies it may raise against you and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance. If men are so wicked *with Religion*, what would they be without it? I intend this letter itself as a *proof* of my friendship, and therefore add no *profession* to it; but simply subscribe yours. B. FRANKLIN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The government of Guatemala has granted to A. H. Palmer Esq. and others of the city of New York, the right to open a direct canal communication for ships, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the river San Juan and lake Nicaragua, with the privilege of an exclusive navigation for twenty years.—This important grant was obtained recently from the government of Guatemala, through the presence of Col. Williams our minister, by col. De Beneski, agent for the company, who arrived in this country, after having accomplished his purpose, early in August.

The extent of the excavation it is supposed, will not exceed seventeen miles, which it is thought, will require a lockage of two hundred feet, and the work is required to be completed in eighteen months. Of course the number of hands necessary to complete it in that period of time, will be very considerable. It is said that the work will be commenced by a force of six thousand men from this country. The company is styled the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean Company, and it is the intention of the association to try and obtain an act of incorporation

from the state of New York. About two years ago we mentioned the fact, that the agent of a very extensive company in England was in treaty with the government of Central America, for the purpose of opening the navigation across the Isthmus, but we are gratified to find that it was reserved for American genius and enterprize to effect a change in the navigation of the southern world, which must confer the most important benefits on commerce, and connect, more intimately, the mercantile interests of the United States with those of the new Republics. Instead of eight and twelve months voyages, our vessels will shortly be enabled to reach the extensive and populous countries in the Pacific in less than half that time; and the great facility of conveying our domestic fabrics by the means of our light and swift sailing vessels, must ultimately give us an ascendancy that will defy all competition in the South American markets. To secure the advantages which our proximity to the south affords, and the enterprize of our citizens promises, nothing more is necessary than judicious commercial treaties with all the Republics, and we are gratified in believing that arrangements have been entered into with the Mexican government, by which the mercantile interests of our country are placed upon a footing as favourable as those of Great Britain. In such matters, all we desire is that no preference be given to any nation, but grant us the same privileges, and we leave the result to the well known enterprize and industry of our citizens, which never yet failed of success where honourable traffic and honest views governed the parties.—*Balt. Gazette.*

LATEST FROM THE BRAZILS.

The ship Trajan arrived at Norfolk on Sunday in a passage of fifty eight days from Rio Janeiro, and brings accounts that a few days previously to sailing information was received at Rio that a battle had taken place on the borders of the Rio Grande, between the Banda Oriental and the Brazilians, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of four hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and all their baggage and warlike stores captured by the enemy.

The U. S. ships Cyane, Captain Elliot, and Boston, Captain Hoffman, sailed June 26th for Rio de la Plata.

COLOMBIA.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

PORTO CABELLO, July 21, 1826.

Gentlemen:

The province of Venezuela wears a gloomy aspect—not a cent in the treasury, in consequence of which, there is no ambition; all dissatisfaction. On the 7th instant, a lieutenant, a well informed young man, attached to the corvette Urica, Com. Brown, seized the cutter of the ship, watered and provisioned her, and made sail about 8 o'clock, P. M. with 21 petty officers and seamen, belonging to the ship Urica and brig Pinchincha. This was followed by several other desertions of officers, privates, &c. A number of other American officers, in this service, have sent their resignations, in which, in all probability, will be accepted by the Minister of Marine.

The contractor for this province, is under an arrest, and will lose all the provisions which he has supplied the government with for three months, for falling short two days' rations.—Merchants are all selling off at prime cost, being afraid of disturbances. There are no less than 30 merchants who have closed doors within these ten days.

18th.—We have just been informed by a courier, from Bogota, that Gen. Bolivar entered that city on the 27th of June.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Latest from Jamaica.—By the fast sailing schooner Empress, Captain Chaytor, arrived this morning from Kingston we have received our regular files of Jamaica papers to the 5th instant inclusive. It appears that the show of the Spanish squadron on the coast of Colombia excited no alarm. A letter from Santa Martha, upon this subject says:—

"On the 9th instant a squadron, composed of one ship of the line, four frigates and a schooner, came off the port; hovered about us until next day at two o'clock when they proceeded to leeward. This day's post brings accounts of their being anchored off a deserted part of the Coast to leeward of Savanilla, in all probability in search of water, or perhaps lurking for prizes. Every thing was ready here to give them a warm reception, had they attempted a landing. Gen. Montilla, who happened to be upon one of his estates, ten leagues from where they were lying, immediately came up to Salledad, and raised *en masse* the Militia of that district; he also ordered up the Tirailores of the guard (one of their crack Regiments) from Carthagena, so that, if the enemy attempts to land, he will be met on all vulnerable points of the coast. Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which every individual ran to arms to defend his home."

The congress of Bogota passed several laws with a view of benefitting the public credit and the revenue. One takes one-sixth of the salaries from all persons employed by government; and an increase tax has been laid on all persons residing in Colombia.

All vessels going from Jamaica to Colombia, will require to have a certificate with all goods they may carry over.

Extract of a letter from Panama to a gentleman in Kingston, dated the 10 ultimo.

"We have here the Mexican Legation to the grand American Assembly, Messrs. Michelena and Dominguez, with their secretary, Mr. Guerra, on the arrival of whom it was agreed upon to instal the said assembly on the 15th of the present month. We believe that this extraordinary occurrence will call the attention of Europe, and occasion some variation in the political machinations, which some Cabinets have entertained with respect to the Colombian world.

The day before yesterday the Battalion of *Bargas* arrived here from Peru, and proceeded to Carthagena; we expect very soon the arrival of the rest of the army—and also the Liberator, whom we desire with much anxiety."

VARIETY.

Robbery of Scudder's Museum.—Some thieves broke into the Museum in the Park last night, as is supposed, between the hours of one and two o'clock, and carried away a case of silver coins, amounting in value to two or three hundred dollars. In letting this down from the window of the second story, the string which they employed for the purpose formed of shreds of handkerchiefs tied together, appears to have broken, as the case was found this morning burst open, on the ground under the window, and rifled of its contents. It is supposed they entered by the piazza in front. The property taken away is of course, worth much more to the proprietor than its mere value as old silver.

Since writing the above we understand that one of the thieves, named Wilson, has been arrested, and a great part of the property recovered.

[*N. Y. Ev. Post, Aug.* 23.

BOSTON, July 21.—Our city was visited last week by President Biddle and one of the cashiers of the U. S. Bank at Philadelphia. The occcasion of their visit was the discharge of a duty that has been devolved on them by the general board of directors, that of a personal examination of the concerns of the several branches. As was to be expected from the known correctness of Mr. Frotingham, the cashier, the state of the affairs of the branch in this city was found to be such as met the approval of the investigating committee.

We have the gratification to state that our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. WILLIAM HOWARD, of the United States' Board of Internal Improvement, has arrived in this city, and will immediately commence the surveys necessary to ascertain the practicability of a canal communication from the harbors of Baltimore to the waters of the Potomac.

[*Baltimore American.*

Miss Patsey Morris, of Louisiana county, Virginia, lately deceased, has liberated all her slaves, about sixteen, with a request that they should be sent to Liberia. She has also left five hundred dollars to fit them out, and defray the expenses of their passage.

A land Turtle was found by a boy on the farm of George Hunter, in Newton, Delaware county, a few days ago, marked I. H. 1761—he lived 15 years under the protection of a King's subjects, and has lived to see the Jubilee of American Independence.

It is stated in a Western paper that Isaac B. Desha died on the 13th Aug. in consequence of the wound inflicted on himself some weeks since.

We hear that the vacancy in the Post Office at Hagerstown, Maryland, has been filled by the appointment of Thomas Kennedy, a gentleman well known as a respectable member of the Legislature of Maryland, but the best known as the father of the bill for abolishing the last trace of religious intolerance from the Constitution of that State.—*Nat. Int.*

Distressing Occurrence.—About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a party of ladies, with some small children, were walking for pleasure round the beautiful grounds of Gen. Stevens, at Hoboken, two of them, Miss Sinclair, daughter of Mr John Sinclair, merchant of Brooklyn, and Miss M'Intosh, sister of Mr. M'Intosh, of the same place, on reaching the sheltered cove, determined to bathe, while the others remained in sight as protectors. When descending into the river hand in hand, they "suddenly stepped into deep water, and immediately sunk to rise no more. The terror and distress of their companions attracted the notice of some persons in a boat at no great distance who repaired to the spot, and after some time spent in searching, succeeded in finding the bodies." A number of gentlemen were assembling to dine in the grove a little way above, who ran to their assistance. Every effort that could be suggested on the spot, to kindle again the vital spark, was resorted to in vain. A boat was then chartered by the gentlemen, and the bodies of the unfortunate females were sent to Brooklyn as soon as possible, that they might not be detained, to the additional anguish of friends, by the New Jersey Coroner. The age of one of the young ladies was 16, and the other 20. The mother of the youngest, who was a very beautiful girl, was present, to witness the agonizing scene, and the sister of the eldest.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

From the Greenville, (S. C.) Republican.

Hydrophobia—Our correspondent in Chester district, under date of 6th instant says—"A melancholy occurrence took place this week on the south fork of Fishing Creek. Mr. Pagan observing that a favourite dog of his had something ailing it, confined it in a barrel to prevent accidents; but in a day or two it found means to escape, and bit the whole of Mr P's. family consisting of seven, himself included. Mrs. P. already shews symptoms of hydrophobia. Three of Mr. Abraham Gill's children were also bit by the same dog, before it could be secured."

Mr. Joseph M'Ilhenny—Watchmaker, of this city, has just done us the favor to submit to our inspection, a very neat and highly finished PAIR OF SCISSORS, perfect in all its parts. They weigh but one fifth of a Grain, and it would consequently require 28,000 pair of such scissors to weigh a pound. These are the smallest pair of scissors we have ever seen or remember to have heard of. They were made by Mr. M'Ilhenny.—*Demo. Press.*

We regret to learn that intelligence has been received at the State Department of the death of Mr. Anderson, our Minister to Colombia. He died at Carthagena, on the 24th of July, on his way to Panama, as one of the Commissioners to the great American Congress.

Nat. Jour.

The Democratic party in the state of Delaware, have nominated David Hazzard, of Sussex county, as a candidate for Governor, and Dr. Arnold Naudain as candidate for Representative in Congress, of that State.

GOLD is plenty in North Carolina and there is a great scarcity of *Bread Stuffs*. But they will have enough of the latter brought them while the former lasts.

A British Captain has been sentenced to a house of Correction in England, for selling four African Girls who were committed to him as security. His ship and her cargo are threatened with confiscation.

BELLE-AIR, Md. Aug. 4.

Congressional Candidates.—During the present session of our county court, the citizens have been much edified by the luminous and eloquent addresses of several of our candidates for Congress; among whom were I. D. Maulsby, James W. Williams, Levin Gale, Esqrs. Dr. Miller and General Philip Reed. Each of the above gentlemen are said to have acquitted themselves handsomely. We had not the pleasure of being present, but are informed that J. A. Robertson, Esq. (said to be the sixth candidate,) also addressed the people.—*Bond of Union.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Matrimonial Difficulties.—By some fatality it happened that during this day there were no less than *seven wives*, who took out warrants for the apprehension of their husbands, whom they charged with violence—in every case occasioned by drunkenness.

WARREN, R. I. Aug 19.

The county of Washington has suffered beyond all account—not a mill dam standing; the bridges carried away; the road from South Kingston to Greenwich, over Sparrow Hall, is so much cut up that it will be impossible ever to repair it; the Warmsly road (so called) is also impassible, gullies in many places are forty feet deep; the cellars in Wickford are all filled with water; not a bridge on the Wickford and Kingston road standing.

Anecdote of the Rev. James Armstrong.

Some months ago the Rev. James Armstrong preached at Harmony near the Wabash. When a Doctor of that place, professed Deist or Infidel called on his associates, to accompany him, while he "attacked the methodist" as he said. At first he asked Mr. Armstrong "if he followed preaching to save souls" he answered in the affirmative. He then asked Armstrong "If he ever saw a soul?" "No." "If he ever heard a soul?" "No." "If he ever tasted a soul?" "No." "If he ever smelt a soul?" "No." "If he ever felt a soul?" "Yes, thank God" said Armstrong. "Well" said the Dr. "there are four of the five senses against one to evidence that there is no soul." Mr. Armstrong then asked the gentleman if he was not a doctor of medicine? and he was also answered in the affirmative.—He then asked the Doctor "if he ever saw a pain?" "No." "If he ever heard a pain?" "No." "If he ever tasted a pain?" "No." "If he ever smelt a pain?" "No." "If he ever felt a pain?" "Yes." Mr. Armstrong then said "there are also four senses against one to evidence that there is no pain, and yet sir, you know there is pain, and I know there is a soul;" the Doctor appeared confounded and walked off.—*Indiana Gazette.*

Mr. Niles, in his Register of Saturday the 19th ultimo furnishes the following results of an investigation into the subject of the Presidential elections in 1801 and 1825. In the former Mr. Jefferson had the votes of 8 states, represented by 51 members, and the free population of which was 1,533,959. Mr. Burr had the votes of 6 states, represented by 54 members, and the free population of which was 1,696,545. Two states Vermont and Maryland, were equally divided.

In the election of 1825, Mr. Adams had the votes of 13 states, represented by 87 members, and the free population of which was 3,530,656. General Jackson had the votes of 7 states, represented by 71 members, and the free population of which was 2,665,262. Mr Crawford had the votes of four states, represented by 54 members, and the free population of which was 1,850,26.

Recipe, Dr. Physic, for Dispepsia.

Burn hickory saplings in a close stove, and when the wood and coals are entirely reduced to ashes, take three quarts of the hot ashes and pour three quarts of boiling water upon them, to this add one wine glass full of soot; it must stand forty eight hours stirring it three times a day—then rack it off in bottles—cork it tight, and put it in a cool place. Half an hour after eating, take one table spoonful or more in as much water as agreeable; not drinking any thing else in the mean time. For tea, take two table spoonsful of thick sweet cream to a cup of boiling water, add a little salt, and sweeten to your taste. The person to be rubbed every morning, from the throat down with table salt made a little damp, until perfectly dry. The patient should eat of beef and mutton with a little boiled rice, and no vegetables



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Solon No. 2 was received too late for publication this week.

Not having room for the whole of Cato's communication this week, we have concluded to defer it to next.

"*Anonymous*" will appear as soon as we can find room.

A rumor having gone out that Major Joseph Mann is not a candidate for the Legislature, we are requested to say that he is a candidate, and desires the support of the Voters of Kent county.

Navy Yard.—At the last session of Congress an act was passed providing for the examination and survey of the harbor of Baltimore, to ascertain its facilities for the establishment of a Navy Yard—We perceive that the U. States Cutter Florida, Lieut. *Piercy* has arrived there preparatory to the commencement of the survey, which will be conducted under the direction of Capt. *Spence*, commander of that station.

A rogue lately stepped into one of the New York city banks soon after the doors were open, and took off from the teller's desk a bundle of one thousand dollar notes, with which he escaped to Philadelphia, where in attempting to get them changed, he was apprehended and imprisoned.

Late accounts from Carthagena state that the Spanish squadron had captured two Colombian privateers.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell,—Yesterday morning I mounted my poney to ride out with my workmen into the wood in order to show them some timber that I wished to be mauled into rails: in riding through the forest, I was accosted by two of my old acquaintances, with, good morning, sir, Were you in town yesterday? Did you hear the School Bill discussed? Have you seen Mr. Teackle's last number?—What do you think about the Bill? Will it pass? Don't you think it is a better one than the one now in use, for the education of poor children? Here I put a stop to their interrogatories by telling them that I must go, my hands would be waiting for me, but that in the evening I would ride to town, and hear what was said about primary schools and Mr. Teackle's numbers, for I had not yet formed a perfect idea of their merits or demerits; with this I rode on. In the evening I mounted my sorrel poney and rode to town: the subject was very freely discussed in every store in town, some for and others against the Bill; some for and others against Teackle's numbers; some discussing the constitutionality of the Bill, and some again on one section of the Bill and some on another: not a word was said about any thing else, every voice was School or no School; not a word about the next election; not a syllable uttered who would be the best and ablest men to select from amongst the candidates: seeing their carelessness about this more important subject, a thought really entered my mind that this School Bill was got up by Mr. Teackle for the very purpose of drawing off men's minds and thoughts from the ensuing election; and by the bye, if it were got up for such a purpose, it answers it extremely well. At last however, I began to be tired, and with a mind confused, and filled with unformed notions, I got on my poney rode home, went to bed, fell to sleep, and before I awoke, had the following short but delightful dream, which if you think it will amuse any of your readers you are at liberty to publish it.

Yours &c. LOOHCSON.

THE DREAM.

I saw the angel of light and wisdom hovering over my head in the shape of LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, and with his magic wand, he prepared my mind to receive the most profound and sublime ideas that ever possessed the mind of mortal man. Waving his wand divine he said to me, O my loved my dearly beloved Loohcson, be attentive and hear what Euclid was never able to solve, with all his mathematical knowledge; hear what even Solomon, with all his boasted wisdom, never thought of; and having heard, hide not thy light under a bushel, but go forth, and with august majesty declare to the inhabitants of Kent county the things which thou this night shalt hear: tell them that their county if they will but *believe* and have *faith* in the School Bill, will become a perfect Paradise, that in every five miles square, there will arise a mighty building, grander than the universities of Cambridge or Oxford, far richer in their endowments, and their professors more deeply learned in languages, arts and sciences, and tell the good people of Kent, that their children shall be taught such arts and sciences as were never before heard of or even thought about: and if any there be in the county, who doubt thy word and make ridiculous and absurd enquiries, such as, Where are the funds? and require thee to point out the ways and means by which these mighty buildings are to be raised, and they and their professors supported?—Why tell them my son, O my beloved Loohcson, tell them, that—that thou canst—canst establish—a—a BANK, and that thou wilt become the *cashier;* never fear my son but that I will give thee superexcellent directions how to manage the intricate affairs of a rich and flourishing *School Bank:* Tell them, that the School Bill will not only be a literary advantage to the community but that it will also become an abundant source of profit, and that ultimately they will have no taxes at all to pay. Tell them that their roads and highways shall become as level as bowling-greens and as durable as iron, and that in each school district there shall be, after we have got this school bill fully in practice, a most elegant *Pattern Farm*, which will of itself, being Eden the second, nobly support all the poor children in the district, without work or money, except what is taken out of the *Bank:* but above all my son, speak freely of the inestimable light and wisdom that will be instilled into the minds of their sons and daughters: speak of the powerful effects of the Philosopher's stone, which turns into gold every thing you wish to be turned; and that this stone, with the method of procuring it, will be taught in every primary school: speak of that unparalelled apparatus lately invented by our unrivalled genius, which gives to the most ignorant weak-minded pupil, one of the strongest minds that can possibly be possessed by any human being, a mind calculated to dive correctly into the events that may by chance or otherways occur for a thousand years hereafter: speak freely too of the aerial Acetabulum that passes from here to the sun, moon and planets, by which the riches there lodged can be safely conveyed to this earth, for the unrivalled benefit of mankind. Then ask the good people of Kent to look on these transcendantly good gifts that are all now within their power, and compare their present deplorable nay miserable state of poverty with their future prosperous incomparable state of wealth, a wealth not of money only, but of real, intellectual and unprecedented wisdom, a wisdom too that will endure to eternity and which will be eternally adding light and knowledge to itself, from that fountain which is inexhaustable, and that from such ineffable blessing as will, must, nay shall, flow from this land, we cannot be otherwise than happy here and forever. Ultimately tell them, that if they are dissatisfied with such a glorious institution as the foregoing, they are freely permitted and anxiously desired, to descend with the excentric Mr. Symmes, into the interior world, or to ascend next Christmas in the air travelling carriage, which will take its journey from New Orleans, to a superior world, where they may perhaps rest in peace and tranquility for ever and ever. Dear sir, just as my good genius pronounced these last words the cock crew, which is ever the sign of his departure, and waving his enignation

wand, he spread his golden wings, and as he left the room, with a most seraphic sound, he said, Remember!

Rubbing my eyes, I started up, and looking around for the reality of my delightful golden vision, I exclaimed in the true spirit of a sincere christian, *"All is vanity and vexation of spirit."*

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor—A writer in your paper of the 18th of August who styled himself a "Tax Payer and Farmer," has presented us with *his* view of the School Bill, in a way that is calculated to mislead—He tells us that "correct information should be disseminated"—This is all very good so far as it goes, but from the gross errors into which he has fallen I would suppose that he has received a "college education," or he was taugnt arithmetic different from what I was. As to the college, we country folks are told that they have fangled ideas there, but be that as it may there is certainly much novelty in his calculations. He says "are the farmers and tax payers able to sustain such an increase of taxes in their present exhausted and weakened condition?" I answer yes,—and with reason too, for calculate the present amount of their school bills and then calculate the cost under the proposed system, and you will find a great difference in favour of primary schools; it is true there are some exceptions, but the generality of farmers will pay less. He next goes on to give us a sad picture of the state of Kent County as to crops, which are bad enough we all know but with good economy and less pride, we can all pay our present taxes and have some left to support primary schools. Now to his calculation: He says there are 320 square miles in Kent County, which I grant him; and next he says "according to Mr. Teackles estimate it will require one school house in the compass of every five square miles"—now Mr. Teackle says no such thing, (at least in his essays) as one school house to every five square miles; but he says "five miles square," instead of five square miles—now there is a great difference between five square miles and five miles square the former contains 3,200 acres, the latter 16,000. But further, he says there will be 50 school houses allowing one for every 5 square miles; rating the County at 320 square miles* there will certainly be *fifty*, and 14 *more* which will make 64 in all, an enormous quantity of schools for Kent County, which to supply with teachers alone would take nearly $20,000, a sum truly alarming to be raised at the present time in Kent County.

But instead of this "mountain made out of a mole hill," let us make a statement of the affair:—We say there are 320 square miles in the County, and now allowing 5 miles square to every school house will give us 12 schools for the County, but allow for some necks of land, and say 16 school houses; these 16 school houses will require 16 teachers, which at $300 per annum will be $4,800—now as to repairing School houses, buying sites for 16 school houses, I say $50 apiece, $800.—I make this allowance because there will be some to buy, though I would suppose there is not a neighbourhood in the County but what has got a school house and site for it to stand upon, and that deeded to a certain set of trustees for the benefit of the district or neighbourhood, at least it is so in my district. Now to furnish these 16 school houses with books, fuel, etc. $50 each, $800, making in the whole $6 400—from this sum deduct $1,800 granted by the state and county levy, and you have the sum of $4,600, the cost of primary schools for Kent County, instead of the enormous sum of $23,392, which a "Tax Payer and Farmer" says it will take, according to Mr. Teackle's plan, but I have already shewn you that it is none of Mr. Teackle's *plan*, but a *plan* of his own, in his *"five square miles"* system instead five miles square. But to conclude for the present—I never received a "College education," therefore it cannot be expected of me that I would write a piece with all the diction of a "Collegian," but what I have wrote is, in my humble opinion, suited to the minds of a majority of my fellow citizens. A STILL PONDIAN.

*Here is another great mistake—now whether "Tax Payer and Farmer" is wilfully blind, or the fountain is feculent from whence his calculations proceed, I am not able to determine.

MR. HUGH WALLIS, will be supported as a Candidate to represent Kent county in the next Legislature of Maryland, by

MANY VOTERS.

The Paris papers relate that, near the precincts of *Guillotiere*, in Dauphiny, a physician of the place, returning on horseback from a visit to a patient in the country, journeyed at his usual slow and quiet pace, when he was suddenly stopped by a female fantastically attired, who asked him for alms. He was about to give a little sum, but seeing her make an endeavour, to draw something from her own pocket, he took the alarm, set off at a round trot, and had not proceeded many paces before a bullet whistled by his ears. The people of Guillotiere set out in pursuit of the amazon, and at length found her in a field of rye, busied in exchanging her beggar's dress for the clothes of a lady. She proved to be the Doctor's wife.

THE ELECTION.

ELECTORS OF SENATE.

DR. JAMES M. ANDERSON,
DR. PEREGRINE WROTH,
WILLIAM WELCH, Esq.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. PHILIP REED,
LEVIN GALE,
J. A. ROBERTSON,
DR. WM. C. MILLER.
I. D. MAULSBY,
JAMES W. WILLIAMS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Maj RICHARD GRAVES,
JOSEPH MANN,
WM. COBURN,
JAMES BOON,
DAVID J. CAMPBELL,
WM. H. BARROLL,
P. M. REED,
JOHN ASHLEY,
JOHN MASLIN,
WM. H. WICKES,
UNIT CHANDLER,
JAMES HANSON,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
WM. JADWIN,
WILLIAM TURNER.

TO RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and premises late the residence of Ann E. Hyland, dec'd. The dwelling house is two stories high well finished, in an airy and healthy situation and contiguous to an excellent spring of water. The house is large and convenient—attached to it is an excellent garden with some fruit trees and a productive lot of ground of about two acres. The out houses are a good stable, carriage house, joiner's shop, a strong brick meat house and poultry house. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Davis.

Chestertown, Sept. 1.

BRIGADE ORDERS,

6th Brigade Md. Militia.

The several Regiments and Corps composing this Brigade will, until otherwise ordered, meet for "exercise and inspection" on the same month and days of the month as heretofore, the 33d or Massey's excepted, to wit: Cols. Roe's the 3d Monday, Tilghman's the last Monday, the Kent Island Battalion, the succeeding Wednesday, the 21st of Chambers' the last Saturday, and the 33d of Massey's the second Thursday of September.

The commanding officers of Squadrons of Cavalry will give the necessary orders for the parade "exercise and inspection" of the several corps under their command with the regiments to which they have heretofore been attached on days of exercise, &c.

The Brigade Major and Inspector will be furnished with blank returns and will attend (as the law directs,) and inspect the several corps, taking care to receive no returns until they be *strictly in form.*

By order of
BRIG. GENERAL REED.
Attest,
J. E. BARROLL, *Aid-de-camp.*

Huntingfield, Kent County, Sept. 1.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of 5 writs of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed against Bartus Piner at the suits of Henry Brice, Samuel Boyer use of Benjamin Riley, use of James Wilmer and Peregrine Wilmer, Jesse Corse use of Jonas Clapham, Andrew Watts and the State of Maryland use of Martha Rochester, will be exposed to public sale at Captain Stanley's tavern, on Friday the 22d of September, at four o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: ten head Black Cattle, twenty sheep, fifteen hogs and four head of horses, and on Saturday the 23d of same month at Capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right, title and interest of the said Bartus Piner of, in and to the following tracts, parts of tracts and parcels of land, or tracts or part of a tract of land called "Mother's Care," part of a tract of land called the "Plains," and part of a tract of land called "Kent Manor," situate in Kent county and now in the possession of the said Bartus Piner, containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less, seized and taken as the property of said Piner and to be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Sept. 1.

By virtue of two writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court to me directed against William Meeks at the suits of Notly Young and Elizabeth Milward, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Friday the twenty-second of September, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: one negro boy called Frisby to serve till 35 years old, one boy called John for the same time, one woman Rachel to serve for life, one girl Rachel to serve till 25, one girl to serve same time, 5 head of horses, 14 head of cattle, 2 carts, 10 ploughs and gears, 2 hams, one wheat fan, one corn cradle, 2 chain traces and 30 cider barrells, seized and taken as the property of said Meeks, and to be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Sept. 1

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by John Hurtt, esq. a Justice of the peace for Kent county, against Peregrine Kelly, at the suit of Doc. Jacob Fisher, will be sold at public sale on Saturday, the twenty-third of September next, at his dwelling house, all the right, title and interest of the said Peregrine Kelly, in and to the house and lot of land where he now lives, containing one acre, more or less: also two cows, seized and taken as the property of said Peregrine Kelly, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ELIJAH BECK, *Constable.*

Sept. 1

VENDUE.

Will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 12th of September, at the residence of the late Ann E. Hyland, in Chestertown, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Among the articles for sale is a good and handsome eight day clock, also some Bacon and Wood. A credit of six months will be given, and the terms more fully made known on the day of sale.

SARAH W. HYLAND,
Executrix of A. E. Hyland, dec'd.

Sept. 1.

WORTON MANOR.

THE FARM

ON which I now reside is offered to a good tenant for the ensuing year.—It is situated directly on the mouth of Worton Creek, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake bay; and being very convenient to Baltimore renders it a desirable situation for sending grain to market. The land is remarkably fertile, and on the farm is an immense quantity of shells for manure. It is I believe considered one of the healthiest situations in the county; is contiguous to a good fishery, and at the proper seasons, affords an abundant supply of crabs, fish, and wildfowl, particularly canvass back ducks. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CATHARINE BORDLEY.

Sept. 1.

FOR RENT,

The next ensuing year, the

THREE FARMS

now in the occupancy of Mr. John Sutton formerly in the tenure of Arthur Crisfield, deceased, lying in Kent county on Chester river near M'Allester's Ferry.—These farms have advantages over many others and especially in that of having navigable water almost at the doors of the dwelling houses. It is unnecessary to enlarge in the description of these lands, inasmuch as those who may wish to cultivate will no doubt view them. The present tenant has compelled himself to leave the necessary quantity of wheat for the next crop sown this fall on the different farms.

GEORGE FINLEY,
Queen Ann's county, Md.

Sep. 1.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

For a term, aged about 20, to serve 12 years—Apply to Mr. John B. Woodland, or

THOMAS C. KENNARD.

Aug. 25.—3t.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *August 22, 1826.*

On application of Purnell F. Smith, administrator of Ann F. Hamer, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of August eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, E. WILSON.
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of Feb. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1826.

PURNELL F. SMITH,
Adm'tor of Ann F. Hamer, dec'd.

Chestertown, August 25.

3 CENTS CASH.

Will be given for clean linen and cotton RAGS at this office, they will also be taken in payment for the Telegraph.

WRITING PAPER

OF an excellent quality, just received and for sale at this office.

New and Cheap Goods.

JOHN H. KENNARD,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a handsome assortment of Cheap Goods, carefully selected by himself from very late arrivals; amongst which are

Superfine cloths	Calicoes, handsome
Common do.	Ginghams, an assortment
Super Cassimeres	
Common do.	Jaconett Muslins
Cassinetts	Swiss Mull do.
Flannell	Figured do. do.
Bombazetts	Do. Book do.
Bombazine	Plain do. do.
Irish Sheeting	Silk Vestings
Irish Linens	Marseilles do.
Long Lawn	Cashmere Shawls
Russia Sheeting	Silk Handkerchiefs
Raven's Duck	Gauze do.
Italian Lutestrings	Linen Cambric do.
Canton Crapes	Cotton Hosiery
Cambric Muslins	Kid and York Tan Gloves
Chintzes, elegant	
Woodstock and Horseskin do.	
Pins, Tapes, &c.	

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings	Wilmington Stripes
Do Shirtings	Furd Hats
Bleached Sheetings	Bed Tickings, 37, 31, 25 and 18.
Do. Shirtings	
Bleached Denim	Checks 25, 18 and 12, good.
Best Plaids 18 3-4	
Second do. 12 1-2	Cotton Yarn, Knitting Cotton, &c.
Common do. 6 1-4	

HARDWARE.

China, Glass, Liverpool and Common Wares.

Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Sugar and Java Coffee, &c. &c.

Also a handsome asortment of

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Aug. 25. 3t.

TO BE RENTED,

THE farm at Black's Cross Roads, now in the tenure of Isaac P. Groome, for one two, or three years, commencing on the 1st. January, 1827 The Tenant will have the privilege of sowing the wheat this fall. For Terms apply to Mr. Samuel Kerr near the premises, or to the subscriber in Elkton.

JOHN GROOME.

Also the Farm (adjoining the above mentioned farm) belonging to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, for one or a term of years commencing at the same time, 1st of January next. The tenant will have the same privilege of seeding the wheat. For terms apply to Mr S. Kerr who resides near the property, or to the subscribers.

THOMAS W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck.
JOHN C. GROOME, *Elkton.*

Aug. 25.

Wanted,

A young Man or Boy, about 12 or 15 years of age, to stand in my Dry Goods and Grocery Store. I shall leave home for Philadelphia next week or the first of the week after, to purchase my Fall Stock of Goods, persons will therefore apply to the subscriber as soon as possible.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Jun.

August 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not paid for property purchased at the vendue of the personal estate of the late Judge Worrell, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next. By the terms of the sale the money became due on the 1st day of the present month. The undersigned is so situated as to compel him to proceed, by legal means, to collect such claims as may remain unpaid after the day above named.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

August 18.

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION *for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of Speech.*—MR. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech, takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success make him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils. Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826.

Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.

JOHN CROMWELL.
SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland.
RICH'D WILMOT HALL, M. D Professor Obstetricks and diseases of children, University of Maryland.
THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

Aug 18 4w

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland the following valuable lands, situate in Kent County and owned by the late Judge Worrell, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 21st of September next, at Mr. Wm. Sims' tavern in Chestertown. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A FARM

ON EASTERN NECK ISLAND, containing about 350 acres. The buildings are in tolerable order and convenient for farm use. The land is considered, by the best judges, to be of the first quality. No farm in the county of equal size has a higher character in point of value. The situation commands a fine view of the Chesapeak Bay and of the mouth of Chester River. A part of the land is bounded by the river. The surrounding waters abound in fine fish, terrapins, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons. Any person disposed to purchase land could not make a more judicious selection than the estate now offered for sale. Mr. William Durding residing upon the Island, will shew the premises to persons wishing to view the same.

A parcel of WOODLAND lying in the upper part of Piney Neck, containing about 170 acres. This land is well covered with wood and timber, which can be taken to market, either in Chestertown or Baltimore, at but little expense. There is navigable water within one mile of the premises. Mr. Thomas Hynson will point out the land to any person wishing to view it.

Also a Farm called AIRY HILL, situate within three miles of Chestertown, and containing 180 acres. The dwelling house is large, and convenient, it is built of the best materials and well furnished. The farm buildings are in good order.—There is an apple orchard of excellent fruit. This was the residence of the late Judge Worrell, and being generally well known does not require a more minute description.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee with good security, to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

All persons having claims against Thomas Worrell, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof in the chancery office within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM GRAVES, Trustee.

Aug. 25.

Most splendid scheme.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 25, 1826.

We have the pleasure to present to the public the following splendid scheme, arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, being the 8th class of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND the drawing of which (under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council) will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, 15th November next.

HIGHEST PRIZE $50,000

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	10,000
1 prize of	6,000	6,000
1 prize of	4,000	4,000
10 prizes of	1,000	10,000
10 prizes of	500	5,000
50 prizes of	100	5,000
100 prizes of	50	5,000
125 prizes of	20	2,500
250 prizes of	12	3,000
17500 prizes of	9	157,500
18,051 prizes—16,949		$308,000
35,000 tickets, amounting to		$308,000

Not one blank to a prize.

Prizes all payable in CASH, which can be had, as usual at either of COHEN'S OFFICES, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$10	Quarters	2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114 Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the great and magnificent Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn a few weeks ago, in the Grand State Lottery was sold in one half and two quarters all to distant adventurers—and the cash as usual at COHEN'S office, paid instantly on presentation; also the twenty thousand Dollars, also both the capitals of 30,000 Dollars and 10,000 Dollars in the last Grand State Lottery, and where more capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States or teritories either by mail post paid or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any lotteries, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Aug. 25. BALTIMORE

Job Printing

neatly executed at this office



POETICAL

FRIENDS.

Friend after friend departs:
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living nor dying, none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath;
Nor life's affections, transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

There *is* a world above
Where parting is unknown,
A long eternity of love
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines
Till all are pass'd away,
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day:
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Henrietta Spry against Samuel Lowman, administrator of Elizabeth Lowman, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at Richard Freak's dwelling at 10 o'clock in the morning, a negro woman called Eliza, subject to tax and fees the present year, seized and taken as property which was of the said Elizabeth Lowman at the time of her death and now remaining unadministered, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of William B. Everitt against Samuel Lowman, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at Richard Freak's dwelling, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Lowman in and to a negro boy Benjamin, and various articles of household furniture, subject to tax and fees the present year, seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Lowman, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court to me directed, one at the suit of Peregrine Wilmer and the other at the suit of Rosamond Bowers against John T. Kennard, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at captain Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said John T. Kennard in and to all those several tracts or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, called "Worton Manor," "Cornwallis' Choice," "Carolla," "Budd's Discovery" and "Locust Point," containing in the whole by estimation 262 1-2 acres, more or less, which were sold and conveyed to the said John T. Kennard by a certain Samuel G. Kennard, as by deed dated on or about the 13th May, 1820, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said John T. Kennard and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the state of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of Alfred Hambleton against Benjamin Hynson, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at the market house in Chestertown, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin Hynson, in and to the following negroes, to wit: Henry, aged 5 years, Charlotte aged 14 do. Maria aged 27 do. Wye aged 29 do. Ann aged 10 do. Emory aged 9 do. Ezekiel aged 6 do. Caroline aged 7 do. Jane aged 1 do. Robert aged 2 do. seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Hynson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon, subject to taxes and fees for the years 1825 and 1826.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of John Griffith use of the City Bank of Balitimore against John A. Robertson, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 12th of September next, at the jail door, at 12 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John A. Robertson in and to a negro man called Richard, seized and taken as the property of the said John A. Robertson and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Chew, assignee of William Wallis, against William Anderson, will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of September next, at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William Anderson in and to all those tracts, parts of tracts and parcels of land situate, lying & being in Kent County aforesaid, called "Bordley's Gift resurveyed," "Burch's," "Burch's Addition," "French's Lot," "Newton resurveyed," "Hick's Hazard," "Canada," "Massey's Venture," "Little Forest," "Jone's Neglect," "Roger Hick's interest" and "Deer Park," sold and conveyed to the said Anderson by sundry persons as by reference to the land records of Kent County will manifestly appear—also, negroes Nathan, Peregrine, Henry and James, seized and taken as the property of the said William Anderson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, August 18.

By virtue of writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Benj. Benson use of Gerald Coursey, and the other at the suit of Jonathan Crane use of John McKenney, against Ann Trulock, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 2d of September next, at the Market House in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Ann Trulock, in and to all those parcels of land situate lying and being in Kent County aforesaid, being parts of two tracts, the one called "Hales" and the other "Rickett's Farm," containing by estimation 27 acres more or less, also all those parts of tracts situate as aforesaid, called "Nancy's Choice," "Mayford" or "Rickett's Farm," and "Hale," containing about 140 acres more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Ann Trulock, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, August 11.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Sarah Everitt against Ann Kennard, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 2d of September next, at the jail door, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Ann Kennard in and to one negro woman called Ann, and a negro girl her child called Charlotte, about 6 years old, seized and taken as the property of the said Ann Kennard and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 11.

At the time and place above stated, will be exposed to sale, a negro child called John, seized and taken as the property of said Ann Kennard, and will be sold for fees.

M. B. Shff.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of pluries vend. expos. issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, one at the suit of David Semans use of John Hurlock and the other at the suit of David Semans against Thos. Lusbey, will be sold at public sale, on Monday the 4th of September next, at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Lusby in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land, situate, lying and being in said county called "Hazel Meadow," containing 97 acres more or less, which was conveyed to the said Lusby by a certain David Semans as by deed bearing date on or about 2d April, 1813, and duly recorded among the land records of said county will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Lusby and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned vend. exps. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Aug. 11, 1826.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of State of Maryland, at the instance of Frederick Boyer, use of James Pearce, against John R. Vansant, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 13th of September next, at the dwelling of said Vansant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant, in and to one negro man called REUBEN, one negro woman called MARIA, and one negro woman called ROSE, 3 head of Horses 3 Colts, 1 Ox Cart, 1 yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Hogs and 15 head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, August 18.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richd. S. Thomas against Philip Kennard, will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 11th of September, next, at the Market-House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Philip Kennard, in and to all that plantation or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, being part of a tract of land called "Great Oak Manor," containing by estimation 200 acres, more or less, as conveyed by a certain Thomas B. Tilden to a certain Doctor George W. Thomas, by deed bearing date on or about the 30th November, 1821, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said Philip Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of sundry writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of Ephraim Vansant use of George W. Wilson, William Barroll, assignee of Ann Green, Thomas Pearce use of Lambert Wickes exer. of E. Vanznnt 4th, Lambert Wickes executor of Ephraim Vansant 4th, the state of Maryland use of Martha Rochester Samuel Kerr, extor. of Thomas Sewall and John Semans, against Josiah Massey, will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of September next at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Josiah Massey in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying and being in said county, called "Jerico," "Addition to Corn Whitton," "Chrictopher's," containing 364 acres, more or less, which was sold and conveyed to the said Massey by a Cuthbert Hall, by deed bearing date on or about the 11th March, 1817; also the following negroes, to wit: Pere, Rachel, Louisa, James, Henry, Caroline, Margaret, 2 called Samuel and 2 called Bill, seized and taken as the property of the said Massey, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias and vend. exps. the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of two writs of the state of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Rebecca Barger against Joseph K. Everitt will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 14th of Sept. at Wm. Taylor's, Worton commons, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph K. Everitt, in and to one negro man called Ned, one bay mare, about 4 years old, one feather bed, 1-2 dozen silver table spoons, 1 dozen silver tea spoons, one pair of silver sugar tongs and one salt spoon, seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph K. Everitt, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office. Aug. 18.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of Vend. Exps. to me directed from Kent County Court, against Thomas and Elizabeth Alford, at the suit of Thomas Gale, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th September next at half past 3 o'clock P. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Charles Stanley, in Chestertown, a piece or parcel of land called "The Last," containing ten acres, more or less—a lot of land called "Attixe's Adventure" containing 7 1-2 acres more or less, one negro man called JOSEPH, and one negro man called DANIEL—levied on, seized and taken as the property of Thomas and Elizabeth Alford, and will be sold to satisfy said executions.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 18.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Hudson at the suits of William Howard use of Joseph N. Gordon, use of Cannell and Miller, the State of Maryland, use of Edmund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Woodall, James Welch use of David Semans and John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 9th September next at 3 o'clk. P. M. at Captain Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, the following property, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Stephen Reyner to John Hudson, the father of the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and one, duly recorded among the land records of Kent county, which said part of a tract or parcel of land, was devised to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by his late father, and contains two hundred and twenty six acres and three-fourths of an acre more or less, also all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper Jr. to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by deed bearing date on or about the fifth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, duly recorded amongst the land records of Kent county; also one black woman Elizabeth, 20 years of age, one boy called Henry, 17 years of age, 4 horses and 25 head of hogs, seized and taken in execution as the property of said Hudson, and to be sold to pay the above writs—The land and negroes to be sold in Chestertown, on the day and hour above mentioned, and the horses and hogs on the succeeding Saturday, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Aug. 11.

BY virtue of two writs of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against Benjamin Massey at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne, use of E. F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 9th September next at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. James Salisbury, in Georgetown Cross Roads, the following property, to wit: all his right and interest in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Kent county, called and known by the name of "Partnership" and "Spring Garden" and "Angel's Rest," or by whatsoever name or names it may be known or called, and supposed to contain 142 acres more or less, as by deed to Benjamin Massey; also one negro boy called James, about sixteen years of age, and one bay horse, seized and taken as the property of said Massey, and to be sold to satisfy the above writs and a levy for Taxes and Fees.

ED. BROWNE, late Sheriff.
Aug. 11.

BY virtue of two writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed against Arthur Wheatly, at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne, use of E. F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 9th September next at 3 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. James Salisbury, Georgetown Cross Roads, all the right and interest of the said Arthur Wheatly in and to a tract or parcel of land called "Chance," beginning at a Gum tree standing in a branch said to be its original beginning, described on the plat letter A, and running from thence, south 110 ps. S.75E. 199 ps. N.6E. 62 ps. W. 90 ps. N.6E. 90 ps. containing 110 1-4 acres, be the quantity more or less, seized and taken as the property of the said Wheatly and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, late Shff.
Aug. 11.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John T. Kennard at the suits of John W. Wilmer, Benjamin Hanson use of John Hanson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at Captain C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right and interest of the said John T Kennard in and to that tract of land called "Cornwallis's Choice," and all his right to that tract or part of a tract of land called Carrolla, lying and being in Worton Point, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Kennard, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John Thomas at the suits of the State of Maryland, and for taxes and fees, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 2d day of September next, at Capt. Charles Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, at 11 o'clk A. M. the following Property to wit: one Horse, two hogs, eleven pigs and all his righ title and interest to the land whereon he now lives, which fell to him by the death of his Father Keusey Thomas, by whatsoever name the same may be called or known, seized and taken as the propetty of the said Thomas and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 1.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Josiah Massy at the suit of Ephraim Vansant 4th, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at the Tavern of Mr. James Salisbury in Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit: Fifty acres one rood and two perches of woodland as appears by reference to a deed from Nathan Norris Wright to Samuel Davis, and from S. Davis to Cuthbert Hall, and from Cuthbert Hall to Josiah Massy, called Ringgold's part of the Adventure Resurvey, 4 head of horses and 20 head of Cattle, seized and taken as the property of said Massy and to be sold to satisfy the above writ.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

NEW GOODS.

Lasseli & Greenwood,

Have just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome selection of GOODS, which, in addition to their former purchases this summer, make their assortment very good. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Cloths and Cassimeres
Italian Black Lustring
Black Sarsnet
Italian black crape, super white robes
Fancy ginghams, do. prints
Black and white do.
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linens
Linen cambric and lawns
4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins
Black and purple do.
4-4 and 6-4 plain book do.
4-4 tamb. and japaned do.
4-4 Swiss, figured and plain do.
6-4 leno muslins, 6-4 Scotch mull do
Swiss capes and collars
Swiss points and Infants' caps
Linen cambric handkerchiefs
Canton grass cloth do.
Fancy jaconet cravats
White do. do.
Book muslin handkerchiefs
Fancy silk shawls
Imitation merino do.
Spittlefield handkerchiefs
India do. imitation India do.
Black Barcelona do.
Madrass do. Children's do
Splendid Belt Ribbons
Blue, Pink and black lustring do.
Parasols and umbrellas
Bombazett and Rattinet
Assorted vestings
White and coloured drilling
French linen, Grecian Stripe
6-4 table diaper
3-4 Russia do.
Russia crash
Russia Sheeting, bleached & unbleached
Russia duck, Brown Holland
Brown Irish linen
Tow linen, burlaps and osnaburghs
Olive corduroy
Dom. Ginghams, plaids and chambrays.
5-4 white and brown domestic sheeting
4-4 white and brown shirting
7-8 do. do.
4-4 and 7-8 domestic check
7-8 bed ticking
Ladies' black worsted hose
black cotton do.
white do. do.
Misses' do do. do.
Men's cotton 1-2 do.
Thread and beaver gloves
Ladies' Hoss skin do.
Misses' Hoss skin do.
Rough kid do.
Elegant palm fans
Cravat stiffners—suspenders
Cotton balls, white and coloured
Flaus cotton and thread
Silk, thread and knitting cotton
Black and white tapes
Worsted binding, all colours
Buttons, all kinds
Shell side combs
4-4 oil cloth—Slate-pencils
Writing and letter paper
White and black fur hats, wool do
Mens' shoes and Monroe boots
Shoe brushes and blacking
Stock and chest locks
Shoe and butchers' knives
Knives and forks—wool cards
4d, 7d and 12d cut nails
Wooden ware in nests
Liverpool and Queen's ware
Earthen do.
Spirituous liquors
Loaf and brown sugar
Coffee—mould and dipt candles
O. H., Y. H, H. S, and breakfast green Teas
Family flour
Molasses—Vinegar
Salt, mustard and pepper
All-spice, ginger and salt-petre
Nut-megs—Cloves
Brimstone, rosin, chalk and copperas
White and brown soap
Spanish and country segars
Large and small twist tobacco
Traces, lines, &c.

N. B. Wheat, Corn, Beans, Feathers, Rags, &c at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for goods.

Chestertown, August 18.

Worthy of Attention.

EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him, and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 21. tf

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1826. NO. 46.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELHPIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened *a Fruit and Confectionary shop*, No. 89, Market Street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of Goods in their line of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND,
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do.
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen,
WINE BITTERS, 5 do. do.

August 18. 6m.

The editor Easton Star, will insert the above six months and forward his account to J. & R. Stevenson for payment.

Worthy of Attention.

EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

July 21. tf

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION *for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of Speech.*—MR. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech, takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success make him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils. Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826.

Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.

JOHN CROMWELL.

SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland.

RICH'D WILMOT HALL, M. D. Professor Obstetricks and diseases of children, University of Maryland.

THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

Aug 18 4w.

New and Cheap Goods.

JOHN H. KENNARD,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a handsome assortment of Cheap Goods, carefully selected by himself from very late arrivals; amongst which are

Superfine cloths	Calicoes, handsome
Common do.	Ginghams, an assortment
Super Cassimeres	Jaconett Muslins
Common do.	Swiss Mull do.
Cassinetts	Figured do. do.
Flannell	Do. Book do.
Bombazetts	Plain do. do.
Bombazine	Silk Vestings
Irish Sheeting	Marseilles do.
Irish Linens	Cashmere Shawls
Long Lawn	Silk Handkerchiefs
Russia Sheeting	Gauze do.
Raven's Duck	Linen Cambric do.
Italian Lutestrings	Cotton Hosiery
Canton Crapes	Kid and York Tan Gloves
Cambric Muslins	Woodstock and Horseskin do.
Chintzes, elegant	Pins, Tapes, &c.

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings	Wilmington Stripes
Do Shirtings	Furd Hats
Bleached Sheetings	Bed Tickings, 37, 31, 25 and 18.
Do. Shirtings	Checks 25, 18 and 12, good.
Bleached Denim	Cotton Yarn, Knitting Cotton, &c.
Best Plaids 18 3-4	
Second do. 12 1-2	
Common do. 6 1-4	

HARDWARE.

China, Glass, Liverpool and Common Wares.

Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Sugar and Java Coffee, &c. &c.

Also a handsome asortment of

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Aug. 25. 3t.

TO BE RENTED,

THE farm at Black's Cross Roads, now in the tenure of Isaac P. Groome, for one two, or three years, commencing on the 1st. January, 1827 The Tenant will have the privilege of sowing the wheat this fall. For Terms apply to Mr. Samuel Kerr near the premises, or to the subscriber in Elkton.

JOHN GROOME.

Also the Farm (adjoining the above mentioned farm) belonging to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, for one or a term of years commencing at the same time, 1st of January next. The tenant will have the same privilege of seeding the wheat. For terms apply to Mr S. Kerr who resides near the property, or to the subscribers.

THOMAS W. VEASEY, *Sassafras Neck.*
JOHN C. GROOME, *Elkton.*
Aug. 25.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of 5 writs of vendi. exps. is sued out of Kent county court, to me directed against Bartus Piner at the suits of Henry Brice, Samuel Boyer use of Benjamin Riley, use of James Wilmer and Peregrine Wilmer, Jesse Corse use of Jonas Clapham, Andrew Watts and the State of Maryland use of Martha Rochester, will be exposed to public sale at Captain Stanley's tavern, on Friday the 22d of September, at four o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: ten head Black Cattle, twenty sheep, fifteen hogs and four head of horses, and on Saturday the 23d of same month at Capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right, title and interest of the said Bartus Piner of, in and to the following tracts, parts of tracts and parcels of land, or tracts or part of a tract of land called "Mother's Care," part of a tract of land called the "Plains," and part of a tract of land called "Kent Manor," situate in Kent county and now in the possession of the said Bartus Piner, containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less, seized and taken as the property of said Piner and to be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Sept. 1.

By virtue of two writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent county court to me directed against William Meeks at the suits of Notly Young and Elizabeth Millward, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Friday the twenty-second of September, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: one negro boy called Frisby to serve till 35 years old, one boy called John for the same time, one woman Rachel to serve for life, one girl Rachel to serve till 25, one girl to serve same time, 5 head of horses, 14 head of cattle, 2 carts, 10 ploughs and gears, 2 hams, one wheat fan, one corn cradle, 2 chain traces and 30 cider barrells, seized and taken as the property of said Meeks, and to be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Sept. 1

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell.—After long dozing and considerable cogitations and ponderation in the peri-cranium, *soi-disant* Friend to Morality has again wielded his portentous pen against the illiberal and enervated Cato, and perhaps his *acute sagacity* has, in his own fanciful prepotency, enabled him to render Cato *hors de combat*, but a fallen Richard will sometimes fight; however, I should probably abstain from the conflict, if I thought a Friend to Morality had sufficient magnanimity, to act the part of a noble conqueror, but being apprehensive that he has become miserly and uncharitable, and is not disposed to let me die the death of a vanquished hero, I shall again attempt to raise my impuissant pen, to repel the unjust, illiberal and aristocratic principles, which a Friend to Morality has endeavoured to inculcate and to establish upon the subverted liberties of the people; for I am confident that when such doctrines as he has advanced and urged with so much energy, shall be admitted as orthodox into our political creed, our liberties will first have taken their final exit—but to the gentleman.

He says that my conduct verifies the truth of the old adage, "give him an inch and he will take an ell," I have resolved to make no such admission (as that the proceedings at the Court-House were *ludicrous* as well as *farcical*) fearing he will again ridicule & demand something else." Now, I will ask the gentleman, if he means to insinuate that I would take an "ell" by coercion, if so, I will assure him he is as egregiously mistaken, as Bonaparte was when he entered Moscow. In the first place, I deny that the gentleman's liberality ever induced him to award me an "inch," for I am thoroughly convinced, that his *morality* never would have been so unrestrained, as to allow him to admit, that the proceedings of which he seems to be an isolated defender, were farcical, even in the eyes of any one, much less in those of the *sagacious* and the *grave*—but the truth of the matter is, that he was constrained to surrender the "inch," being fearful it would be extorted from him by a *coup de main*, *an appeal to living witnesses for the verity of the assertion*, and with such irrefragible testimony before me of the gentleman's liberality, my wonder is not excited at his absolute refusal to yield me an "ell." He will doubtless I presume be disappointed at no farther attempt being made to prove, what every one who has ever heard a description of the "anti-treating association" is conscious of, viz: that the meeting was *farcical* and *ludicrous*, and it is confidently asserted that any attempt, either by a Friend to Morality or any of his satalites, (if he has any,) to prove the reverse of the proposition, would be as ridiculous as nugatory. I therefore lay it down even without the permission of a Friend to Morality, as an incontrovertible position, that the proceedings of the late meeting were not only *farcical* but *ludicrous*.

A Friend to Morality says that I "appear somewhat restless under the charge of inconsistency;" and concludes the paragraph by saying "he still continues to think that I am in the dilemma of inconsistency;" he also denies the proposition, "that to deprecate an evil and yet refuse to enter into coercive measures to extinguish it, is inconsistent and irreconcilable;" and in the very next respiration declares, that "the measures intending to remedy the evil under consideration, viz. treating, were not coercive, but were none other than the influence of public opinion, intended to be expressed through the medium of elections." It never was my intention to be metaphysical on any subject, for the best of reasons, *incompetency*—but my opponent seems to have so identified matter and immateriality that one might reasonably suppose he conceived *physical force* essential to *coercion*; if such a proposition be tenable I acknowledge myself totally unacquainted with the subject, and will cheerfully submit to the better judgment of a Friend to Morality; but *coercion* in the sense I have used it in all my remarks upon the matter in controversy is, *any measure that so affects the interests of any individual as to jeopardize or impair them*, or to be more explicit, any measure that *tends* to prohibit or prevent any thing, by aiming a blow at our interests, &c. not *vi et armis*, but by an impending denunciation which is calculated to injure our prospects in life, should we pursue a course variant from that designated by the authors of that denunciation, however consistent with justice and equity, and in correspondence with all the finer feelings of the soul, and particularly of hospitality, without the uncontrolled exercise of which, man is not pre-eminent to the brute.

Let us institute the comparison—The friends of the late meeting have entered into measures, that affect the interests (and interests mean rights) of a large portion of the community, which *tend* to prohibit every man from using what the laws and constitution of his country justify, and the feelings of hospitality and kindness require, I mean *whiskey*—thus preventing the free and rightful communion of Representative and constituent. The friends of the late meeting are therefore guilty of *coercion*, and a Friend to Morality who appears to be the generalissimo in this business, has by implication acknowledged the doctrine of coercion to be erroneous, he may consequently with his usual *sagacity*, readily conceive, that Cato not only contemplates him in the "dilemma of inconsistency," but in the labyrinth of absurdity.

A Friend to Morality says that I said in *his* language, "if we can suppress the ill effects resulting from gambling &c. by electing those who are opposed to them, would it not conduce greatly to the public welfare? and would it not be effected by "means consistent with the rights of freemen? and thus the reasoning may proceed *ad infinitum*," and avers, "that if, by any combination" I mean such measures as have been resorted to for the suppression of treating, he is perfectly willing to adopt the reasoning *ad infinitum* in reference to all practices admitted to be evils." After such an acknowledgment I am not a little surprised that *treating*, an evil less momentous, and less to be deprecated than many others of more prevalence and perniciousness, should so peculiarly and emphatically arrest the concern, and that the cause of virtue and of virtuous politics, should elicit the efficacious aid of a Friend to Morality and half a dozen others, to repress the almost extinct practice of treating. If, as the gentleman alledges, he is willing to adopt the reasoning *ad infinitum*, why does he not convoke a public meeeting, similar to the one he so zealously defends and adopt measures calculated to counteract, the evil practice of gambling &c. the direful effects of treating, as it has usually been seen and experienced in this county cannot, nor have not been proportionate to the ruinous and lamentable consequences of gaming, whose baleful influence has proved the destruction of the prosperity and happiness of thousands has reduced whole families to penury and want, depauperated millions and inducted into the place of plenty, tranquility and cheerfulness, the sorrows of discontent, poverty and wretchedness, has dispelled the affectionate smile from the mother's face, to give place to big tear of lamentation and of wo, and is now spreading to an alarming extent among the youths of our county; if a Friend to Morality is, as he professes, willing to enter into measures similar to those he advocates, to prevent the augmentation of all practices admitted to be evils, and remains supine and inert, regardless of the increase and diffusion of other vices, and particularly of gambling which every man acknowledges to be immoral, is he not properly chargeable with inconsistency; and does not his conduct justify the inference, that there is some motive for his action, independent of a devotedness to the genuine doctrines of morality.

The gentleman seems to think that the examples of Aaron Burr, Julius Cæsar, and the Hartford Conventionists, prove nothing against the anti-treating compact. It is hardly to be presumed that the gentleman understood me to mean, that the friends of the late meeting were actuated by the *corrupt ambition* and *sinister designs*, that influenced the conduct of the persons engaged in these cases, if so, I must inform him that I acquit them of such *heinous* motives and designs—The only use intended to be made of those examples was, to disprove the gentleman's doctrine that any attempt to influence public opinion must be pure and virtuous—Public opinion may be deplorably erroneous as well as private opinion, although not so apt to be misguided—but designing and ambitious men will sometimes succeed in diverting public opinion from its proper channel—it is not therefore a necessary sequence that because a Friend to Morality and others have endeavoured to influence public opinion, that they have acted from the purest motives, and the presumption is not over-strained, when I say, that ambition *may* have been their powerful incentive, and its gratification their great desideratum.

A Friend to Morality also says, that "who Cato is he knows not, but he would remind him that it has long been considered a bad sign, when a man is very ready to suspect his neighbours with being influenced by impure motives, inasmuch as men are apt to judge others by themselves." Here is another specimen of the gentleman's generosity, and his memory being so replete with "old adages" and "bad signs," that I do not doubt that those he has quoted, have had their full and practical operation on his own mind, and woful experience has long since taught him, that whenever he gets involved in inconsistency and absurdity, an inglorious attack upon the integrity of his adversary, may possibly extricate him from deserved censure. Who a Friend to Morality is, I know not, and without meaning he should be *Father Confessor*, I can inform him that Cato never had, nor does he anticipate the pleasure of ever realizing the good fortune of a profitable office—he never treated—nor does he ever expect to be benefitted by it—neither does he indulge himself in the use of ardent spirits;—whether a Friend to Morality can say as much for himself, he has not apprised us, but, as in his egotistical description he has not alluded to these particulars, the inference may be fairly sustained that his character for morality, has not heretofore been so firmly established, as his recent effusion of ethick sentiments might induce some persons to believe.

The gentleman talks of the union of church and state with a great deal of *sang froid*, and although his *sagacity* may not enable him to anticipate the dreadful results of such a union, the little penetration that nature has endued me with, has confirmed me in the belief, that the most alarming consequences will be the inevitable attendants of such policy—and a prospective view of the subject, has bro't to my mind all the horrors of retrospection;—when I reflect how St. Dunstan persecuted with unrelenting vindictiveness the unfortunate Edwy of England unto death—how Gregory 5th dissolved the marriage of Robert king of France—how Henry 4th of Germany was dethroned by the spiritual thunders of Gregory 7th—how Paschal 2d caused Henry 5th of Germany to depose his Father, who, reduced to poverty and distress by the inhuman treatment of his son, died in obscurity and unlamented—How the Crusade of Urban 2d caused the destruction of 200,000 men—How the Crusade of St. Bernard shared a similar fate, and how Pope Alex. 3d triumphed in a civil war over Victor 4th, and compelled Frederick emperor of Germany to kiss his feet, hold his stirrup, and lead his horse—I say when I retrospect these things, and how Spiritual Bulls and thunders of the Popes have produced civil wars, conspiracies and rebellions, drenched whole fields in blood—destroyed the lives of millions of men—passed sceptres, thrones and empires, and controlled the destinies of nations—my feelings revolt, and when I hear that the anti-treating measures originated in a religious association, or denomination of persons respected in our country—I shudder at the thought, that future generations may be placed under the doleful and tyranic dominion of Church; let us then resist with manly firmness, every encroachment of Church, every interloping interference with our State policy.

In all my remarks upon this subject, I have but slightly touched upon the impracticability of the measures of the "anti-treating association," and have almost exclusively confined myself to the question of right; I shall now however endeavour to exhibit a few cases, obviously manifesting the inexpediency of the measures. Suppose A and B are candidates, A is the most virtuous and competent, and has the most flattering prospects of his election; B, whose aspiring mind cannot brook the disappointment of a defeat, meditates the discomfiture of his competitor, and for the accomplishment of his nefarious purpose, engages the services of a hireling recreant, whose employment is, to visit all places of public resort, and under the specious appearance of friendship for A to distribute, and dispose of whiskey, to every one, the report of A publicly treating by his friend, is soon extended upon the wings of the wind, and as the law maxim is, *Qui facit per alium facit per se—what a man does by another, he does by or through himself*, the whole anti-treating compact would denounce him (A) as a libertine, unfit to represent a free and virtuous people, the sad consequences of which would be, the success of B, who might not possess even one attribute of an honest and efficient representative.

But I will put another case—four gentlemen are candidates, who in every sense are qualified to fill the offices or stations for which they poll, and would be an honour to their country and a benefit to their constituents; other four persons are likewise candidates, who are unqualified by almost every consideration for the offices they solicit, the unqualified candidates in continued practice of those selfish and sordid considerations, by which they have always been actuated, act the apparent parts of real disinterested moralists, and thus save to themselves a few dollars—The qualified candidates are men of *souls*, and in indulgence of those friendly and hospitable feelings which they have always exercised, they invite a friend to join them in a glass of grog, which is pretended to be by the moralists—

"————*Such an act*
That blurs and blots morality itself,
[illegible]"

and for this, they are defeated by a combination of professed moralists; numerous examples similar in their results could as easily be adduced, but the above will clearly evince the inexpediency of the measures, and while they are in operation there can be no remedy, public opinion becomes infected, and there is no corrective prior to the election; as in law there can be no right without a remedy, so in

politics I contend, that where there is no remedy there is consequently no right, and as there can be no remedy in the cases cited, and in innumerable others that could as easily be mentioned if necessary there is no moral right, and no right that can be prudently exercised, in any set of men, to enter into such puritanic measures, as those entered into by the anti-treating society.

A Friend to Morality may quiet his apprehensions, if he thinks that I would prevent any man from voting in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, but I do contend, that public censure ought to fall upon any man, who would endeavour to use an undue influence on elections. Because a man has a right to vote for whom he pleases does it necessarily follow, that if a combination of men improperly endeavour to influence the public mind, their measures deserve applause? Suppose any set of men unite in supporting a man whose character for integrity, veracity and competency, is notoriously bad, is the course pursued by those men to be lauded to the skies, because they exercised the dearest right of Americans, the right of suffrage? No, sir, every man is bound to conduce to the public good by the exercise of his suffrage, and if he does not, he is guilty of an infraction of the laws of morality, and is an enemy to good government; neither does it follow of necessity, as a Friend to Morality supposes, that every man who takes a drink of grog, is to become inebriated, and to have his "reason prostrated," or that every man who invites another to join him in a glass, does it from impure and corrupt motives; and I should think a Friend to Morality was becoming more illiberal and was judging more harshly, did I not know that he did it in strict conformity to his long established and favourite maxim, "men are apt to judge others by themselves."

I have now concluded my reply to a Friend to Morality, and the prolixity of this communication, as also the *cursi*, admonish me to refrain from saying more, but please to indulge me in a few words in addition, and I have done. In my last essay, I appealed to my fellow citizens to resist the encroachments of Church, and I again invoke them, by their regard for the purity of their political principles and institutions, and their desire to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, to discountenance all such infringement of their rights and privileges, to put their *veto* upon it, and rise up in one solid phalanx, to prevent the conjunction of church and state, and to defeat the ambitious schemes of designing moralists and Pharisaical teachers.

To Mr. Mitchell I tender my hearty thanks for the indulgence he has shewn me throughout this discussion.

CATO.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SOLON, No. 2.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

In the preceding number of this address, the outlines of the School Law, as it is commonly called, now under your consideration, were presented to view, its peculiar properties analyzed and it's probable bearings upon the pecuniary, moral and political interests of the people, exposed. I shall now unfold in a more particular manner, the character of this new scheme as it relates to the constitution, the laws and usages of the state, and show beyond the power of rational contradiction, the utter impracticability of its operative effect, unless under a pecuniary burden, wholly beyond the means of this people to sustain. This law requires that the voters of Maryland shall on the first Monday in October next, when they hand in their tickets, state their vote for or against it; in other words, the people are to vote by ticket, for members of the legislature, and also *vive voce* at the same time in acceptance or rejection of a *law!* By this very extraordinary, and until now, unprecedented procedure, the legislature of the state are to be, by a kind of experimental magic, converted into a body of incipient lawgivers, with full power to draw up and partially enact all bills, subject nevertheless, to be approved or *rejected* by the *people* at large, an absurdity like this is too monstrous not to be at a glance detected by the most superficial observer. When was it before that the people of Maryland, after forming and adopting a consitution by which they have solemnly divested themselves of, and invested the general assembly with, all legislative powers, have been called upon in their aggregate character, to pass upon any law? Upon what occasion have they ever exercised the right of confirming of, or putting their unqualified *veto* on any statute enacted by the general assembly? None—yet this law, in the face of the constitution, against all precedent and custom, calls upon the people to affirm or reject its provisions. The constitution secures to every qualified voter in the state the right of suffrage, he is to vote for delegates and senatorial electors by ticket, and to deprive any citizen of this right, either directly or indirectly, would be held and punished as a high misdemeanor—Yet this anomolous bill, by fair construction may deprive you of the elective franchise *directly!*

The judges of election are sworn to keep the polls or receive the votes according to law, the bill before us is a law, or it is nothing—a voter presents his ticket but refuses to give any *vive voce* vote for or against this act; the *constitution* secures to him the ticket, *this law* requires the oral vote; what are the judges to do, they being sworn to act agreeably to *law?* In this dilemma they have either to violate the constitution or this law, otherwise the vote *must be rejected*. But this cannot be done *constitutionally*, therefore the law is a mere nullity in this respect, and consequently entirely inoperative, as all laws are which contravene the constitution; and as an oath to act according to law, does not bind the officer taking it to be governed by an unconstitutional act, it therefore follows that the judges of election, in the case stated are bound to disregard the requisition of this School Bill—I do not say that those who choose to do so, cannot give their *viva voce* vote *pro* or *con*, but at best it will be a spontaneous act of supererogation, well calculated to perplex the judges and embarrass the election. Again, this bill requires that certain officers to be appointed viz. the inspectors, the trustees, the clerks, &c, are not only to perform their respective duties, without fee or reward, but in case of refusal to act whether qualified or not, able or unable, they are to be *heavily fined!* The unfortunate victim thus situated, has no possibility of delay or escape situated as he is, in the very arms of summary Justice, with a host of constables and collectors in waiting. That there are social duties that must be performed in all well regulated communities *gratis* is readily admitted, but when was it ever heard of before among us that a man was not only bound to accept an office, competent or not, and discharge the appendant duties without remuneration, but punishable in case of refusal? If such is our constitution or laws burn them, if this be our boasted liberty, let us go to Turkey or Siberia. Thus much for the constitutionality of this celebrated law, now agitating the whole state. In relation to *existing laws*, this bill is also irreconcilable to the good sense of the people, and if possibly, carried into effect, must produce confusion in it's own elements. This statute has no repealing clause, and the laws *now* in force providing for the education of poor children, would still be in operation, collision between the two systems must inevitably result, and here we should be presented with the noval spectacle of a *war of schools*, headed by the generalissimos, *Doctors Syntax* and *Leatherhead*. We should no longer delight in beholding *imperium in imperio* politically, but be annoyed perpetually with the petty subdivisions of *Scholæ in Scholis, ad infinitum*, unsystematically. This act is therefore repugnant not only to the constitution but the laws upon the same subject.—It innovates alarmingly on the usages and customs of the state; we have never yet been accustomed to a coercive acceptance of appointments under heavy penalties to taxation by subdivisione, or to incipient steps, towards a community of property—This bill involves all three of those provisions, and is therefore in opposition to the usages and customs of the people of Maryland. But we have it stated, throughout, but particularly in the 7th No. of the series addressed to you by the author and advocate of this plan, that the tax in its support will be comparatively inconsiderable, that the investitures by the state, and those *expected* from the general government, will leave the contributions on the people merely nominal, and in order to prove this several statistical, financial and logical lemina tables and estimates are exhibited to your view, and in the 7th No. above mentioned, the expenditures are set out and "ways and means" contrasted in a most imposing aspect. I shall not go into a minute calculation, of the various items contained in this or any preceding No. of the very ingenious and persevering author, but will content myself with the remarks that those statements and calculations are delusive on their very face; that the $80,000 so soon to be wiped off from our expenditures, except in a few items of limited duration, will probably be encreased; that the donations from the state may, as has been done on similar occasions, at any time, be revoked; that the expected aid from the general government is altogether illusory, and that much of the ways and means stated are funded and yield but a trifling income; therefore, no certain calculation, except to a very limitted amount, can be drawn from those sources, whilst we may safely assert that get the people once taxed in support of any institution, that tax *remains* and will very probably be increased. Much stress is put upon the New York school system, but whether the imputed benefits arising from their plan be correct or not, is an enquiry worthy your consideration, should it however be the case, which I much doubt, it does not follow that the scheme before you will produce the same result, because the systems are not only *dissimilar*, but in N. York the proceeds of their public works, it is believed, pay the whole amount of the expense of her school institution. It is no new experiment, to apply by letter, to the expresidents by all projectors, to obtain in answer their opinions of the plans presented; their course has been uniform on this subject; they never condemn, generally approve, always compliment, in polite language.—This is the only course they could or can pursue, it saves much trouble to themselves, the feelings of applicants, and prevents all disputation in their retirement. I think, though am not certain, that the inventor of wings for man to ascend the etherial regions, addressed a letter to some one or two of those venerable gentlemen and received, at least, a polite answer; the letters therefore of Messrs. Adams, Jefferson and Madison can have no important bearing in favour of this new school law. As the subject cannot be closed in this No. it will be resumed and something like a probable estimate of the expenditures necessarily appendant on this school institution, if approved, will be given in my next.

SOLON.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

A REPLY TO SOLON'S No. 1,

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

BY CHERONDAS.

Mr. Editor,

In arraying myself against the phalanx of writers that have crowded your paper with essays to demonstrate the tyranny and impracticability of the system of primary schools, passed by the last legislature and now submitted to the people in their popular capacity for their ratification, I feel conscious I am assuming an insulated attitude. None has yet dared to confront those writers—but notwithstanding that many of the most enlightened of the community claim the inherent right to cherish views and opinions essentially different from theirs.—The reason why the approvers of the plan of primary schools have refrained from imparting their sentiments to the public through the convenient medium of your paper, on a subject so intimately associated and materially interwoven with the dearest interests of the juvenile community, is an unchangeable conviction, that the incongruous statements, and conflicting dogmas of its opposers, are apparent to every person that has perused their contradictory and puerile productions.

It is not my intention, at present, to review those pieces in order to expose their egregious discrepancy, that is not demanded; your columns have alternately teemed with them, and exhibited *prima facie* evidence of *their wiseacre authors*. I only propose succinctly to notice an address to the people of Maryland under the signature of Solon, as it is presumable that writer leads the van of objectors to the law for establishing primary schools. He has taken so singular a view of this subject, that I am really at a loss to know where to commence a reply to his arguments. If indeed it be not an unpardonable abuse of language to call them such; for I frankly confess it requires more discernment than I presume to claim, to determine whether he excels in erroneousness of assertion, untenableness of premises, or absurdity of conclusion.

If I rightly apprehend the extremely laboured production of Solon, it is reducible into two propositions. First, that if this system of primary schools be adopted, there will be 6841 *officers to be maintained*, which under the present depression would augment taxation to a degree inexorable and insupportable. Secondly, that the "*irresistable and uncontrovlable influence of those officers*, together with the *general diffusion of information*, would ultimately subvert the deep foundations of our Republic."

Now let us for a moment examine the reasoning deduced in support of these propositions, and if it be found substantial and they consequently sustainable, I will unhesitatingly exclaim, *peccavi*, I have sinned.

First then, should this system be ratified by the people, an additional tax would be required to support 6841 officers which would be oppressive. Is this the fact? Does the bill make any provision for the payment of a salary to this long train of officers? No; I categorically deny that it accards them one farthing.—They are not all stations of profit or emolument, but more properly of dignity and distinction; and what worthy citizen is there that would not view them as such? Is it not obligatory upon every member of society, to contribute their apportioned quantum to its peace and prosperity? What man would not feel proud of being elevated to one of those offices, which would give a more extensive range to his operations, while conserving the harmony and happiness of society? Whose bosom would not dilate and warm with the genial glow of satisfaction, at being selected, and constituted, one of the peculiar guardians of the rising generation? At even discharging the humblest duty appendant to any station calculated to accomplish so noble an object. Away then with such degrading, such penurious notions, as that pecuniary remuneration is essential to the efficient discharge of the duties attached to these several stations. The sentiment is too nigardly and contemptible to have place in the generous heart of a Marylander, the assertion is too preposterous to be credited, it is a foul aspersion upon the character of so magnanimous a community.

But there is a compensation held out, one more animating and encouraging than the riches of Crassus, and more desirable than the frosty laurels won by the Great Petre in all his brilliant campaigns, a remuneration which disdains all pecuniary ones; it is *the gratitude of posterity;* a claim to that most enobling characteristic of their nature; a claim which will be perpetually liquidating, yet never liquidated; which will entitle us to the rich distinction of benefactors of our youth, and may rear some future Curran, the fearless vindicator of his country's rights, who while he wields with unrivalled dexterity the whole sceptre of debate, will gild with inimitable beauty the loftiest zenith of eloquence.

I shall not enter into details upon this matter, but will briefly set forth the inconsiderable sum necessary to educate every child in Maryland. The white population according to the last census taken in 1820, was something more than 260,000, now allowing 300 dollars to each teacher, which sum will ensure such as are amply qualified, then we will say 200,000 dollars to teachers. Allow land, houses, stationary and appendages, half that amount, 100,000 dollars, which is more than actually necessary; thus we find the whole amount of cost will be 300,000 dollars.—Then divide the whole number of white inhabitants by 6, which all agree to be the proportion of children, and it will give you the number of children to be educated, viz: 43,000. Let the whole amount of cost 300,000 dollars, then be divided by the whole number of children 43,000, and the quotient will be 7 and a fraction; hence $7 would be the very *maximum* it would cost per annum to educate every child in the State, by the system now presented to the people for their sanction. Shall I not then propound the old interogatory of *cui mala*, to be informed, where the dreadful oppressiveness is to spring from, which Solon has so impassionately declaimed against? Will it emenate from profuse salaries given to all, who may be appointed to carry this law into full and entire operation? His vivid imagination has conjured up all the dire chimeras, and horrid evils flowing from exhorbitant taxation. He tell us it is a "measure pregnant with all the evils arising from additional heavy taxation, an unparalleled train of new fangled and newly created offices, from the humble constable of a hundred, engrafted upon this prolific stock, through the ranks of the commissioners, the inspectors, the trustees, the county clerks, the clerks of levy courts, the clerks of school districts, the collectors, the Sheriffs, the magistrates, the convocation of taxpayers, &c. up to the cap-stone of this unwieldly fabric, his serene highness the Superintendent of public instruction." Are all these to be compensated with salaries, which must enevitably enhance taxation? Are the people to be burthened with the support of 6841 officers, as Solon argues? Are they thus to be trammelled by unwarrantable taxation.—No; the law is explicit upon this subject, it states most definitively that these *officers shall receive no remuneration for their services*. Therefore it is apparent that Solon's reasoning to prove an augmentation of taxation by having to support 6841 officers, is at varience with facts. The only money to be paid is that to teachers, which the law specifically states, except for scites, school houses, and such stationary and appendages as are necessary for each school. But Solon informs us that "books, stationary and appendages," are very "comprehensive terms," hence it is inferible from the chain of his reasoning, that his omniferous intellect, contemplated this "unparalleled train of new fangled and newly created offices," such as constables, clerks, commissioners, inspectors, trustees, magistrates, &c. as the appendages of school houses. If so, the only question I propose to Solon, is to define and demonstrate the appropriate application of these several officers to the correspondent items specified in the law as appendages. I profess to be no philologist, they may be *accessorium principali*. If so, I am more than ordinarily anxious to ascertain whether those officers, be paper, ink, quills, books or fuel, and by what process they were thus metamorphised.

(*to be continued.*)

CHERONDAS.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Sir—To detect, partiality, expose insincerity and bring down to the level of its author, efforts to deceive and impose upon the public, it is requested of you to republish a paragraph appearing in the "Bond of Union," a paper published at Belle Air, of the 19th August, in these words, to wit:

"*Congressional Candidates.*"

"During the present sitting of our County Court the citizens have been much edified by the luminous and eloquent addresses of several of our candidates for Congress, among whom were I. D. Maulsby, James W. Williams, Levin Gale, Esqrs. Dr. Miller and General Philip Reed—*Each* of the above gentlemen *are said* to have acquitted themselves handsomely—We had not the pleasure of being present, but are informed that J. A. Robertson, Esq. (*said to be the sixth candidate*) also addressed the people."

This editor was somewhat severely, though justly, censured by me, in my address to the people of Harford, for his manifest injustice and partiality to other candidates, in not only withholding the publication of my circular letter, although requested to publish it, but even in an attempt to suppress the fact of my being a candidate, as well as for his complete subserviency to certain persons about Belle Air, known to be hostile to me, in every respect.—This formidable knight of the type, now however admits, that I am "*said* to be the *sixth* candidate," and that he "had not the pleasure of being present," although he was *informed* that "J. A. Robertson, Esq. also addressed the people"—Not in a "luminous" or "eloquent" manner though, must be infered, from the statement of this *eminent* judge. These sublime qualifications of oratorical excellence were reserved, by this *able* and *impartial* editor, to those other gentlemen, "among" the candidates, to wit, Messrs. Maulsby, &c. *all* except him who is "*said* to be the *sixth* candidate," in other words, the *charte* conception of this man, in his determination to show his splenetic resentment for my correct reprehension of his former editorial conduct, has ranged *five "among" one!*

What he means by being the "*sixth* candidate," I am utterly at a loss to divine—Does he mean the "sixth" in the order of the announcement of their intentions? If so, he is wrong—Does he mean to convey the idea that I shall be "*sixth*" in number of votes? As he no doubt wishes this, it is probably his intention to make this impression—But here, again, he will find himself equally mistaken.

As to the "luminous and eloquent addresses" of the *five* candidates among the "sixth," I shall say nothing, the people of Harford and Cecil have already had, and of Kent, shall have, a fair opportunity of judging for themselves on this subject, not only in relation to *speaking*, but the other qualifications of the candidates, and will, no doubt, do *all* ample justice; and will, I hope, not only elect the most "luminous and eloquent" speaker, but him who possesses the other qualifications, in at least an equal degree to his competitors; fall the choice, thus made, where it will I shall be perfectly content.

JOHN A. ROBERTSON.

Fair Meadows, Kent Co.
31st August, 1826.

OUR NAVY.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Cyane, at Pernambuco.

"Our reception here was highly flattering—civilities of every kind were shewn us—we interchanged salutes. In firing our salute we hoisted the Brazilian flag at the fore. On the Consul reaching the ship, he stated to Captain Elliot that the English man of war had refused this, although called upon by the authorities to do so, and that on declining, their salute was not returned. When Capt E. was presented to the President of the Province, he remarked to him that he could not avoid returning his thanks for the performance of this spontaneous act, and what the English had refused when asked, &c.; that our nation seemed the one which could be called upon *when in distress*. On the presentation of Capt. Elliot to his Brazilian Majesty, he was extremely courteous. We here met with Rear Admiral "Sir Geo. Eyre," in the Wellesly 86, with some of the French squadron, Admiral Rosewell. Our anchor was scarcely let go when Sir George Eyre sent his first Lieutenat with a polite message, offering his services. On Captain Elliot's visiting the Admiral, he met with the officer who commanded the Cyane when she was captured by Com. Stewart. The day following the Admiral visited the Cyane, with other officers, and invited Capt. E. to dine. At his table, Capt. E. met with Sir John Phillemore, of the Britton, Lord H. Fin, of the Ranger. Capt. E. gave, in return, a splendid entertainment. In honor of Sir John Phillemore, who so generously saved our seamen on the coast of Spain, Captain E. gave this toast, which was enthusiastically received—"Britain and America—may each be emulous in the performance of those acts which may bring back the kindly feelings of *parent and child*." Here we met with Lord and Lady Ponsonby—she is the daughter of Lord Holland; he gave Captain E. a most splendid dinner. While Admiral Rosewell was here, salutes and visits were interchanged—nothing unpleasant occurred during our intercourse with these foreign squadrons. A little before our departure, Commodore Widot du Planty, of the Seine, sent his boat on board to obtain permission to search two of our merchant vessels for deserters, then standing out of the harbor; as also others in port—To which Captain Elliot replied, "that he was surprised at the receipt of a communication of the kind—that on no account must he be permitted to put his foot on board the American vessels for this purpose. This ship has rendered great services in aiding our distressed countrymen. The hospitality of all on board is worthy of the warmest praise.

"The foreign ships of war are in high order, but the Cyane is not inferior to any of them. Their commanders are very desirous of raising the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and only wait for our commander to set the example. Sir. John Sinclair in the Doris, has been here, who is on the best terms with our captain.

It would seem that France and England are restless under the blockade, having millions either directly or indirectly connected with this measure. They will doubtless do all they can to secure the commercial advantages which the trade of this country may offer to the most favoured. Capt. Elliot has not lost sight of this object, and will not let an opportunity escape of producing the best results from our timely arrival. The navy of the United States is every day extending its high character—Our older officers seem to be known by reputation to most of the distinguished naval men who have met at this place. This is gratifying to those who take an interest in our naval concerns."



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1826.

"Tax Payer and Farmer" next week.

ELECTIONS.—An Election took place in this county on Monday last for two Electors of Senate—At the close of the polls the votes stood as follows:—

Dr. ANDERSON,	431
Dr. WROTH,	396
Wm. WELCH, Esq.	395

Dr. James M. Anderson and Dr. Peregrine Wroth were therefore elected.

The following is the result of the Election for Electors of Senate in Talbot county:—

HAYWARD,	568
DICKENSON,	522
N. GOLDSBOROUGH,	366
BENSON.	298

Letters from Bogota state, that *J. H E. Fudger, Esq.* American Consul for the port of Santa Martha, was murdered in his bed on the night of the 13th July.—He was run through the heart with his own sword, and had his throat cut from ear to ear, and his trunks broken open and robbed.

After the continuance of dry weather for some weeks, we were, in the afternoon of Monday last, visited by a tremendous thunder storm. The flashes of electricity were repeated and extremely vivid, glaring along the portentous gloom with awful sublimity, while the thunder burst forth in successive and appalling peals. The house on the corner of Queen and Bridge streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Ringgold, was struck by lightening—It descended the chimney, splitting and tearing it considerably, and also threw off a considerable quantity of the weather-boarding from one end of the house. The fluid in its descent, parted and entered the cellar through two rooms on the first floor, striking in its progress a clock, which was broke to pieces. It so happened that Mrs. R. and all her children were absent, and the servants who were in the kitchen, escaped untouched.

Capt. S. Baldwin, in whose vessel Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH lately crossed to England, and who has since been accused by Mr. R, in the American newspapers, of misconduct towards him while on his passage, has come out in defence of his character in the National Gazette. It has been before stated that Mr. R. behaved very rudely while in the Delaware Bay, and also while crossing the Atlantic, which facts are now substantiated by Captain Baldwin—The following are his own words:—

No sooner had we gained the deck of the ship at Newcastle, than Mr R's. irritable disposition began to shew itself, in consequence of his overhearing one passenger ask another whether Mr. R. had paid his steamboat fare, (his refusal to do which had become matter of public conversation on board the steamboat) for this he swore he would not do, by reason, as he alleged, of having been taken to this city against his will, and that therefore they were bound to return him free of expense; and to prevent difficulty or detention one of the passengers actually paid Mr. R.'s passage to Newcastle. It is proper for me to state here, that the stories about the dog and the duel, circulated in this city after our departure, were not exactly correct; although it is true that in the affair of the dog, between myself and a sterage passenger, Mr. R. very particularly and politely requested of me permission to take the animal, and I consented; and as it regards the duel, Mr. Randolph did display his pistols on deck, but for what object I cannot say, unless for the purpose of intimidation. On getting to sea, Mr. R.'s querulous disposition manifested itself in such a variety of ways as to defy description. It mainly consisted in contradiction, severity of remark, profanity, vulgarity, and even obscenity; indeed as regards the latter, such was his language, that the two gentlemen passengers who had their families with them, actually desired me to have a *separate table* for the ladies in their own cabin, and I was obliged to assure them that if he did not mend his manners he should have another apartment and table for his own private use. Out of such conduct, which was either alienation of mind or *influence of drink*, grew the affair on deck which he has so generously requested should be taken and judged by itself without any *irrelevant* matter. This *irrelevant* matter is nothing more nor less than general abuse of every thing and every body. It was his custom to go upon deck late at night, and there interfere with the discipline of the ship, by diverting the attention of officers, helmsman and watch; a practice which neither master nor passengers, as far as my experience goes, will approve; nor while I am governed by my present views of duty to my owners, my passengers, and myself, will I permit. On this occasion, I politely requested him not to do so, and was treated in the vulgar manner he has publicly acknowledged. The officer of the deck afterwards told me he remained in the precise position I left him for half an hour with a large hunting knife in his hand, and I was also told that he said in the ladies' cabin that but for the presence of the officer and helmsman he would have *ripped the captain up*. The general conduct of Mr. Randolph had become such, that I was compelled, for the safety of all on board, to make such arrangements as would prevent him from committing any greater act of violence, should he attempt it, but I believe he got wind of what was in preparation, for he behaved much better afterwards.

TO THE VOTERS OF KENT.

Having heard that it is rumoured in some parts of the county that I had declined being a candidate for the next legislature, I therefore avail myself of the Telegraph, to make known to the free and independent voters of Kent county, that I am a candidate and continue to solicit their suffrages at the ensuing October election.

With grateful acknowledgments to my friends and the public for the very flattering support I received at the last October election, considering the very late hour I announced myself a candidate—I again, at the request of many, offer to become a representative of my native county. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to support and maintain the purest principles of republicanism and the best interests of my constituents. Proper qualifications shall alone influence my vote, without regard to party names and unmeaning distinctions, and the promotion of individual aggrandizement shall never influence my conduct, but I will assiduously labour to promote the public weal, reckless of local jealousies and sectional antipathies. Knowledge and virtue, in my humble opinion, are the great pillars upon which rest the superstructure of all proper civil and political compacts; consequently the diffusion and promotion of knowledge and virtue among all classes of society, recognized as freemen among us, will be one of the objects, among the many, which shall engage my exertions.

Carrying out the great principles of industry, prudence and economy through all the various departments of State, under proper regulations of financial enactments by the ensuing legislature, will contribute much to the amelioration of the condition of the good people of this state—this subject shall also seriously engage my attention if elected. I deem it unnecessary to say more, only remarking that I am ready, willing, and feel myself fully able to resist, refute and do away, by the test of truth and argument, all the fulminating effusions, aspersions and falsehoods of those who are disposed to persecute and injure me; and I assure my friends, that I will use my constant exertions to do good in any situation in which they or Divine Providence may place me.

JAMES HANSON.

Fellow Citizens of Kent County,

I am a Candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates for the General Assembly of Maryland at the next election on the 4th of October, and respectfully request your suffrages.

PHILIP M. REED.

July 20.

JOHN G. SEWELL is a candidate to represent Kent County in the next Legislature of Maryland.

NAVAL—The Frigate Brandywine, Commodore Jones, and sloop of war Vincennes, Capt. Finch, sailed on Thursday the 31st. ult. from N. York, for the relief of the frigate United States and sloop of War Peacock, in the Pacific.

The complement of officers and men on board the Brandywine, is 467. She carries out 490. That of the Vincennes, is 196—she carries out 220. The excess is for the purpose of relieving in part our Brazilian squadron, and the residue for the schooner Dolphin, whose present crew will return to the United States.—Should no disaster occur, the Brandywine and the Vincennes will probably meet the squadron now in the Pacific, in about 95 days. They will water at Rio Janeiro, and will probably meet Commodore Hull and the other ships at Valparaiso—if not, will proceed to Callao.

We have received by the Lucy Ann, Vera Cruz papers to the 26th July inclusive. Com. Porter arrived in that city on the 23d, to assume the command of the Mexican Navy.—*Mer. Adv.*

From the Philadelphia Recorder.

John Wesley advised the early Methodists not to build *expensive* churches, "For," said he, "if you do it will make rich men necessary to you." He seems to have felt the force of the saying, "To the poor the Gospel is preached," and to have feared, that if rich men were once made necessary, they would oppose the advance of true piety.

THE ELECTION.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. PHILIP REED,
LEVIN GALE,
J. A. ROBERTSON,
DR. WM. C. MILLER.
I. D. MAULSBY,
JAMES W. WILLIAMS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Maj RICHARD GRAVES,
JOSEPH MANN,
WM. COBURN,
JAMES BOON,
DAVID J. CAMPBELL,
WH. H. BARROLL,
P. M. REED,
JOHN ASHLEY,
JOHN MASLIN,
WM. H. WICKES,
UNIT CHANDLER,
JAMES HANSON,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
WM. JADWIN,
WILLIAM TURNER.
HUGH WALLIS.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situate in Sand-Town, Queen Anne's County, on the west side of the public road leading from the Head of Chester to Church-Hill, containing an acre (more or less) of well improved land—It is under good enclosure; it fronts and is advantageously situated to build upon said road. Presuming that persons who are desirous to purchase would choose rather to view and judge for themselves, I deem it unnecessary to give it any further description. Such individuals who wish to do so can call on Mr. John Woodall who lives adjoining said premises, and those wishing to purchase will find the terms very moderate by making immediate application to

CHARLES H. VANDEREN.

Chestertown, Sept. 8.

LOOK HERE!

A person wishes to purchase an active male Negro from 16 to 25 years of age, on a credit of twelve months, for which bond and good security with interest from date will be given. Apply at this office for farther particulars.

August 25. tf.

FARM TO RENT.

For rent the farm on Morgans Creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Simon Beck—This farm is admirably calculated for grazing, and will be rented on very reasonable terms. Apply to Mr. Samuel Ringgold

MARTHA BURCHNELL.

Sept. 8.

TO MILLERS.

A person well acquainted with the milling business will find a desirable situation by applying to

HENRY W. CARVILL.

Sept. 8.

Kent County, to wit:

I hereby certify that John Stewart of said county, hath this day brought before me, a Justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the county aforesaid, a red cow astray, about seven or eight years old, with a red spot in her forehead with white flanks.

Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of September, 1826.

JOHN McDANIEL.

Sep. 8.

BRIGADE ORDERS,

6th Brigade Md. Militia.

The several Regiments and Corps composing this Brigade will, until otherwise ordered, meet for "exercise and inspection" on the same month and days of the month as heretofore, the 33d or Massey's excepted, to wit: Cols. Roe's the 3d Monday, Tilghman's the last Monday, the Kent Island Battalion, the succeeding Wednesday, the 21st or Chambers' the last Saturday, and the 33d or Massey's the second Thursday of September.

The commanding officers of Squadrons of Cavalry will give the necessary orders for the parade "exercise and inspection" of the several corps under their command with the regiments to which they have heretofore been attached on days of exercise, &c.

The Brigade Major and Inspector will be furnished with blank returns and will attend (as the law directs,) and inspect the several corps, taking care to receive no returns until they be *strictly in form.*

By order of
BRIG. GENERAL REED.
Attest,
J. E. BARROLL, *Aid-de-camp.*

Huntingfield, Kent County, Sept. 1.

VENDUE.

Will be sold at public sale on the 12th of September, at the r of the late Ann E. Hyland, in town, a variety of Household and Furniture. Among the articles is a good and handsome eight d also some Bacon and Wood. of six months will be given, terms more fully made known on of sale.

SARAH W. HYL
Executrix of A E. Hyland.
Sept. 1.

TO RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE mises late the residence of Ann land, dec'd. The dwelling house stories high well finished in an a healthy situation and contiguous t cellent spring of water. The large and convenient—attached an excellent garden with some fr and a productive lot of ground o two acres. The out houses are stable, carriage house, joiner's s strong brick meat house and house. For terms apply to Mr. Davis.

Chestertown, Sept. 1.

FOR RENT,

The next ensuing year, the

THREE FARMS

now in the occupancy of Mr Jo ton formerly in the tenure of Arth field, deceased, lying in Kent cou Chester river near M'Allester's F These farms have advantages ove others and especially in that of hav vigable water almost at the doors dwelling houses. It is unnecess enlarge in the description of these inasmuch as those who may wish t vate will no doubt view them. T sent tenant has compelled him leave the necessary quantity of wh the next crop sown this fall on the ent farms.

GEORGE FINL
Queen Ann's county,
Sep. 1 —tf.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

For a term, aged about 20, to 12 years—Apply to Mr. John B. land, or

THOMAS C. KENNA
Aug. 25.—3t.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COUR
August 22, 1826.

On application of Purnell F. administrator of Ann F. Hamer, Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give notice, ro by law, for creditors to exhibit claims against the said deceased's and that the same be published each week, for the space of three s sive weeks, in the Chestertow graph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing L. S. copied from the minut the proceedings of the phans' Court of the c aforesaid, I have hereu my name, and the seal of my office ed, this 22d day of August eighteen dred and twenty-six.

Test, F. WILSO
Reg'r of Wills for Kent Co

In compliance with the above *Notice is hereby given*, that all p having claims against the said deceas estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of Feb. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1826.

PURNELL F. SMITH,
Adm'tor of Ann F. Hamer, dec'd.
Chestertown, August 25.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by John Hurtt, esq. a Justice of the peace for Kent county, against Peregrine Kelly, at the suit of Doc. Jacob Fisher, will be sold at public sale on Saturday, the twenty-third of September next, at his dwelling house, all the right, title and interest of the said Peregrine Kelly, in and to the house and lot of land where he now lives, containing one acre, more or less: also two cows, seized and taken as the property of said Peregrine Kelly, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ELIJAH BECK, *Constable.*

Sept. 1

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf—with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24

125 prizes of	20	2,500
250 prizes of	12	3,000
17500 prizes of	9	157,500
18,051 prizes—16,949		$306,000
35,000 tickets, amounting to		$306,000

Not one blank to a prize.

Prizes all payable in CASH, which can be had, as usual at either of COHEN'S OFFICES, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$10	Quarters	2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114 Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the great and magnificent Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn a few weeks ago, in the Grand State Lottery was sold in one half and two quarters all to distant adventurers—and the cash as usual at COHEN'S office, paid instantly on presentation; also the twenty thousand Dollars, also both the capitals of 30,000 Dollars and 10,000 Dollars in the last Grand State Lottery, and where more capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States or territories either by mail post paid or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any lotteries, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, *Jr.* & BROTHERS,
Aug. 25. BALTIMORE

3 CENTS CASH.

Will be given for clean linen and cotton RAGS at this office; they will also be taken in payment for the Telegraph.

From the Metropolitan.

Editor: You published some time
what you have seen, I now send
account of things I have never

e never seen an Editor that re-
payment from half his subscribers.
ve never seen such hard times as
sent, in all my life.
ver have seen more beggars than
et our dwellings.
er have seen so old a town without
rtable poor house.
ver have seen why we have no
assemblies.
ve never seen a young parson, but
admired by all the young ladies.
ve never seen a young parson mar-
d afterwards preserve his popula-
th the fair sex.
ve never seen an old maid *decided-*
osed to matrimony.
ve never seen young doctors free
pedantry in the use of technichal
s.
ve never seen a pretty girl that did
ow it—"*Letty knew it.*"
ve never seen a lawyer refuse a fee
ount of his client's poverty.
ave never seen greater men than
on, Adams and Lafayette.
ave never seen a woman who was
tied.
ve never seen a girl that would sing
ut being asked at least forty times.
ve never seen the necessity of la-
earing hip slips.
ve never seen a man that could ex-
he Apocalypse.
ve never seen rich men prefer mar-
poor girls.
ve never seen but one lady use a
wrench and pin to tighten her cor-

ave never seen a tax gatherer or
f starve.
ave never seen more candidates
t present for all vacant offices.
ve never seen provisions cheaper
oney scarcer than at this time.
ave never seen a woman die of the
aw.
ve never seen a lady who learned
to catch a husband, ever play after
ge for his gratification.
ave never seen the necessity of
ladies (who are not bald) wearing
air.
ve never seen the great sea Ser-
or Tom Thumb or Cleves Symmes,
e man in the moon—I would have
lled to see all these things but my
lian poked straws in my eyes.

PUR-BLIND.

vasion of New York!—We presume
the reading world, who have suppos-
e civilized part of the universe in a
of profound peace, will be startled
appalling title of this paragraph.—
is true nevertheless. It is well
n that *Gen. Gallinipper*, with an im-
host of troops from *Musqueto Cove*,
een hovering round our city for se-
weeks past; and from the frequency
which foraging parties have scoured
rn, and the audacity with which
ave even entered the houses and
he rich stood of our most respecta-
izens, it was feared the foe were
y out of provisions, and would soon
riven to a general attack. Nor has
anticipation been ill founded. For
ral days past heavy columns, resem-
clouds, have been moving upon us
various directions, but principally
the Grand Encampment upon the
ey meadows, until on Saturday night,
last night again, the city seemed to be
f the foe. The guns of Castle Gar-
aving been dismounted, the enemy
ing themselves of the darkness of
the night, entered the port holes with the
utmost secrecy, and before six o'clock
this morning, it is understood that, head-
ed by Gen. Gallinipper himself, they had
the entire and undisputed possession of
the *battery*

This intelligence was brought by some ladies, who walked out while the slug-gard men were yet wrapped in deepest slumbers, to inhale the redolent breath of morn, and breakfast with Aurora upon the dew. The foe were in ambush; and notwithstanding the protection to which the sex is entitled by every principle of gallantry, at the hands of honorable war-riors, we regret to say that they were cru-elly assaulted, and only escaped after be-ing covered with wounds, and with the loss of blood. The report of the ladies has been confirmed by a number of spies sent out to reconnoitre the position of the enemy; but they state that their num-bers are so great as to render them absolutely unconquerable with our pre-sent means, or until we can receive aid from Admiral BOREAS, or Gen. FROST, whose encampment is so far at the north that it is vain to expect him before the middle of October. Mean time as the battery is taken, it is feared that the cita-del itself must soon surrender. It was ascertained last evening, that the invad-ers had made heavy lodgements of troops in all the churches; and their straggling musicians were playing all night in every part of the city, to the great annoyance of our sleepy citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METEOROLOGY.

The following general axioms have been established by L. Cotte, respecting the thermometer, from an examination of various meteorological observations made during thirty years

1. The thermometer rises to its ex-treme height oftener in the temperate zone, than in the torrid zones.

2. It changes but very little between the tropics, its variations, like those of the barometer, are greater the more we proceed from the equator towards the poles.

3. It rises higher on plains than on mountains.

4. It does not fall so much in the neigh-bourhood of the sea as in the inland parts.

5. The wind has no influence on its mo-tions.

6. Moisture has a peculiar influence on it, if followed by a wind which dissi-pates it.

7. The greatest heat and the greatest cold, take place about six weeks after the northern and southern solstice.

8. The thermometer changes more in summer than in winter.

9. The coldest period of the day is be-fore sun rise.

10. The greatest heat in the sunshine and the shade seldom takes place on the same day.

11. The heat decreases with far more rapidity from September and October, than it is increased from July to Septem-ber.

12. It is not true that a very cold win-ter is a prognostic of a very hot summer.

N. B. The mean of the greatest cold and the greatest heat in London, observ-ed for 30 years, is 50 degrees.

Job Printing

neatly executed at this office.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this office.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Henrietta Spry against Samuel Lowman, administrator of Elizabeth Lowman, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at Richard Freak's dwelling at 10 o'clock in the morning, a negro woman called Eliza, sub-ject to tax and fees the present year, seized and taken as property which was of the said Elizabeth Lowman at the time of her death and now remaining unadmi-nistered, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of William B. Everitt against Samuel Lowman, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at Richard Freak's dwelling, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Lowman in and to a negro boy Benjamin, and va-rious articles of household furniture, sub-ject to tax and fees the present year, seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Lowman, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before men-tioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court to me directed, one at the suit of Peregrine Wilmer and the other at the suit of Rosamond Bowers against John T. Kennard, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of Sep-tember next at captain Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock in the after-noon, all the right, title and interest of the said John T. Kennard in and to all those several tracts or parcels of land si-tuate, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, called "Worton Manor," "Corn-wallis' Choice," "Carolla," "Budd's Dis-covery" and "Locust Point," containing in the whole by estimation 262 1-2 acres, more or less, which were sold and convey-ed to the said John T. Kennard by a cer-tain Samuel G. Kennard, as by deed dat-ed on or about the 13th May, 1820, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said John T. Kennard and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before men-tioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the state of Ma-ryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of Alfred Hambleton against Benjamin Hynson, will be sold at public sale, on Sa-turday the 16th of September next at the market house in Chestertown, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin Hyn-son, in and to the following negroes, to wit: Henry, aged 5 years, Charlotte aged 14 do. Maria aged 27 do. Wye aged 29 do. Ann aged 10 do. Emory aged 9 do. Ezekiel aged 6 do. Caroline aged 7 do. Jane aged 4 do. Robert aged 2 do. seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Hynson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon, subject to taxes and fees for the years 1825 and 1826.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Ma-ryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of John Griffith use of the City Bank of Balitimore against John A. Robertson will be sold at public sale, on Tues-day the 12th of September next, at the jail door, at 12 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John A. Robertson in and to a negro man called Richard, seized and taken as the property of the said John A. Robert-son and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Aug. 16.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Ma-ryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Chew, assignee of William Wallis, against William Anderson, will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of September next, at James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said William An-derson in and to all those tracts, parts of tracts and parcels of land situate, lying & being in Kent County aforesaid, called "Bordley's Gift resurveyed." "Burch's," "Burch's Addition," "French's Lot," "Newton resurveyed," "Hick's Hazard," "Canada," "Massey's Venture," "Little Forest," "Jone's Neglect," "Roger Hick's interest" and "Deer Park," sold and con-veyed to the said Anderson by sundry persons as by reference to the land re-cords of Kent County will manifestly ap-pear—also, negroes Nathan, Peregrine, Henry and James, seized and taken as the property of the said William Ander-son, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, August 18.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Ma-ryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of State of Maryland, at the instance of Frederick Boyer, use of James Pearce, against John R. Vansant, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 13th of September next, at the dwelling of said Vansant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said John R. Vansant, in and to one negro man called REUBEN, one negro woman called MARIA, and one negro woman called ROSE, 3 head of Horses 3 Colts, 1 Ox Cart, 1 yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Hogs and 15 head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said John R. Vansant, and will be sold to pay and satis-fy the before mentioned fi. fa. and the in-terest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, August 18.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Ma-ryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richd. S. Thomas against Philip Ken-nard, will be sold at Public Sale, on Mon-day the 11th of September, next, at the Market-House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Philip Kennard, in and to all that plantation or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, being part of a tract of land called "Great Oak Manor," contain-ing by estimation 200 acres, more or less, as conveyed by a certain Thomas B. Til-den to a certain Doctor George W. Tho-mas, by deed bearing date on or about the 30th November, 1821, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said Philip Kennard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fie-ri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of sundry writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suits of Ephraim Vansant use of George W. Wilson, Wil-liam Barroll, assignee of Ann Green, Tho-mas Pearce use of Lambert Wickes exer. of E. Vanznnt 4th, Lambert Wickes exe-cutor of Ephraim Vansant 4th, the state of Maryland use of Martha Rochester Samuel Kerr, extor. of Thomas Sewall and John Semans, against Josiah Massey, will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of September next at Mr. James Salisbury's Tavern door, Georgetown Cross roads, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Jo-siah Massey in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying and being in said county, called "Jerico," "Addition to Corn Whitton," "Christopher's," con-taining 364 acres, more or less, which was sold and conveyed to the said Mas-sey by a Cuthbert Hall, by deed bearing date on or about the 11th March, 1817; also the following negroes, to wit: Pere, Rachel, Louisa, James, Henry, Caroline, Margaret, 2 called Samuel and 2 called Bill, seized and taken as the property of the said Massey, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias and vend. exps. the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's office, Aug. 18.

By virtue of two writs of the state of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of Rebecca Barger against Joseph K. Everitt will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 14th of Sept. at Wm. Tay-lor's, Worton commons, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and inte-rest of the said Joseph K. Everitt, in and to one negro man called Ned, one bay mare, about 4 years old, one feather bed, 1-2 dozen silver table spoons, 1 do-zen silver tea spoons, one pair of silver sugar tongs and one salt spoon, seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph K. Everitt, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to be-come due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 18.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against John Hudson at the suits of William Howard use of Jo-seph N. Gordon, use of Cannell and Mil-ler, the State of Maryland, use of Ed-mund Numbers and Ann his wife, use of Thomas Woodall, James Welch use of David Semans and John H. Nowland, use of Jonas Clapham, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 9th Septem-ber next at 3 o'cl'k. P. M. at Captain Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, the following property, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called "Reyner's Adventure," which was conveyed by Ste-phen Reyner to John Hudson, the fa-ther of the said John Hudson, by deed bearing date the twenty-sixth day of Ja-nuary, eighteen hundred and one, duly re-corded among the land records of Kent county, which said part of a tract or par-cel of land, was devised to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by his late father, and contains two hundred and twenty six acres and three-fourths of an acre more or less; also all that part of a tract or parcel of land which was conveyed by Peregrine Cooper and Peregrine Cooper Jr. to John Hudson, named in the said writ, by deed bearing date on or about the fifth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, duly recorded amongst the land records of Kent county; also one black woman Elizabeth, 20 years of age, one boy called Henry, 17 years of age, 4 horses and 25 head of hogs, seized and taken in execution as the property of said Hudson, and to be sold to pay the above writs—The land and negroes to be sold in Chestertown, on the day and hour above mentioned, and the horses and hogs on the succeeding Saturday, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Aug. 11.

BY virtue of two writs of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, against Benjamin Massey at the suits of Augustine Boyer and Edward Browne, use of E. F. Chambers, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 9th September next at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. James Salisbury, in Georgetown Cross Roads, the following property, to wit: all his right and interest in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Kent county, called and known by the name of "Partnership" and "Spring Garden" and "Angel's Rest," or by whatsoever name or names it may be known or called, and supposed to contain 142 acres more or less, as by deed to Benjamin Massey; also one negro boy called James, about sixteen years of age, and one bay horse, seized and taken as the property of said Massey, and to be sold to satisfy the above writs and a levy for Taxes and Fees.

ED. BROWNE, late Sheriff.
Aug. 11.

By virtue of two writs of Vend. Exps. to me directed from Kent County Court, against Thomas and Elizabeth Alford, at the suit of Thomas Gale, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th Sep-temper next at half past 3 o'clock P. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Charles Stanley, in Chestertown, a piece or parcel of land called "The Last," containing ten acres, more or less—a lot of land called "At-tixe's Adventure" containing 7 1-2 acres more or less, one negro man called JO-SEPH, and one negro man called DAN-IEL—levied on, seized and taken as the property of Thomas and Elizabeth Al-ford, and will be sold to satisfy said exe-cutions.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 16.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Ex-ponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John T. Kennard at the suits of John W. Wilmer, Benja-min Hanson use of John Hanson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at Captain C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right and interest of the said John T Kennard in and to that tract of land called "Cornwallis's Choice," and all his right to that tract or part of a tract of land called Carrolla, ly-ing and being in Worton Point, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Kennard, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Ex-ponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Josiah Massy at the suit of Ephraim Vansant 4th, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at the Tavern of Mr. James Salisbury in Georgetown Cross Roads, at 11 o'clock A. M the following property to wit: Fifty acres one rood and two perches of woodland as appears by reference to a deed from Nathan Norris Wright to Samuel Davis, and from S. Da-vis to Cuthbert Hall, and from Cuthbert Hall to Josiah Massy, called Ringgold's part of the Adventure Resurvey, 4 head of horses and 20 head of Cattle, seized and taken as the property of said Massy and to be sold to satisfy the above writ.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Corse, deceased, are par-ticularly requested to call and pay their accounts by the first day of September next, or otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law, by

THOMAS C. KENNARD, Adm'tor,
Of James Corse, dec'd.
August 25.

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property in 1824, at the sale of Col. Amos Reed's personal estate, and those who purchas-ed in 1825 at the sale of my property, or are indebted to me on judgment or other-wise, are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given af-ter the 10th September.

Those who owe me under $50, will call on John Usilton, Esq. and those who owe above that sum will call on Dr. Geo. W. Thomas and make payment.

Aug. 25. ELIZA REED.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1826. NO. 47.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened *a Fruit and Confectionary shop*, No. 89, Market Street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of Goods in their line of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND,
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen,
WINE BITTERS, 5 do. do.

August 18. 6m

The editor Easton Star, will insert the above six months and forward his account to J. & R. Stevenson for payment.

Worthy of Attention.

EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

July 21, tf

TO BE RENTED,

THE farm at Black's Cross Roads, now in the tenure of Isaac P. Groome, for one two, or three years, commencing on the 1st. January, 1827 The Tenant will have the privilege of sowing the wheat this fall. For Terms apply to Mr. Samuel Kerr near the premises, or to the subscriber in Elkton.

JOHN GROOME.

Also the Farm (adjoining the above mentioned farm) belonging to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, for one or a term of years commencing at the same time, 1st of January next. The tenant will have the same privilege of seeding the wheat. For terms apply to Mr S. Kerr who resides near the property, or to the subscribers.

THOMAS W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck.
JOHN C. GROOME, *Elkton.*

Aug. 25.

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property in 1824, at the sale of Col. Amos Reed's personal estate, and those who purchased in 1825 at the sale of my property, or are indebted to me on judgment or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given after the 10th September.

Those who owe me under $50, will call on John Usilton, Esq. and those who owe above that sum will call on Dr. Geo. W. Thomas and make payment.

Aug. 25. ELIZA REED.

FOR RENT,

The next ensuing year, the

THREE FARMS

now in the occupancy of Mr John Sutton formerly in the tenure of Arthur Critchfield, deceased, lying in Kent county on Chester river near M'Allester's Ferry.—These farms have advantages over many others and especially in that of having navigable water almost at the doors of the dwelling houses. It is unnecessary to enlarge in the description of these lands, inasmuch as those who may wish to cultivate will no doubt view them. The present tenant has compelled himself to leave the necessary quantity of wheat for the next crop sown this fall on the different farms.

GEORGE FINLEY,
Queen Ann's county, Md.

Sep. 1 —tf.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland the following valuable lands, situate in Kent County and owned by the late Judge Worrell, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 21st of September next, at Mr. Wm. Sims' tavern in Chestertown. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A FARM

ON EASTERN NECK ISLAND,

containing about 350 acres. The buildings are in tolerable order and convenient for farm use. The land is considered, by the best judges, to be of the first quality. No farm in the county of equal size has a higher character in point of value. The situation commands a fine view of the Chesapeak Bay and of the mouth of Chester River. A part of the land is bounded by the river. The surrounding waters abound in fine fish, terrapins, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons. Any person disposed to purchase land could not make a more judicious selection than the estate now offered for sale. Mr. William Durding residing upon the Island, will shew the premises to persons wishing to view the same.

A parcel of WOODLAND lying in the upper part of Piney Neck, containing about 170 acres. This land is well covered with wood and timber, which can be taken to market, either in Chestertown or Baltimore, at but little expense. There is navigable water within one mile of the premises. Mr. Thomas Hynson will point out the land to any person wishing to view it.

Also a Farm called AIRY HILL, situate within three miles of Chestertown and containing 160 acres. The dwelling house is large and convenient, it is built of the best materials and well furnished. The farm buildings are in good order.—There is an apple orchard of excellent fruit. This was the residence of the late Judge Worrell, and being generally well known does not require a more minute description.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee with good security, to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

All persons having claims against Thomas Worrell, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof in the chancery office within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM GRAVES, Trustee.

Aug. 25.

FOR SALE,
A LOT OF GROUND,

Situate in Sand-Town, Queen Anne's County, on the west side of the public road leading from the Head of Chester to Church-Hill, containing an acre (more or less) of well improved land—It is under good enclosure; it fronts and is advantageously situated to build upon said road. Presuming that persons who are desirous to purchase would choose rather to view and judge for themselves, I deem it unnecessary to give it any further description. Such individuals who wish to do so can call on Mr. John Woodall who lives adjoining said premises, and those wishing to purchase will find the terms very moderate by making immediate application to

CHARLES H. VANDEREN.

Chestertown, Sept. 8.

Kent County, to wit:

I hereby certify that John Stewart of said county, hath this day brought before me, a Justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the county aforesaid, a red cow astray, about seven or eight years old, with a red spot in her forehead with white flanks.

Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of September, 1826.

JOHN McDANIEL.

Sep. 8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

A REPLY TO SOLON'S No. 1,
TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND,
BY CHERONDAS.
(concluded from our last.)

I will now cursorily notice Solon's 2nd proposition, viz. that the "irresistable and incontrolable influence" of these officers, together with the general diffusion of information, would ultimately subvert the deep foundations of our Republic.

We are told by Solon, that "in every four or five miles square" we shall have "about a dozen of these officers," and that they "will not only give a political and moral tone to their respective neighbourhoods or districts, which if *correct* ought not to be objected to, but from their *absolute, positive, numerical force*, must have *great weight and influence in elections.*" What is this "*absolute, positive, numerical force*," which these incumbents will have! What this "*great weight and influence*," which will enable them to control their "*respective districts?*" Does Solon mean to assert, that they constitute a majority of the legal voters in their "*respective districts?*" 'Tis impossible he can mean this! We will take Kent county as illustrative of the fallacy of this presumption—In this county there are three election districts, the numbers of voters in each district average about 400, and the number of these officers according to Solon's exaggerated calculation is about 50, hence their ratio to that of the number of voters in the several districts, is only an eighth, or as 1 is to 8. Their "*numerical force*" then, can give them no superiority, their proportion is like that of Pleidas to the whole number of stars twinkling in the clear blue sky, and when adduced to shew their importance, only the more effectually domonstrate their incomparativeness.

But Solon more particularly apprehends detriment to the state, from "the moral and political tone" these officers will impart to their respective neighbourhoods or districts, and the pernicious principles he believes they will inculcate. He tells us that "if their moral and political principles be *correct*, they ought not to be objected to," then asks with considerable emphasis, "will this, however, be the case?" Does Solon fear that the principles of these "honourable pedagogues" will prove detrimental to society? That they will instill into the youthful mind such as are vicious, immoral and irreligious? Is that opinion consonant with the deleniation of a *fit character* given in the *law itself?* A *law*, which our *old batchelors* so ardently execrate in the abstract, and the establishment and operation of which, they so fervently and unfeignedly deprecate. The law explicitly says, that only such as have "*good moral characters and sufficient learning and ability*," are suitable to discharge the arduous duties incident to the station of a teacher. May I not then ask, what sort of creatures are those pedagogues, which Solon so strenuously attempts to ridicule? Let the celebrated Goldsmith answer this interrogatory—In his essay upon the education of youth he observes, that "of all professions in society, he does not know a more useful or honourable one, than a school master;" in continuation he boldly affirms, "that *schoolmasters* in a *State* are *more necessary* than *clergymen*, as *children* stand in *more need of instruction* than their *parents*." Are these the characters so much to be dreaded, and against which Solon directs his envenomed pen of slander? Whose "delightful task" as described by Thompson is

——to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot;
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the flowing breast.

But lastly, Solon would inhibit the education of the youth, and the general diffusion of information, because he imagines it would supplant that indefatigable industry and increasing frugality, necessary to the perpetuation of our free and unfettered institutions.

He believes the tender little scion of American literature, now flourishing in youthful verdure, should be blasted, ere its roots sink deep in earth, and its lofty head bathes in clouds, when like the fatal tree of Grecian pride, it shall fall to crush the liberties of this people. He cites Athens as an apt example to prove the deleterious effect, which education has had in former ages upon mankind—He tells us the "Athenians were a nation of speculative philosophers and politicians, neglecting as beneath their dignity, agriculture, commerce and the mechanical arts; Athens became effeminate, her military glory and abstemious habits were gone; her Demosthenes could not save her, but after a feeble struggle, she yielded to the victorious arm of a Philip."—Why does Solon assert her Demosthenes could not save her? What enabled Demosthenes to perceive more correctly than the rest of the Athenians, that policy dictated by the alarming crisis in her affairs? Did he possess the power of divination, or was he clothed with prescience, that incommunicable attribute of Deity? No, but endowed by nature with an uncommon vigour of intellect, he cultivated it with an unparalleled sedulity. Solon admits that Demosthenes foresaw the fatality which threatened the Athenians, and that his commanding eloquence was lavished forth, to rescue them from the abyss, into which he predicted their licensiousness would ultimately precipitate them. But all his magnanimous and patriotic efforts proved abortive, and the resistless tide of military despotism continued to flow, till it buried beneath its sanguinary wave, every monument of Athenian glory and distinction.

I will now fairly test the appositeness of Solon's illustration, by throwing my argument into the shape of a syllogism.—Demosthenese was learned—his learning caused him to discover the proper policy for the Athenians to pursue, therefore had each citizen possessed as much learning as he, they would have known and adopted such measures as their critical situation demanded, and hence saved the Republic from falling a victim to the insatiable ambition of a Philip. Was it then learning and science that caused the demolition of Athens? No; for we have incontestibly demonstrated, that learning with the means it would have embraced, only could have averted the awful catastrophy that befell her. Therefore Solon's attempt to prove that science caused the downfall of Athens, is an additional and conclusive evidence, that his whole production is one concatenated series of ingenious sophisms.

Let then every freeman in Maryland, who is capable of properly appreciating the glorious liberty he enjoys, when he exercises the elective franchise, that loveliest feature in his political character, "keep an eye single" to the establishment of primary schools, reckless of the proscription of a legion of Solons. I would cheerfully continue this subject, but I have already occupied more than my share in your columns; however should Solon redeem his pledge by "resuming the subject and placing it in a more definitive shape," I will, if leasure permit, at some subsequent period, claim place for a rejoinder to his hallucinations.

CHERONDAS.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor—A writer styling himself "Still Pondian," has attempted to controvert the statement of Tax Payer and Farmer relative to the school Bill—He makes some inapplicable remarks about collegiate education, and the system of Arithmetic which he was taught. This shall not occupy one moment of my attention. I will only remark that he appears desirous of throwing some odium upon those who may have had the benefits of a liberal education. College bred is the common cant; is not this an illiberal and narrow minded jealousy? has it any thing to do with the matter in issue? No; he makes apologies about his inability to write like a Collegian: I can assure him that it would answer a better purpose to write like a man of sense and information, and not present to the public view such a garbled and uncandid statement of the subject on which he writes. His chief position is, that it will require only 16 school houses to effect the objects of the bill in Kent County; in other words, that 1000 children can be educated in 16 schools, which estimate would allot 62 scholars to each school house, and place the scholars at such a distance from the house that they would be totally unable to attend. The system to be practicable should be such that all shall have the benefits of it, within a convenient distance for the children to walk. Will 16 schools answer this purpose? It is the height of folly to think that it will. There are nine schools in operation in the lower District each with a sufficient number of scholars to employ the time of a competent industrious teacher—there is room for two additional schools. This I aver as a fact, which will not be denied by any well informed citizen. Is it reasonable therefore to suppose that the upper and lower districts will contain fewer, when the children of the whole County are at liberty to receive the benefits resulting from the establishment of Common Schools? This will necessarily increase the number of schools. Still Pondian positively avers, that it is not contemplated by the bill or by the friends of the bill to establish a school in the center of every 5 square miles but of every 5 miles square. He then very kindly informs the public that 3200 acres are contained in the compass of 5 square miles, and 16,000 acres in compass of 5 miles square—Wonderful man! who did not know that 640 acres make a square mile? He quotes the essay of Mr. Teackle to support his position; but here again his blunders are so open, gross and palpable, that they cannot escape the attention of the most careless. I do aver that Teackle's estimate is founded on the supposition of 5 square miles for each district; to settle the subject refer to the essay, and if that does not accord with my statement I will yield the argument. The population of the County is about 18 to the square mile. The whole system has a near relation to the point. Mr. Teackle calculates the number of inhabitants to the square mile in the state with a view to shew its practicability. Is it necessary to add more on this subject? Is it not evident that the writer is totally confounded? that he heaps error on error and stumbles continually? does he seriously contend that 16,000 acres are to support a school? how many farms would this embrace? 40—supposing each to contain 400 acres—Could the inhabitants of such an extensive district send to one school house? It is absurd to suppose it possible. Pursue his cogitation further:—If we suppose that 16,000 acres are intended as the size of a district, it would not be possible to make more than four schools for each district, allowing 64,000 acres for each Election district. The simple fact is this, Still Pondian is totally in error respecting this part of the school system—Mr. Teackle copied the law from that of New York and Connecticut, which provides that a school house shall be established within the compass of 4 square miles. The population of the last mentioned state is sufficiently dense to sustain such a system, as the population to each square mile or to each 640 acres is 50 inhabitants, or about 33 scholars for each school. The population of this state is so thin that a larger compass is required. Still Pondian says, that if the county contains 320 square miles, each 5 square miles would give 64 schools. This is known to all, it requires no knowledge of Arithmetic to discover this; it was not the intention of Tax Payer and Farmer to adhere rigidly to a calculation which would swell the amount of schools to an incredible number; it was therefore set down at 52 for the whole county. Mark how plain a tale puts him down. It was the intention of Tax Payer and Farmer to prove the impracticability of the scheme on Teackle's estimation, and he has succeeded to the utmost of his expectations. It would require a sum of money equal to that represented in his essay. His argument was based in facts; he calculated the superficial content of the County and the number of children in the county to be educated at Primary Schools; these facts were communicated for the public good, with a view to a fair determination of the question; they have materially contributed to inform the public and remove some objection to the bill; this was, and is still, the ardent wish of the author. He desires nothing more ardently than a full and candid investigation of the statement which he had the honour of submitting to the public. He had prepared a correct estimate of his plan for public instruction, but it did not arrive in time for insertion in the Telegraph, and has therefore been withheld. It shall now be given and is the following:

Thirty Schools for Kent County.	
For teachers, fuel and stationary	300
	$9000
Now given by the State to the Academy in Chestertown	800
County levy	300
From the extension of Bank Charter	300
From debt of the United States to the State of Maryland	300
From abolition of Council to the Governor	150
From great state fund	1500
From a general poll tax to be levied on those who now pay no taxes, this to go into the general Primary School Fund	1200
	4530
	9000
	4470
State Contribution for support of free Schools in Kent Co unty	800
	3670

From the above statement it will be seen that the additional tax, for the county will be only 3,670 dollars, even supposing the State to grant only the above sum. If the State will, she can contribute more to this munificent purpose.—The more the State gives the lighter will be the burthen on the County. This will enable us to establish schools within a convenient distance of every man's door. Tax Payer and Farmer has been more minute than he first intended; he feels so desire to remove the film from the obscured vision of Still Pondian, and enable him to see more clearly and distinctly.—From this statement of facts the public will judge whether the fountain is feculent from whence flow the ideas of Tax Payer and Farmer. If we take the essay of Still Pondian as an evidence of fe-

strength of his wit, and accuracy of his information, we shall form an humble estimate of both. Does Still Pondian know that a resolution was introduced into the House of Delegates four years ago to change the time of holding the election of Electors for President and Vice President? Yes, to alter the constitution of the union by a legislative provision.—The Congress has ordained that the time for holding the election shall be the same throughout the United States. The States have no control over it no more than they have over the King of Great Britain. The ostensible object was a reduction of the expense of two elections. Different States have different periods for holding their election; some in October, others in November, others again in the spring. To make this amendment of any avail it would be necessary to compel every State in the union to vote on the first Monday in October. Take care, let those who live in Glass Houses avoid throwing stones—I advise Still Pondian to read a little more.

TAX PAYER AND FARMER.

P. S. The size of the school districts should be 8 or 10 square miles, or about 6000 acres of land. The object of Tax Payer and Farmer is to form a School Bill which will promote the public good generally and extensively, to cause the burden to fall lightly on the Agricultural community—To induce the State to provide the great fund for the payment of the teachers. The school fund of Connecticut amounts to $1,200,000. That of New York to $1,800,000. Governor CLINTON expressly declares that this large sum is half enough for the establishment of Primary Schools throughout the State.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mitchell will please publish the following speech, which was delivered by a plain man, to a respectable collection of his fellow voters, and he will much oblige the friends to the School Bill.

A VOTER.

My Countrymen and Fellow Citizens,

I am a plain uneducated man, unused to public speaking, and I rise with no little embarrassment to offer you a few imperfect ideas upon a question which, in my humble opinion, is one of the most important that has been offered to your consideration for a long time, I mean the Primary School Bill, now on its passage, and unless aided by a majority of your votes on the first Monday of October, will probably forever be laid under the Table, and its happy effects never be realized by the people of this county, nor its benefits be felt by future generations. It becomes us then, as good citizens, to weigh it well, to consider and reflect seriously, soberly and candidly upon it, and if it meets with our approbation, to give it our warm and undivided support. I do not feel competent, my fellow citizens, to enter into a learned and particular examination of the bill in question, but I shall only touch upon its leading features, and leave it to some abler hands to give the finish. The Bill provides for the education of every child in the county, rich and poor, without distinction, under the direction of trustees appointed by the levy court, and the people of the school district are to levy a tax upon the property in that district to pay the remainder of the expences, that is the expences not paid by the State—and this tax upon the districts will be very inconsiderable, in proportion to the money now actually expended for the education of the same number of children: and this fact, I think, can be easily established without entering into either the calculation of square miles or miles square. A simple statement will soon show:—There are about 1000 children in Kent county, the education of which, under the present system, costs about 14,000 dollars exclusive of the cost of school houses; under the primary school system now offered to your consideration the cost will not exceed $8000, leaving a balance in favour of the people of $6000. All the objection, serious and sober objection, I have ever heard to the school bill is, that the taxes will be increased to such an alarming extent, that the people will be unable to pay them. Hard times seem to be the great objection. But my fellow citizens, be not deceived by the cry of "*your taxes will be raised,*" no, my countrymen, although your *taxes* in reality will be increased, yet your expences for educating your children will be lessened in a much greater proportion than your taxes will be increased; for instance, a man who now pays $24 to the teacher for the education of his children, will, if the primary school system shall be adopted, have to pay about 14 dollars as taxes, so instead of paying 24 dollars to the teacher, he will only have to pay 12 or 14 dollars to the order of his neighbours, the trustees; and this is the way, my fellow citizens, that your taxes are to be raised, you will save almost one-half [illegible] you now pay.

[illegible]t another and important argument in [illegible] of the Bill, is, that all the poor [illegible]our c[illegible]. [illegible]he county can be educated. [illegible]dren in [illegible] Under the system now in operation, if a poor man has seven children, only two or three can be educated at the public expence, for want of sufficient funds, and the rest of his children are obliged to be brought up in ignorance, unlearned and untaught even the rudiments of education, and what is more lamentable, what can be more pitiable than to see a generation of people living in darkness and ignorance. The Holy Scriptures command us to inform the ignorant and to enlighten the darkness of their understanding; and what more efficient means can we adopt, than public instruction. Under the patronage of the government the primary school bill must prosper, and if we elect competent and qualified men to represent us, we may expect that they will exercise all their talents and ability in devising ways and means for the government to defray more than half the expences of education.

When the children of the rich and the poor go to the same school, and associate and mix with each other, and the poor man's child shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the rich man's, then may we expect to see our country prosper; then may we expect to see republican principles established in their purity, then will offices and places of profit, honor and trust be accessible alike to all, and the son of the poor man may raise himself by his talents and exertions to the highest office in our country; who then is not a friend to education, to that education which raises the child of the poor man to a level with the rich, and puts into the power of the children of the poor man to raise themselves by talents and education to an honourable competition with the rich. Under the fostering hand of government public schools must prosper, and the munificent hand of the legislature will relieve us from the burthen of taxes; and my countrymen, education is necessary to the existence of our republican institutions, without the people are enlightened by public instruction, the great body of them must remain ignorant and uninformed, and where they are ignorant, unlettered and untaught, they will not only render no important service to their country by their counsel, but are subjected to the artifice, intrigue and impositions of sharpers; and the little property they honestly acquire, by industry and attention to business is frequently wrested from them by designing and dishonest men. What did the venerable John Adams once say about education; he who in the days of the revolution proved the Cicero of America, and by his able exertions aided in the adoption of that instrument, the like of which man never saw, I mean the declaration of independence, which declares that all men are free and equal, and my fellow citizens, how can be we equal, when all the talent, learning, offices and the whole government are in the hands of educated men. Mr. Adams said that "A republican government, without knowledge and virtue, is a body without a soul, a mass of corruption and putrefaction, food for worms." If then knowledge is so necessary to the existence of a republican government, ought we not to cultivate it, and ought not government to aid us, in so noble an undertaking? Yes, my fellow citizens, let us adopt the primary school bill, and government will aid us; it is but a starting place, let us take this bill and it can be so amended as to suit every case and every circumstance, and we shall at last have a perfect school system, and instead of ignorant and unlearned men and women, we shall have enlightened and intelligent citizens.

As a member of the same community with yourselves, and with an earnest wish for your welfare and prosperity, I entreat you by every desire to preserve and perpetuate your political institutions, by your regard for the happiness and elevation of your children to a place among the intelligent of the country, by your pecuniary interests, and by every feeling that can actuate a man to perform a noble act, to vote for the primary school bill; it is a great and a grand institution, and if adopted its blessings and benefits will be experienced by millions; and generations yet unborn will lisp your names in grateful accents for the inestimable benefits confered upon them by the adoption of the proposed bill. Let us therefore go to the polls on the first Monday in October next, and declare ourselves the advocates of public instruction, and the friends of poor men.

TO THE VOTERS

of the sixth Congressional District of Maryland.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Time is fast accelerating the period at which the constitution of our country has made it necessary for us to select a suitable person to represent us in the next National Legislature, and as the most momentous question that ever agitated a free people may ultimately be decided by the next Congress, it behoves us well, and every consideration which induces a republican to love his country, impels us to scrutinize the principles of every gentleman that has, or may, present himself before us, and every aspirant to that trust which few men are competent to discharge with credit to themselves, and to the promotion of the honour and glory of their country.

When we consider the zealous and indefatigable exertions used by the friends of General Jackson, in almost every portion of our country, to insure his election, the probability is not a remote one, that the next election of President will be made by Congress. How imperative then is it the duty of the friends of social order and harmony in our government, to be on the alert, on the watch-tower of our liberties, and to use all honourable and efficient means to frustrate and disappoint the friends of disorganization, and the advocates of men and not principles.—The friends of the administration ought consequently to lose no time and spare no exertions in endeavouring to elect such an one, who combines with qualifications and talents unimpeachable, a friendly disposition to our present chief magistrate and to the prominent measures of his administration.

Probably but two candidates will be presented for our choice for President—Mr. Adams and General Jackson—the first a statesman—the latter a Military chieftain. That ours is not a military government no one will pretend to deny—but that our strength consists in peace and the cultivation of peace and friendship with all the nations of the earth—and in order that peace may be obtained and friendship cultivated with the world with benefit and honour to ourselves, a man should be placed at the head of the Government, perfectly acquainted with the laws of nations, conversant with all the commercial regulation of every nation, conscious of the nature, the feelings and propensaties of the different nations of the earth, and, in a word, versed in all the grand and mighty duties of a Statesman, and all the difficult intricacies and arduousness of governing a mighty empire. But the mastery of all these mighty and arduous duties and difficulties is allotted but to few; the life of man devoted to its study, will scarcely constitute him a consummate politician. Who is the man that combines all these important qualifications? who is the consummate statesman of our country? to whom is our thoughts directed but to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS?—Yes, my fellow citizens, it is he who has devoted his life from his boyhood to the study of our interests; it is he who has been thoroughly drilled in the school of the statesman, and it is he who has learned the hard duty of presiding with dignity, advantage and glory over a free and independent people. It is he who has studied the laws of nations—the different policies of every government, of every nation or country, and it is he who can steer our great Ship into the haven of prosperity and glory.

And who is his competitor? GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, a military hero—he who retired from several civil stations to give place to more qualified and competent citizens. But I would not, my countrymen, detract any thing, if I could, from the character and renown of General JACKSON, for I feel as grateful for his services as any other American citizen, but I cannot permit my reason to be dethroned by passion and feeling—and although I would unite in heaping accumulated honours upon Gen. Jackson, and in binding fresh wreath's of laurel to his brow, yet I cannot aid in supporting him for the first office in our gift, when I conscientiously believe him disqualified by "*talents, temper and disposition;*" and that his promotion would be detrimental to the safety and best interests of our country. The President is emphatically *the war making power*, and with a man at the head of our government of the disposition of Gen. Jackson, what security should we have we should not soon be involved in broils and contentions with foreign States and nations? Our interests then, and our glory and standing as a nation, loudly demand at our hands the election of a *consummate statesman.* History affords instances of the destruction of republics by military men being elected to the most important trust, but history affords no example, where a finished statesman ever proved the ruin and destruction of his country.

The great and pretended objection to Mr. Adams' re-election is, that General Jackson received a majority of the people's votes, and consequently ought to have been chosen, and that Mr. Adams was not fairly and properly elected. But my fellow citizens, be not deceived by this erroneous assertion, intended to lead you into error for electioneering purposes. At the last election for President, although Mr. Adams did not receive the greatest number of electoral votes, yet *his electors* received the greatest number of the *peoples* votes, and the conclusion irresistably followed that the *greatest* number of the *people* were friendly to the election of Mr Adams. Demagogues may prate and declaim about General Jackson's having received the greatest number of electors, and that he ought to have been, and Congress acted unjustly and unwisely in not prefering him to the Presidential Chair, but candid and reflecting men, will not receive the bare assertions of such men as indisputable fact, for the reverse is notorious, and has been precisely and definitively ascertained, by arithmetical calculation, that the electors of Mr Adams received *more* votes than the electors of General Jackson, and the reason why General Jackson received more electoral votes was, that some States were divided into districts, and although the great majority of the voters of the States were friendly to Mr. Adams, small majorities in a number of the districts were friendly to Gen. Jackson—For instance, our own State—Here General Jackson received seven electoral votes and Mr. Adams only three—When, on aggregating the number of votes given in the State, the electors of Mr. Adams received two hundred and forty six votes more than the electors of General Jackson, although Gen. Jackson received more than twice the number of electoral votes, that Mr. Adams received—However no candidate having received the votes of a majority of electors, the election consequently devolved upon the House of Representatives, whose duty it was to *choose* from the three highest on the list returned one person to act as President. *Choice*, it has been said, necessarily implies comparison, judgment, &c. and the House of Representatives, in performance of their duty, *chose* Mr. Adams, not only because a *greater* proportion of the citizens of the United States, desired them to do so, but because they believed him best fitted and qualified for the great and important station. The friends of General Jackson have therefore no right to complain about the decision of Congress.

Custom, courtesy, and the principles of good government require, that Mr. Adams should be continued in office for the usual term of *eight* years, unless by his acts the interests of the country demand his removal. He has as yet committed no act, which would justify the withdrawing of our support from him, and his long and valued public services, his moral and political character, are the best guarrantees of his continuing to discharge his important functions, with the same ability and advantage which has heretofore characterized him. It is not then of his measures his opponents complain; no, my cnuntrymen, Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee, the right arm of the opposition, has declared substantially in his recent address to his constituents, that the present administration is only a continuation of the administration of Mr. Monroe, and some of the leading opposition papers declare emphatically the same thing. And, my fellow citizens, if the administration of Mr. Adams is a copy of that of Mr. Monroe's, will you be instrumental in ejecting Mr. Adams at the next election, to gratify the aspiring ambition of another man, whose measures we have reason to fear would not be a *fac similie* of Mr. Monroe's; and of the administration of Mr. Monroe, who can dare find fault?—"If any, speak, for him have I offended; none, then none have I offended." No my countrymen, from Maine to Geargia, from the North, South, East and West, was heard but one universal echo, and that was with the praise and plaudits of the administration of Mr. Monroe, and some of those men who lauded Mr. Monroe's administration, are now the first and the most vociferous in decrying and censuring Mr. Adams', although it corresponds in every essential feature to that of his predecessor.

I think I know my fellow citizens too well to believe that they will unite with such an inconsistent opposition, to thwart the measures of the present administration; it is men and not measures, my fellow citizens, they contend for; offices and expectancies are the greatest motives for their action, and to effect their object they will unite in supporting one candidate, who, in any emergency will support General Jackson for the next Presidency. To defeat their sinister designs, it becomes us to take catious and prudent measures, and in doing so I can see no alternative, but uniting in the support of some individual for congress who is friendly to our policy.

But three individuals friendly to the administration present themselves to our choice, John A. Robertson, Israel D. Maulsby and James W. Williams, esquires. Of the first named gentleman I have a personal knowledge, and without meaning any deterioration to his prospects of success, or disrespect of his person or pretensions, I must say, that from my union and communication with the people, I consider him already *hors de combat.* I have no personal knowledge of the other gentlemen, and of Mr. Williams I knew nothing, until I saw in the public prints last winter, a bill introduced by him to authorise the sale of the government house, soon after he voted for the motion of a Mr. Thomas of Cecil, to *elect* the Judges of county courts by the people, and next made a motion for leave to bring in a bill to remove the court of Appeals of the Western Shore, the court of Chancery and the land office from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore.

Reflection upon the conduct and votes of Mr. W. in the legislature have long since convinced me, that he is not a perfect politician, and that the interests of the country do not require his elevation. A sale of the government house is but a weak evidence of his financial qualifications, and taken in connection with his motions to procure the passage of a law authorising the removal of the court of Appeals, &c. may be fairly considered a prelude to the removal of the seat of government to Baltimore, which the people of Maryland are not now prepared to see adopted. His vote to elect the Judges of county courts &c. by the people, betrays a want of correct information on political and judicial subjects, for it is a political axiom as firmly established as the liberties we enjoy, that the Judges ought to be independent of the people, for if they were dependent upon the people, for the possession and tenure of their offices, how could we expect just and impartial decisions.

Mr. Williams' address to the voters of this congressional district, is not, in my humble opinion, an able one. He there avows himself a friend to "economy, retrenchment and reform," and an enemy to internal improvement. The trade, commerce and manufactures of our country, are annually increasing in proportion as our population is augmenting; the revenue to the government consequently increases in the ratio of the increase of commerce and manufactures, the treasury must ultimately be amply replenished and flourishing, and it is a political maxim, as well established as any other, *that an overflowing treasury is dangerous to the existence of a republican government;* for with a full treasury, what might a corrupt executive not effect? Our prosperity therefore depends upon the circulation of the government money, and our security from foreign invasion depends upon the construction of fortifications, increase of the navy, &c. and our safe and easy communication with every section of the Union, depends materially upon the construction of roads and canals, our interest therefore does not consist in a parsimonious husbanding of the public wealth, and a consequent neglect and disregard of internal improvement, as Mr. W. supposes, and which he so ardently advocates in his address.

About Mr. Maulsby's political history I am not much acquainted, suffice it to say he has been for several years a member of the legislature, in which capacity he acted with his usual ability and faithfully performed the trusts delegated to him. After he had served his fellow citizens for several years in the legislature, they again called him into public life as a member of the executive council, which calling he for several years also filled with much dignity and honour. In the fall of 1825 he was selected by the citizens of Harford to attend the convention of internal improvement in Baltimore, where he acted a conspicuous and useful part. Added to Mr. Maulby's ability to serve his country, he possesses an amiable disposition, which connected with his agreeable and prepossessing manners and other qualifications, constitute him a perfect gentleman, and one that ambitious nor lucrative motives did not prompt to announce himself as a candidate for our suffrages, but he was solicited by many of his fellow citizens friendly disposed to the present national executive, to consent to become a candidate for congress, which he at last did. In addition to the superior claims of Mr. Maulsby to our support, we should consider that every vote given to any other person, is as many votes taken from the administration candidate; I know the sentiments of very many of the citizens of Kent county, and I have ascertained to a moral certainty, that Messrs. ——— and ———, *cannot* be elected.

Let us therefore my fellow citizens unite in supporting I. D. Maulsby, Esq. who is an ardent friend to the administration of our country, who is a zealous friend to the re-election of Mr. Adams, and who is calculated to grace the Hall of Congress and not to disgrace it, as some members did at the last session. Our interests and prosperity as a nation are inseperably connected with the re-election of Mr. Adams and the exclusion of General Jackson, and that interest cannot better be preserved and our prosperity advanced, than by the election of Mr. Maulsby, who will use every honourable exertion in support of the present President of the United States, and all his measures having in contemplation the glory, the honor and prosperity of the American people.

A VOTER OF KENT.

The Elkton Press and Bond of Union will please insert the above. AUTHOR.

VARIETY.

The following letter from the President of the United States to Theodore Gaillard Esq. Chairman of a meeting of the friends of the administration, recently held in Charleston, South Carolina, in answer to one from Mr. Galliard, enclosing the preamble and resolutions of that meeting,—which expressed entire approbation of the measures of the administration, confidence in its integrity and a determination to support it,—is copied from the Charleston Courier.

Theodore Gaillard, Esq. Chairman of a meeting of the citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, South Carolina—

QUINCY, 13th August, 1826.

SIR.—I have received your letter of the 29th ult. enclosing a copy of several resolutions adopted by a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, expressive of their general approbation of the measures hitherto pursued by the present administration of the United States.

In the collissions incidental to all public service, the approbation of the candid and the disinterested, is doubly precious, because it pronounces in advance the irrevocable decision of posterity. In the course of a life already long, and now drawing towards its close, it has more than once been my destiny, to have, for the preservation of all that can give value to existence, no relience upon earth, save on that cool and unbiassed suffrage of the disinterested and the candid. It is a proud and exulting testimonial to the character of my countrymen, when I add, that in this relience upon them, I have never been disappointed.

Of that pure and magnanimous spirit, which, in judging of the actions and motives of public men, discards all partial and sordid considerations, and assumes a standard of estimation commensurate with the great, varied, but perfectly reconcilable interests and feelings of our whole country, the inhabitants of Charleston, whose resolutions you transmitted to me gave a memorable example. They are the resolutions of men, to whom I am

known only as a public servant, from the days when in foreign lands a Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and in the Senate of the United States a Thomas Sumter and John Gaillard were my fellow servants and friends: Of men known to me only as highly respected fellow citizens, a portion of that great community, to whose welfare, all the faculties of my soul are and ought to be devoted. In the chairman of the meeting it is peculiarly grateful to me to recognize the brother of that statesman and patriot, so long an ornament of the Senate of the United States, and whose decease, at whatever period it could have happened, must have been lamented as a public calamity. I pray you, sir, to make known to the people of Charleston, at whose meeting you presided, that I have received their resolutions with the grateful sentiment due to dispensation of justice, under circumstances which superadd to its inherent excellence, the endearing attribute of generosity.—Assure them, that so far as rectitude of intention, and purity of purpose can be pledged, the confidence which they have avowed shall never be abused or betrayed; and that under every vicissitude that can befal my remaining days, the recollection of their spontaneous tribute to those qualities, shall be recorded in my memory, among the most cheering occurrences of my life.

And be pleased to accept for yourself my respectful and cordial salutations.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

Burning of Horses.—On Friday night last, at the burning of a stable in the neighbourhood of Green and Sixth streets between 11 and 12 o'clock, four horses were burnt to death. The flames had envelloped the building before they were discoverad. The by-standers succeeded in getting several horses out, but although the stable door was open, such was the intenseness of the heat inside, that all attempts to release the other animals from their fastenings were fruitless. One horse—a noble creature—although surrounded with fire, stood perfectly still while a person attempted to get him loose. The halter could neither be untied, broken, or slipped off, there was no knife to cut it, and the flames raged with increased violence. When the man sprang out of the stable, the horse, as if aware that he was abandoned to his fate, uttered most horrid screams. The terrific and almost unearthly cries which horses will give in their agony are well known. This poor animal struggled madly for his deliverance, and in his violence, tore open his breat by running against his trough.—He then laid down for the space of several minutes perfectly quiet, but as the fire began to play around his nostrils, he arose again, and after a few struggles, with a yet wilder scream and his eyes bursting from his head, made one furious effort, and fell dead. The whole scene is described as having been heart sickening. In the morning, the bodies of the four horses were buried.

MONTREAL, (L. C.) Aug 31.

All the world has heard the story of the artist who painted fruit so well that the fowls of the air came and pecked at the picture. A circumstance somewhat akin to this took place in this city on Friday last. In Mr. Try's furniture warehouse hangs two oil paintings: the one representing fish and the other dead game. They are exceedingly well executed, and £70 has been refused for the pair. On the day above mentioned, a pointer entered, and fixing his eyes on the painting of game, which was hanging above a sideboard, sprung at it with such fury, that he brought the picture to the ground and broke the frame all to pieces. Fortunately the picture was uninjured. The dog seemed ashamed of his mistake, and frightened at the disturbance he had created left the shop at full speed.

Explosion.—The grinding mill belonging to the powder works of Mr. Garrische, about a mile from this Borough, blew up on Friday afternoon last. One man was considerably injured, the building entirely destroyed and two horses killed, two others so much injured that it was considered an act of mercy to put an end to their sufferings by knocking them in the head, and three others considerably hurt. The amount of loss is not great.—*Delaware Gaz.*

Letters from Liverpool state that great numbers of the proprietors of cotton factories, had come to the resolution of working their mill but for four days in a week. The government was transferring a portion of the troops in Ireland to the manufacturig districts of England.

New Emetic.—It cannot be too generally known that the best thing that can be administered to persons who have taken poison, in causing its ejection from the stomech, is a strong mixture of soap and water, given in as large quantities as possible.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to his friend in this place, from which we are permitted to extract the following interesting particulars relative to the closing scence of the life of the late Gov. Shelby.—*Nat. Banner*

"On the 18th of July, Col. Shelby breathed his last, whilst sitting in his chair without pain, and without any complaint of previous indisposition. On the morning before his death, he rode over to his son Isaac's, and returned before dinner; he ate his dinner with as good an appetite as usual, and walked up to the gate in front of his house; returned and took his seat with Mrs. Shelby, and commenced conversation cheerfully with her; the conversation closed for a moment, and she heard him draw a long breath, when she went up to his chair, she found his head leaning back, and the breath entirely gone; not a muscle of his face appeared to be changed or the least distorted. The old man had frequently expressed a wish that when he died no person should be present but his wife—in this singular wish he was gratified—no person was present but her, and she sustained herself in the trying moment with becoming fortitude. His remains were interred on the spot where he pitched his first tent on the farm where he resided, about fifty years ago; and for fear his sons would not know where to find the exact spot, he had, before his death marked it out for himself."

Extract of a private letter of the 15th July from Madrid—"The events in Portugal have throw our Cabinet into such embarrassment, that instructions have been sent to the Spanish Ambassadors at Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburgh, to ascertain what are the views of those Courts upon the posture we now should assume with respect to Portugal. The report of these three Ambassadors and that of the special commission appointed to that effect by the King, will decide the course which our Government will pursue towards Lisbon. Meanwhile our affairs at home go on no better, plot succeeds plot. The Governor of Ocana has just entered Madrid with a great number of notable persons of the province of La Mancha all implicated in a conspiracy, which was to have broken out last month at Aranjuez. The number of persons arrested is so great that the Government has placed at the disposal of the police a building for the express purpose of imprisoning them."

A writer in the Philadelphia Aurora says:

"The captain *Garth* who is mentioned in the English newspapers as having eloped with lady Ashley, is an illigitimate son of one of the princesses, daughter of the late, and sister to the present king of England. He was born at Weymouth, which it will be remembered, was a favourite summer retreat of George III, and his family. General Gaith, his *reputed* father, was in attendance upon the king constantly, and was a great favourite with him. At the time the young captain was born, the general was at least 60 years of age. He, however, acted as his foster father, and had the care of his education and bringing up. The General lived at a place call Piddletown, in Dorsetshire, about twelve miles from Weymouth, where the young captain, at the age of from 15 to 18 during which time he was well known to the writer of this paragraph, lived in great style, keeping his servants, race-horses and hounds.—Though he was frequently called Garth, and used to talk about the General, yet he no less frequently was accosted by his familiars as "Tom King," in allusion to his connection with royalty.

Richard Stuart and Maria Stuart, his sister, have been executed in New Brunswick for the murder of a child, considered the fruit of an incestuous intercourse.—The principle witness against them was another child of Maria Stuart.

The following certificates shew the number of votes given for electors, in Maryland and in Illinois—and are attached to Mr. Slaone's address to the people of Ohio:

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Joseph Kent, Governor of the State of Maryland, to J. Slaone.

"From the official returns, I find that General Jackson received 14,449 votes, and Mr. Adams 14,695 votes and Mr. Crawford 3,346 votes.

"The election of Mr. Adams is well received in Maryland, and must be every where, with every reflecting man, who either understands or regards the true interests of the country."

STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for electors in Illinois at the last election of President and Vice President.

For Mr. Adams, - -	1,542
" Mr. Clay, - -	1,047
" Gen. Jackson, - -	1,272
" Mr. Crawford, - -	219

The foregoing contains a statement of votes given in Illinois.

D. P. COOK.

REVOLT OF PAEZ.—The inflexibility of BOLIVAR, in maintaining the majesty of the laws, has been amply and frequently illustrated in this Gazette, and that he will be equally inflexible in sustaining the Constitution of his country we have never doubted. The following extract which we make from his letter of congratulation, addressed to the first Constitutional Congress of the republic of Colombia on its installation, contains sentiments that cannot be misinterpreted, and proves if any thing were wanting, that the traitors of Valencia, have nothing to expect from the high minded men who have sworn to support the Constitution or die in its defence.—*Balt. Gazette.*

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

SIMON BOLIVAR, LIBERATOR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, &c. &c. &c.

Most Excellent Sir,—The liberating army of the South presents through me to the General Congress, the glorious laurels which it has gathered in the fields of battle of Yaguachi, Bombona, Riombamba, Pichincha, and Pasto. On my part *faithful to my oath to obey the fundamental law of the Republic, I reiterate a second time* to the Legislature of Colombia, *my first promise* TO DIE, SWORD IN HAND, AT THE HEAD OF THE ARMY OF COLOMBIA, *before I will allow the bond of union to be trampled upon, which has presented to the world a nation composed of Venezuela and New Granada. The Constitution of Colombia* IS SACRED FOR TEN YEARS; IT SHALL NOT BE VIOLATED WITH IMPUNITY SO LONG AS BLOOD RUNS IN MY VEINS, AND THE LIBERATORS ARE UNDER MY COMMAND.

Your Excellency will be good enough to transmit to the General Congress these sentiments of attachment to the Constitution and to the members of the Legislature.

I am with the highest consideration your Excellency's attentive obedient servant. BOLIVAR.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.

Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1826.

We are authorised to say that Francis Lamb, Esq. is a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Md.

Crops.—It must be a subject of general felicitation to our farmers, and indeed to all persons, that the corn crop has proved so abundant, more especially as the wheat crop was so light. From what we can learn there has not been a more extensive yield on the Eastern Shore for many years.

The Philadelphia *Washington Blues*, under the command of General *Patterson*, arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday morning last the 12th inst. in complete uniform, to join in the celebration of the battle of North Point.

The National Intelligencer says—The American Congress of Deputies, which assembled some time ago at Panama has adjourned, to meet at a village in the neighbourhood of the city of Mexico, and holds its sessions there.

General Bolivar, it is expected, will have reached, before this time, the disaffected quarter of the State of Colombia; and there is reason to believe that the object of his return, the restoration of order and submission to the Constitution and laws of the Republic, will have been immediately accomplished by his presence.

MEXICO.—A letter has been received in New York from Mr. Poinsett, our minister to Mexico, dated 11th July, stating that he had just concluded and signed a treaty between that government and the United States. Mr. Poinsett also adds, that he had not the slightest doubt but that the treaty would be ratified by the two houses of the Mexican Congress.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR ELECTORS OF SENATE.

Calvert County.

Beckett,	359	Parran,	258
Dalrymple,	335	Copeland,	236

Caroline County.

Sangston,	591	Orrell,	236
Hardcastle,	532		

Queen Anne's County.

Messrs. Hopper and Rochester are elected.

Dorchester County.

Wm. W. Eccleston and John N. Steele are elected.

Cecil County.

Thomas S. Thomas and Benjamin P. Mackal have been elected by a majority of from 60 to 100 votes.

Somerset County.

Carroll,	952	Polk,	880
Peackle,	647		

Worcester County.

Ara Spence and James Fowell, have been elected.

Frederick County.

William Tyler and John C. Cockey, are elected.

Anne Arundal County.

Wm. H. Marriot is elected, and it is supposed Resin Estep also—the contest was between him and Addison Ridout.

Washington County.

Ezra Slifer and John Van Lear, jr. are elected.

Harford County.

Otho Scott,	1072	John Archer	721
C. S. Sewell	1064	S. Watters	716

Baltimore County.

Snowden,	1019	Harryman,	974
Barrett,	497	Cockey.	480

City of Baltimore.

Edward Johnson,	2648
E. S. Thomas.	1142

Annapolis City.

Reports from Annapolis mention that Gen. Richard Harwood of Thos. is elected.

Montgomery County.

Brice Selby 535, Washington Duvall 433, James W. Anderson 398, William Brewer 323, Norris Hoskisson 11.

Prince George's County.

Philomon Chew and Thomas Sommerville, esqrs. are chosen electors for this county.

THE ELECTION.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. PHILIP REED,
LEVIN GALE,
J. A. ROBERTSON,
DR. WM. C. MILLER.
I. D. MAULSBY,
JAMES W. WILLIAMS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Maj RICHARD GRAVES,
JOSEPH MANN,
WM. COBURN,
JAMES BOON,
DAVID J. CAMPBELL,
WH. H. BARROLL,
P. M. REED,
JOHN ASHLEY,
JOHN MASLIN,
WM. H. WICKES,
UNIT CHANDLER,
JAMES HANSON,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
WM. JADWIN,
WILLIAM TURNER.
HUGH WALLIS.
JOHN G. SEWELL.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James B. Ayars, the Rev. Jacob Moore, of Sussex county, Delaware, to Miss Ann Matilda Anderson of Chestertown, Md.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Wm Jackson, Mr. William S. Lassell to Miss Mary S. Rutter, all of this place.

DIED.

On Thursday the 7th inst. at his residence in Queen Anne's county, Hon. ROBERT WRIGHT, one of the Associate Judges of the 2d Judicial District.

Suddenly, in New York, one day last week, Judge Van Ness.

Lumber.

A small cargo of Susquehanna Lumber, just landed, and for sale, at a very reduced price, consisting of ark Plank, Boards and Shingles. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hotel, Chestertown.

A. THOMPSON.

Sept. 15.

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm called Hill-Top at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake; together with the farm, eight head of cattle and fine sheep will be let. To a good and careful tenant, a lease of two years will be given.

This farm is situated in Worton hundred, and within a mile and a half of navigable water. The situation is one of the healthiest in the county, and the buildings extremely comfortable; the farm is under excellent fencing, and at present under good tillage. It may be considered one of the most desirable situations in Kent county. For terms apply to Washington College, or

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

Sept. 15. tf.

Wanted to purchase,

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND *white and red Oak Hhd. Staves* if they can be delivered early this fall.—Apply at the Star Office Easton.

Easton, Sept. 15.

Cheap Lumber for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his stock of Lumber, which he will sell for cash or country produce at a fair market price.

He will sell at the following prices:—By the 1000 $13, retail $14.

CHARLES STANLEY, Jr.

N. B.—Persons wishing to purchase will call on Richard W. Pippin in my absence. C. S. Jr.

FARM TO RENT.

For rent the farm on Morgans Creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Simon Beck—This farm is admirably calculated for grazing, and will be rented on very reasonable terms. Apply to Mr. Samuel Ringgold.

MARTHA BURCHNELL.

Sept. 8

LOOK HERE!

A person wishes to purchase an active male Negro from 16 to 25 years of age, on a credit of twelve months, for which bond and good security with interest from date will be given. Apply at this office for farther particulars.

August 25. tf.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by John Hurtt, esq. a Justice of the peace for Kent county, against Peregrine Kelly, at the suit of Doc. Jacob Fisher, will be sold at public sale on Saturday, the twenty-third of September next, at his dwelling house, all the right, title and interest of the said Peregrine Kelly, in and to the house and lot of land where he now lives, containing one acre, more or less: also two cows, seized and taken as the property of said Peregrine Kelly, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ELIJAH BECK, *Constable.*

Sept. 1

TO MILLERS.

A person well acquainted with the milling business will find a desirable situation by applying to

HENRY W. CARVILL.

Sept. 8.

BRIGADE ORDERS,

6th Brigade Md. Militia.

The several Regiments and Corps composing this Brigade will, until otherwise ordered, meet for "exercise and inspection" on the same month and days of the month as heretofore, the 33d or Massey's excepted, to wit: Cols. Roe's the 3d Monday, Tilghman's the last Monday, the Kent Island Battalion, the succeeding Wednesday, the 21st of Chambers' the last Saturday, and the 33d or Massey's the second Thursday of September.

The commanding officers of Squadrons of Cavalry will give the necessary orders for the parade "exercise and inspection" of the several corps under their command with the regiments to which they have heretofore been attached on days of exercise, &c.

The Brigade Major and Inspector will be furnished with blank returns and will attend (as the law directs.) and inspect the several corps, taking care to receive no returns until they be *strictly in form.*

By order of

BRIG. GENERAL REED.

Attest,

J. E. BARROLL, *Aid-de-camp.*

Huntingfield, Kent County, Sept. 1.

Most splendid scheme.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 25, 1826.

We have the pleasure to present to the public the following splendid scheme, arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, being the 8th class of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND the drawing of which (under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council) will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, 15th November next

HIGHEST PRIZE $50,000

1 prize of	$50,000	is $50,000
1 prize of	30,000	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	10,000
1 prize of	6,000	6,000
1 prize of	4,000	4,000
10 prizes of	1,000	10,000
10 prizes of	500	5,000
50 prizes of	100	5,000
100 prizes of	50	5,000
125 prizes of	20	2,500
250 prizes of	12	3,000
17500 prizes of	9	157,500
18,051 prizes—16,949		$308,000
35,000 tickets, amounting to		$308,000

Not one blank to a prize.

Prizes all payable in CASH, which can be had, as usual at either of COHEN'S OFFICES, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$10	Quarters	2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114 Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the great and magnificent Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn a few weeks ago, in the Grand State Lottery was sold in one half and two quarters all to distant adventurers—and the cash as usual at COHEN'S office, paid instantly on presentation; also the twenty thousand Dollars, also both the capitals of 30,000 Dollars and 10,000 Dollars in the last Grand State Lottery, and where more capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States or teritories either by mail post paid or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any lotteries, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Aug. 25 BALTIMORE



POETICAL

THE OLD MAN'S SONG.

By James Montgomery.

Shall man of frail fruition boast?
Shall life be counted dear,
Oft but a moment, and at most,
A momentary year?

There was a time—that time is past—
When, Youth, I bloom'd like thee;
A time will come—'tis coming fast—
When thou shalt fade like me.

Like me through varying seasons range,
And past enjoyments mourn;
The fairest, sweetest spring shall change
To winter in its turn.

In infancy, my vernal prime,
When life itself was new,
Amusement pluck'd the wings of time,
Yet swifter still he flew.

Summer my youth, succeeded soon,
My sun ascended high,
And pleasure held the view till noon,
But grief drove down the sky.

Like autumn rich in ripening corn
Came manhood's sober reign;
My harvest-moon scarce filled her horn,
When she began to wane.

Close followed age—infirm old age,
The winter of my year,
When shall I fall before his rage,
To rise beyond the sphere!

I long to cast the chains away,
That hold my soul a slave,
To burst these dungeon walls of clay,
Enfranchised from the grave.

Life lies in embrio—never free
Till nature yields her breath;
Till time becomes eternity,
And Man is born in Death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER, AUGUST 24.

WEBSTER'S EULOGY.

The eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, pronounced by Mr. Webster, at Faneuil Hall, has been published, and forms a pamphlet of 62 pages. Much has been said of this performance by those who witnessed its delivery, our expectations have been fully realized on a perusal of the pamphlet. It is indeed a proud specimen of American genius and eloquence. We observe that a copy-right has been taken out by the publishers of this eulogy, but it can only be for the purpose of preventing its republication entire by others for pecuniary gain—we therefore take the liberty to extract one or two passages as a foretaste, which cannot but give the reader a sharp appetite for the whole of the rich repast. We have heard that nothing could surpass the effect produced by the delivery of the passages quoted—but supposed, as they must have received much force from Mr. W's impressive style of oratory, that they might not appear to so much advantage in print. We however think we may challange the production of any thing from the orators of the present age to surpass these quotations:

"The eloquence of Mr. Adams resembled his general character, and formed, indeed, a part of it. It was bold, manly and energetic; and such the crisis required. When public bodies are to be addressed on momentous occasions, when great interests are at stake, and strong passions excited, nothing is valuable in speech, farther than it is connected with light, intellectual and moral endowments. Clearness, force and earnestnesss, are the qualities which produce conviction.—True eloquence, indeed, does not consist in speech. It cannot be brought from far. Labor and learning may toil for it, but they will toil in vain. Words and phrases may be marshalled in every way, but they cannot compass it. It must exist in the man, in the subject, and in the occasion. Affected passion, intense expression, the pomp of declamation, all may aspire after it—they cannot reach it. It comes, if it comes at all, like the outbreaking of a fountain from the earth, or the bursting forth of volcanic fires, with spontaneous, original, native force. The graces taught in the schools, the costly ornaments and studied contrivances of speech shock and disgust men, when their own lives, and the fate of their wives, their children and their country, hang on the decision of the hour. Then words have lost their power, rhetoric is vain, and all elaborate oratory contemptible. Even genius itself then feels rebuked, and subdued, as in the presence of higher qualities. Then patriotism is eloquent; then self-devotion is eloquent.—The clear conception outrunning the deductions of logic, the high purpose, the firm resolve, the dauntless spirit, speaking on the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature, and urging the whole man forward, right onward to his object—this, this is eloquence, or rather it is something greater and higher than all eloquence, it is action, noble, sublime, god-like action."

"Let us then bring before us the assembly (the Congress of 1776) which was about to decide the question thus big with the fate of empire. Let us open their doors, and look in upon their deliberations. Let us survey the anxious care worn countenances, let us hear the grim-toned voices, of this band of patriots.

Hancock presides over the solemn sitting; and one of those not prepared to pronounce for absolute Independence is on the floor, and is urging his reasons for dissenting from the Declaration.—(Here Mr. Webster gives the supposed arguments made by Mr. Dickenson.)

It was for Mr. Adams to reply to arguments like these. We know his opinion and we know his character. He would commence with his accustomed directness and earnestness.

"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand, and my heart to this vote. It is true, indeed, that in the beginning we aimed not at Independence. But there's a Divinity which shapes our ends. The injustice of England has driven us to arms; and, blinded to her own interest for our own good, she has obstinately persisted, till independence is now within our grasp. We have but to reach forth for it, and it is ours. Why then should we defer the declaration? Is any man so weak as now to hope for a reconciliation with England, which shall leave either safety to the country and its liberties, or safety to his own life and his own honor? Are not you, sir, who sit in that chair, is not he our venerable colleague near you, are you not both already the proscribed and predestined objects of punishment and of vengeance? Cut off from all hope of royal clemency, what are you, what can you be, while the power of England remains, but outlaws? If we postpone independence, do we mean to carry on or give up the war? Do we mean to submit to the measures of Parliament, Boston port-bill and all? Do we mean to submit, and consent that we ourselves shall be ground to powder, and our country and its rights trodden down in the dust? I know we do not mean to submit. We never shall submit. Do we intend to violate that most solemn obligation ever entered into by men, that plighting, before God, of our sacred honor to Washington, when putting him forth to incur the dangers of war, as well as the political hazards of the times, we promised to adhere to him, in every extremity, with our fortunes and our lives? I know that there is not a man here who would not rather see a general conflagration sweep over the land, or an earthquake sink it, than one jot or title of that plighted faith fall to the ground. For myself, having, twelve months ago, in this place moved you, that George Washington be appointed commander of the forces raised or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty, may my right hand forget her cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I hesitate or waver, in the support I give him. The war then, must go on. We must fight it through. And if the war must go on, why put off longer the Declaration of Independence? That measure will strengthen us. It will give us character abroad. The nations will then treat with us, which they never can do while we acknowledge ourselves subjects in arms against our sovereign. Nay, I maintain that England, herself, will sooner treat for peace with us on the footing of Independence, than consent, by repealing her acts to acknowledge that her whole conduct towards us has been a course of injustice and oppression. Her pride will be less wounded, by submitting to the course of things which now predestinates our Independence, than by yielding the points in controversy to her rebellious subjects. The former she would regard as the result of fortune; the latter she would feel as her own deep disgrace. Why then, why then, sir, do we not as soon as possible, change this from a civil to a national war? And since we must fight it through, why not put ourselves in a state to enjoy all the benefits of victory, if we gain the victory?

"If we fail, it can be no worse for us.—But we shall not fail. The cause will raise up armies; the cause will create navies. The people, the people, if we are true to them, will carry us, and will carry themselves, gloriously, through this struggle. I care not how fickle other people have been found. I know the people of these colonies, and I know that resistance to British aggression is deep and settled in their hearts and cannot be eradicated. Every colony, indeed has expressed its willingness to follow, if we but take the lead. Sir, the declaration will inspire the people with increased courage. Instead of a long and bloody war for restoration of privileges, for redress of grievances, for chartered immunities, held under a British king, set before them the glorious object of entire independence, and it will breathe unto them anew the breath of life. Read this declaration at the head of the army; every sword will be drawn from its scabbard, and the solemn vow uttered, to maintain it, or to perish on the bed of honor. Publish it from the pulpit; religion will approve it, and the love of religious liberty will cling round it, resolved to stand with it, or fall with it. Send it to the public halls, proclaim it there, let them hear it, who heard the first roar of the enemy's cannon; let them see it, who saw their brothers and their sons fall on the field of Bunker-hill, and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls will cry out in its support.

"Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly, through this day's business. You and I, indeed, may rue it. We may not live to the time when this declaration shall be made good. We may die; die colonists; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold. Be it so. Be it so. If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready, at the appointed hour of sacrafice, come when that hour may. But while I do live, let me have a country, or at least the hope of a country and that a free country.

"But whatever may be our fate, be assured that this declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood; but it will stand, and will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future, as the sun in Heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day.—When we are in our graves our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return, they will shed tears, copious gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, gratitude and joy. Sir, before God, I believe the hour is come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope for in this life, I am now ready here to stake upon it; and I leave off as I begun that live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment; independence *now*; and *independence forever*."

"And so that day shall be honoured, illustrious prophet and patriot! so that day shall be honoured, and as often as it returns, thy renown shall come along with it, and the glory of thy life, like the day of thy death, shall not fail from the remembrance of men."

From the Saturday Evening Post.

TRIFLE NOT WITH WOMAN'S LOVE.

Social intercourse with virtuous females is the only true happiness allotted to man—in their sweet society the sorrow and gloom of the world disappear, and the sunshine of true delight sheds a pleasing halo around the circle; in such society man forgets his cares; transported beyond the vulgar precincts of the world, he moves in a paradise of celestial charms—from such a circle, and from such society man selects the partner of his future life; that alone his object, his eye and heart can easily distinguish the being—that lovely, kind, attentive being, who follows man through evil and through good report—that being whose bosom contains every virtue calculated to render man a happy and contented being. Any other motive than this reduces man to the level of the brute creation—or like satan in the garden of Eden, he creeps into the paradise, to pluck and devour its blooming flowers.

The man who can deliberately win the affection of a female and as deliberately leave her to the reflection of his own baseness, is less than brute—aye, more insignificant and debased than the meanest reptile that crawls the earth.

A female's heart is the seat of warm and pure affection. It can be fanned into a blaze of love and yield up its power—aye, even itself to the man, whose arts stole it gradually away.

Love is a feeling which reciprocal growth will render part of our nature, and like the vine twining itself around the mighty oak, will, in time, become inseparable—and who is he? what is he? that will endeavour to gain the affections of an unsuspecting female—win her to his love by oaths and protestations—get her blushing consent to be his—his on the face of heaven and earth, and then leave her? Leave her in the midst of her dreams of future happiness—leave her in the pleasing anticipations of a long life devoted to him she adores—leave her a victim to her credulity, and perhaps a victim to the power of love—that love she unknowingly cast on a wretch. Where is he? who dare unblushingly avow this, alone, to be his object? Where is the man who can look in the face of virtue and build in his own heart a fabric for its destruction? Show me the man, and I will show you the veriest slave—the vilest wretch that moves with life on earth's bright surface. Show me that man, and I will point out the seducer of females in the garb of a foul fiend—one bereft of every feeling—destitute of every virtue, and like the angel of darkness prowling about the earth seeking whom he may devour. Frail, puny man—view for a moment the desolation of a broken heart—the annihilation of every pleasing dream—and, alas! the maniac being of his delusive and villianous arts, and then ask, Is this my work? am I the cause of such distress and misery?

The few short years of that man's life, will be filled with retribute justice—and as he moves on, the hisses of serpents, the mother's curse, will reach his ear, and wild distraction claim the last remnants of vice's wretched wreck. This ends the life of him who "trifles with a woman's love"—here more wretched in mental distraction, his awful inhuman destruction, clinging to the remnants of his days, like the poor mariner to the frail plank in the whirlwind of ocean

PETER SINGLE.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court to me directed, at the suit of Henrietta Spry against Samuel Lowman, administrator of Elizabeth Lowman, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at Richard Freak's dwelling at 10 o'clock in the morning, a negro woman called Eliza, subject to tax and fees the present year, seized and taken as property which was of the said Elizabeth Lowman at the time of her death and now remaining unadministered, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent County Court, to me directed, at the suit of William B. Everitt against Samuel Lowman, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at Richard Freak's dwelling, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Lowman in and to a negro boy Benjamin, and various articles of household furniture, subject to tax and fees the present year, seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Lowman, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of two writs of the State of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court to me directed, one at the suit of Peregrine Wilmer and the other at the suit of Rosamond Bowers against John T. Kennard, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at captain Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said John T. Kennard in and to all those several tracts or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, called "Worton Manor," "Cornwallis' Choice," "Carolla," "Budd's Discovery" and "Locust Point," containing in the whole by estimation 262 1-2 acres, more or less, which were sold and conveyed to the said John T. Kennard by a certain Samuel G. Kennard, as by deed dated on or about the 13th May, 1820, will appear, seized and taken as the property of the said John T. Kennard and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

By virtue of a writ of the state of Maryland of fieri facias issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of Alfred Hambleton against Benjamin Hynson, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of September next at the market house in Chestertown, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin Hynson, in and to the following negroes, to wit: Henry, aged 5 years, Charlotte aged 14 do. Maria aged 27 do. Wye aged 29 do. Ann aged 10 do. Emory aged 9 do. Ezekiel aged 6 do. Caroline aged 7 do. Jane aged 1 do. Robert aged 3 do. seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Hynson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the bofore mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon, subject to taxes and fees for the years 1825 and 1826.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 25.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of 5 writs of vendi. exps. issued out of Kent county court, to me directed against Bartus Piner at the suits of Henry Brice, Samuel Boyer use of Benjamin Riley, use of James Wilmer and Peregrine Wilmer, Jesse Corse use of Jonas Clapham, Andrew Watts and the State of Maryland use of Martha Rochester, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Friday the 21st of September, at three o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: ten head Black Cattle, twenty sheep, fifteen hogs and four head of Horses, and on Friday the 22d of same month at Capt. Charles Stanley's tavern in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right, title and interest of the said Bartus Piner of, in and to the following tracts, parts of tracts and parcels of land, or tracts or part of a tract of land called "Mother's Care," part of a tract of land called the "Plains," and part of a tract of land called "Kent Manor," situate in Kent county and now in the possession of the said Bartus Piner, containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less, also one negro man Risdon, one negro man Joseph, and one negro woman Mary, seized and taken as the property of said Piner and to be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Sept. 1.

By virtue of two writs of vend. exps. issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Thomas and Elizabeth Alford, at the suit of Thomas Gale, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th September next at half past 3 o'clock P. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Charles Stanley, in Chestertown, a piece or parcel of land called "The Last," containing ten acres more or less—a lot of land called Attixo's Adventure" containing 7 1-2 acres more or less, one negro man called JOSEPH, and one negro man called DANIEL—levied on, seized and taken as the property of Thomas and Elizabeth Alford, and will be sold to satisfy said executions.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 18.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against John T. Kennard at the suits of John W. Wilmer, Benjamin Hanson use of John Hanson, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at Captain C. Stanley's Tavern, in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right and interest of the said John T Kennard in and to that tract of land called "Cornwallis's Choice," and all his right to that tract or part of a tract of land called Carrolla, lying and being in Worton Point, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Kennard, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent County Court to me directed, against Josiah Massy at the suit of Ephraim Vansant 4th, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th of September next, at the Tavern of Mr. James Salisbury in Georgetown ✕ Roads, at 11 o'clock A. M the following property to wit: Fifty acres one rood and two perches of woodland as appears by reference to a deed from Nathan Norris Wright to Samuel Davis, and from S. Davis to Cuthbert Hall, and from Cuthbert Hall to Josiah Massy, called Ringgold's part of the Adventure Resurvey, 4 head of horses and 20 head of Cattle, seized and taken as the property of said Massy and to be sold to satisfy the above writs.

ED. BROWNE, Late Shff.
August 4.

New and Cheap Goods.

JOHN H. KENNARD,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a handsome assortment of Cheap Goods, carefully selected by himself from very late arrivals, amongst which are

Superfine cloths	Calicoes, handsome
Common do.	Ginghams, an assortment
Super Cassimeres	Jaconett Muslins
Common do.	Swiss Mull do.
Cassinetts	Figured do. do.
Flannell	Do. Book do.
Bombazetts	Plain do. do.
Bombazine	Silk Vestings
Irish Sheeting	Marseilles do.
Irish Linens	Cashmere Shawls
Long Lawn	Silk Handkerchiefs
Russia Sheeting	Gauze do.
Raven's Duck	Linen Cambric do.
Italian Lutestrings	Cotton Hosiery
Canton Crapes	Kid and York Tan
Cambric Muslins	Gloves
Chintzes, elegant	Horseskin do.
Woodstock and	
Pins, Tapes, &c.	

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings	Wilmington Stripes
Do Shirtings	Furd Hats
Bleached Sheetings	Bed Tickings, 37, 31, 25 and 18.
Do. Shirtings	
Bleached Denim	Checks 25, 13 and 12, good.
Best Plaids 18 3-4	
Second do. 12 1-2	Cotton Yarn, Knitting Cotton, &c.
Common do. 6 1-4	

HARDWARE.

China, Glass, Liverpool and Common Wares.

Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Sugar and Java Coffee, &c. &c.
Also a handsome assortment of

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Aug. 25. 3t.

TO RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and premises late the residence of Ann E. Hyland, dec'd. The dwelling house is two stories high well finished, in an airy and healthy situation and contiguous to an excellent spring of water. The house is large and convenient—attached to it is an excellent garden with some fruit trees and a productive lot of ground of about two acres. The out houses are a good stable, carriage house, joiner's shop, a strong brick meat house and poultry house. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Davis.

Chestertown, Sept. 1

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1826. NO. 49.

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NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Ship Frances Henrietta, arrived at New York on the 18th inst., and brought London papers to the 11th and Liverpool papers of the 10th August. Our correspondents of the Gazette received commercial advices from Liverpool of the 12th, which will be found under the proper head. The following are all the extracts of immediate interest furnished by the papers:

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Quotidienne, (Paris paper,) intimates that "the Powers of the Continent need not fear England now, as want and insurrection disturb her within, and she cannot venture on serious war." But there are Statesmen in Paris who remember when England was struggling with more formidable difficulties, than those which now oppress her commercial interests, and yet was able to contend against France, aye, and with Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia besides. If war were necessary, she would be found as equal to it now as ever she was.—*London Courier.*

LONDON, Aug. 11, two o'clock.—Reports are in circulation in London this morning tending to depress the Funds.—The most prominent were, that Mr. Canning was to depart immediately for Paris on an important mission; and disastrous news from India, said to have been received at Bordeaux.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—The Manchester Mercury says "We are extremely glad to state that the appearances of improvement which manifested themselves this week have continued down to the present time, and a much better feeling prevails among mercantile men. There appears to be, in every quarter, a decided stand against further depression.

The number of power looms in the United Kingdom, is estimated at 57,000 which are capable of making 1,254,000 yards of cloth per day, or 1,741 yards a minute.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester.—We are extremely glad to state, that the appearances of improvement which manifested themselves this week have continued down to the present time: and a much better feeling prevails among the mercantile men. There appears to be in every quarter, a decided stand against further depression; and, on one or two articles, a trifling advance has been obtained though no material or general rise of price has been experienced.

[Guardian.

Sheffield.—No improvement has yet taken place, in the state of trade at Sheffield. The unemployed poor, however, are relieved by voluntary contributions, in addition to the parish allowances.—Among the former an anonymous donation of £500 was last week received, in a letter signed "Londinensis."

Leeds.—We have nothing at present to add to the statement we published last week, under this head, except to mention that the improvement continues gradually progressive both in the woolen and worsted trades. A number of hands however, are still out of work, and the orders received by the master manufacturers have not been distributed by fortune as equally among them perhaps as could be wished. Some, however, of those who have looms and jannies idle, we understand, allow their former men to use them, in doing jobs from other houses. The neighbourhood of Leeds is infested by beggars, many of whom assert they have come from a distance, and almost all of whom betray signs of squalid poverty and long borne suffering.—*Intelligencer.*

Extract of a private letter dated Madeira, July 20.

"The Councillors Castanos and Apodaca are the only members of the Council of State, who have shewn any moderation in the deliberation on the events in Lisbon. Councillors Elisade and Erro have proposed the most violent measures, they assert that the safety of Spain requires the prompt re-establishment of the Inquisition. Military Commissions, the immediate imprisonment of all the Liberals and the dispatching, without delay *en masse*, of all the Royalist Volunteers to the frontiers of Portugal.

"A rumour was circulated since morning, that a military conspiracy, on the same side as that of Bessieres, but much more formidable, had broken out at Valencia; and to judge from the movements in the office of the Intendent General of Police, the rumour would appear to be well founded. They talk also of the arrival of the Queen of Portugal in Spain. All the partizans of that princess confidently say, she will be here in the course of next month.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.

TURKEY.—There are few events on which the attention of the world is at present more intently fixed, than on the probable issue of the plans of the Ottoman Government. Its vigour is obvious; its policy, in attempting the entire suppression of that ignorant, capricious and heretofore pampered body, the Janissaries, cannot be doubted. If successful, the reign of the present Sultan will be the most celebrated one of his race; if not, his dynasty will probably perish, and bury with it the last hopes of the empire itself. This great problem is not yet solved.—There appear to have been some attempts to create a reaction in Constantinople, and angry menaces and hostile movements in other parts of the empire, but they are probably, exaggerated in the letters which have appeared in the foreign papers. At least, they have yet had no decisive effect, and all that activety and terror can do is put into requisition by a Government which feels that it has passed the Rubicon, and must succeed or perish. Whether these movements are the forebodings of a coming storm, or the murmurs of a subsiding one, remains to be ascertained. What force can be brought up under the now rent and trampled banners of the Janissaries, or what treachery can be resorted to supply the place of force, will require the lapse of a few months fully to develope; this only is certain, that Turkey must be rent by the most terrible and destructive convulsions, or consolidated into more efficiency and power of resistance than she has had for two centuries.

LONDON, August 9.

Paris papers of the 8th August say—We have this instant received Constantinople papers of the 11th July.

The standard of the Prophet was still displayed at the Divan. The organization of the new troops was proceeding with activity. The greatest tranquility prevailed.

The Augsburgh Gazette has the following news from Constantinople of the 10th July.—

No essential alteration has taken place in this capital since the departure of the last post. The accomplishment of the new measures of government is prosecuted with activity, and tranquility has not been interupted. The Sultan visits the mosque as usual, with an escort of topschis, and the Grand Vizier seems to enjoy the confidence of the armed musselmen in the capital: All the accounts from the provinces are equally favourable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—The Sultan has attended in person the military exercises at Eski-Serai. It was Mohommed himself that first intimated to the Ulemas his intention to abolish the punishment of confiscation. The Sultan has abolished also several pieces of etiquette, which kept him at too great a distance from his ministers.

IRELAND.—At the Cromwell Assizes, in Ireland, on the 24th July,

"Mary Cassidy pleaded guilty to a theft which she said she committed with the hope of being transported to Botany Bay, and of joining her husband; to whom that fate was assigned last year. "Oh my Lord!" said she, "I will submit I am guilty, if you let me bring my poor children to my husband, I have two poor creatures, my Lord, and we want to follow their father. It was for that I stole. We have neither a bit nor a sup, nor can we get it from our own kith and kin. Send us to my husband, my Lord; or if you do not, I will submit to your gracious mercy in any way."

"Thousands of wretches; whom one with very little effort of imagination, might mistake for resuscitated skeletons, are to be seen from morning until night, seated on the flags of our public streets, gazing at each other with that vacant despairing look which bespeaks the extinction of almost every hope.—*Kilkenny Independent.* (Ireland)."

It was stated at the last meeting of the Irish Bible Association in London, that there are now two millions of people in Ireland whose language is the Irish. In 600 years only two-thirds of the population have been taught a different tongue.

SPAIN.—A letter of the latest date from Madrid, represents the king and ministers in a state of great perplexity, in consequence of the alarming attitude of Portugal. In this situation it is said; and that with some probability; that Ferdinand seriously meditates an improvement in his own perverse ways and offers once more to swear faithfulness to constitutional principles. If such a step should be forced upon him by circumstances, France will be left in a position trully ludicrous, but most richly deserved. To withdraw her troops at the wish of the king, or have them expelled by the power of the people would disgrace her ministry forever, and discredit the, whole system of armed interference.

With regard to South America, it appears the king still dreams of recovering his American colonies. The last news is said to offer ground for hope; and he intends sending out reinforcements to Admiral Laborde at Havana. He has however no troops for the frontiers of Portugal.

Numbers are already emigrating from this country to Portugal. The famous Gen. Silveira, with a number of military officers and priests, has just arrived in Madrid. Other emigrants are proceeding to different parts of the frontiers.—The commotion at Oporto has been more serious than was apprehended. Whole regiments have risen in rebellion; in the attempts to suppress them about 300 have perished on both sides. The Grand Prior of the Jesuits has just been arrested. Great commotion prevails, and already several conspiracies against the Anglo Constitution party have been discovered. It appears that the promulgation of the new Constitution and the taking of the oaths are put off to the 31st of July. A private letter of the 24th (at Paris) says a full and entire amnesty is to be published on the 12th of August: but it is apprehended that the Apostolics will oppose it by every measure in their power. The Council of State has resolved upon sending an army to the frontiers of Portugal.

Letters from Saragossa of July 20th state, that immediately on the events which have taken place in Portugal being known there, the guards were obliged to be doubled to prevent mischief, and the troops of the garrison kept in their barracks, but that notwithstanding this the Royalist Volunteers, who took up arms without orders, committed many excesses and several of the most respectable inhabitants, known for their liberal opinions, became the victims of their fury.

MADRID, August 1, 1826.—The enlightened politicians here are convinced, that, in the present state of affairs, it would be, perhaps easier for France to march troops to Lisbon than it was three years since, to Madrid; but it is well known that a vigorous determination like this, will find but timid partizans in the cabinets of Europe. The fear of acting is now the great malady of states. Revolutions will not be checked until the courage to act shall return to the statesmen of all countries. If it were only understood what prudence there is in energy and quickness of measures, that undecisive course, that *policy of expectation*, which is the only imprudent, the only dangerous one for thrones and for society, could not fail to be abandoned. In the abscence of energetic measures, some persons hope that, at least there will be a cordon of troops established along the frontiers of Portugal: but we dare not hope that even that half measure will be taken. It will appear more convenient to await results than to anticipate them. The monarchial world have taken for their model the peasant of Horace.

When they are about to come to a determination, that they are always thinking of England. What will England say? In this behold the watch word of European policy.—England has not thus hesitated, and when she proclaimed the independence of America she did not say what France will do? What will Spain say? When she proposed a charter for Portugal, she did not ask what will Europe do? She was right, for France, Spain, and all Europe allowed her to do so. At what time of all others, is it that such fear of England is shown? At a time when want and insurrection disturb her within, at a time when she cannot venture on a serious war; at a time in fine, when she is overwhelmed under the weight of a gigantic and hazardous policy, when she is ready to recede from all she has done for three years.

TURKEY.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 4th August which has arrived this morning, contains the following intelligence from Constantinople. It seems the Sultan is proceeding steadily and fearlessly in his undertaking; and so far as terror can operate upon the minds of those whom he might have cause to fear, he is likely to find every obstacle removed.—Not that he trusts to this alone, for the more formidable of his opponents are daily and hourly consigned to the hands of the executioner. If blood be a good cement for the new edifice he is constructing, he has enough of it to ensure its durability.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.

"The Sultan is proceeding with rapid strides to the attainment of the object which he has proposed to himself: and favoured by circumstances, he will succeed in it, in a terrible and sanguinary manner it is true, but which will make an era in the annals of the empire, and more quickly than any person could have ventured to expect. The executions, and punishments of all kinds, of those who adhere to the old system as well as the demolition of the dwellings of the Janissaries, continue day and night, and the system of terror seems to have made such an impression in the other great cities of the empire, that the Janissaries at Adrianople, Salonchi and Smyrna, have quietly submitted to their dissolution, and have already signified their obedience by deputies, whom they have sent for the purpose to the Sultan, who, the day before yesterday personally announced this to the new troops, which already amounted to forty thousand men. All circumstances combined to raise, in the shortest time possible, and by this means (as the people here flatter themselves) to inspire respect in the negotiating at Akerman, and at the same time all the enemies in the interior of the empire. Six pachas have been ordered (probably with this view) to repair from the Asiatic provinces to the capitol, with numerous corps, and they are expected to arrive shortly. Some think when the corps of Yamaks is dissolved, as it doubtless will be, the castles on the Bosphorus will be garrisoned by these troops.

Some thousand Topchis are already employed in building five large barracks for the new troops, and Constantinople is now like a great camp, which has been formed during a bloody revolution. Profound tranquility prevails in the quarters inhabited by the Franks. The number of those who look with apprehension towards the North, and fear an interruption of peace is very small.

RUSSIA.—The following is from Odessa the 18th July:—The eyes of Russia are turned upon Akermains, where a conference for peace is to be opened between the Russian and Turkish commissioners. It is hoped the Divan will not misunderstand the pacific spirit of the Emperor Nicholas.

The following is the result of the sentences pronounced in the affairs of the conspirators at St. Petersburgh:—

Hanged on the 24th, in the morning, Rvleiff, a retired sub-lieutenant; Journalisk Kahoosky; Bestoucheff Michel, captain in the regiment of the guards of Moscow; Pestle, colonel of the Viatka regiment of infantry; Lerge Mouravieff, lieutenant colonel of the regiment of infantry of Tchernigoff.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—By the fast sailing schooner Blucher, Captain Fitch, arrived last evening in twenty-four days from Vera Cruz, we have received files of papers to the 24th of August—We translate the following articles respecting the Congress of Panama, by which it appears that *Treaties of Alliance and Friendship* have been formed between the respective Republics, and that several members of the Congress were on their way home to render an account of their proceedings—The Congress continues its deliberations in Mexico.—*Balt. Gazette*

Gozette Extraordinary of the Supreme Government of the Mexican Confederacy Saturday, 19th of August, 1826.

"The official document which we are about to copy into our paper, by order of his Excellency the President, informs us of the most glorious political event that will adorn the annals of these new American States, who have united themselves by indissoluable ties in the far famed Congress of Panama, to maintain their independence against their old oppressors.—We will not longer keep from view a single clause of that precious document, nor substitute our own pompous notices to its concise and simple tenor. We will proceed immediately to apprize the inhabitants of the happy Anahuac, of the honor that has fallen, in this great conjuncture, to the lot of the Mexican Republic.—Blessed be the Providence that has poured upon them this copious stream of benefits! Immortal praise and glory to those illustrious plenipotentiary ministers to the Congress, who have fulfilled, with so much ability, zeal and success, the most important object of their mission! Honor and immortal glory to the governments who have displayed so much discrimination in the choice of their ambassadors!

"Mexican Legation at the Congress of the New American States:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR. We have arrived here to-day in the brig of war Constant, from Panama whence she sailed on the 21st ulto. and we have the pleasure of announcing to you, that on the 15th of the same month, we concluded a treaty of alliance and perpetual friendship among the assembled Republics. We also formed certain conventional agreements, which we have reserved for future consideration. All these documents we shall have the honor of presenting to you personally in a few days.

"To continue the discussion of these subjects, the Congress adjourned to meet again at the town of Tacuba, and one minister from each of the Republics has proceeded to Mexico, while the others returned to their respective governments to give an account of our proceedings.—The most excellent Don Antonio Larrazabel of Central America, came in company with us and also Don Pedro Guel minister from Colombia, who will leave here for the capital in three days; proceed to Mexico; Don Manuel Tudela, of Peru, with his Secretary of Legation and the Secretary to the Legation of Centeral America, are expected to arive here in a few days for the same destination in the brig Tres-hermonos.

"We inform your excellency of these movements, that you my provide the Plenipotentiaries with such assistance as they may require, and afford them all possible facilities in the execution of their duties, as becomes the dignity of our Republic.—And we pray you to recommend this interesting subject to the high consideration of His Excellency the President.

God preserve you many years!

JOSE MARIA MICHELENA.

JOSE DOMINGUEZ, Secretary of State, and of Home and Foreign Affairs.

Acapulco, August 15th, 1826.

NOTE.—By a private letter of the 15th inst. we learn the following particulars:

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

FOR COLOMBIA.—Sr. GUAL, who left Acapulco, on the 16th inst. for Mexico. Sr. BRISENO, who returned to his own government, with an account of the proceedings.

FOR PERU.—Sr. TUDELA, who is expected to arrive at Acapulco, in eight or ten days. Sr. VIDAURRE, who returned home to his own government.

FOR GUATAMALA.—Sr. LARRAZABAL, who comes with our plenipotentiaries. Sr. MOLINA, who returned.

FOR HOLLAND.—Expected at Vera-Cruz.

FOR ENGLAND.—Will not arrive before November.

BUENOS AYRES—Files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 1st of June, have been received by the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser. Nothing decisive had yet taken place between the fleets: but in spite of all the vaunting of the Brazilians, their superior force and the supposed spirit of their new commander Norton, they show the same imbecility as heretofore.

On the 24th the Brazilian squadron sailed up the river, as if to make an attack on the city, but soon gave up the design, tacked, and stood down again.—On the following day Com. Brown pursued them and began an engagement about half past 4 P. M. which lasted till sunset. He fired six rockets, one of which struck near the foremast of the frigate Matraya, but without doing any injury. She lost a boat by a cannon shot. The Patriots lost only 2 killed and 3 wounded, in the "Twenty-Fifth of May." On the 26th, the Patriot vessels lay at the outer Valizas: and it was believed that there were no Brazilian cruizers in the Parana river.

After the action, seventy men were sent ashore from the Brazilian frigate Matraya, under the charge of cowardice.—The frigate Emperatriz, was expected to sail soon for Rio Janeiro, to repair damages received from Com. Brown!

It would appear that little apprehension was felt in Buenos Ayres, for the safety of the city; for, in spite of the threats of their enemies, the anniversary of independence was celebrated with such general festivity, that the publication of the Mercantile was suspended on the 24th and 25th. It was also to be celebrated by the army.

The Congress were occupied with the discussion of a plan proposed by the government, for rewarding the authors of the revolution. A Secretary was also to be elected, in place of Senior Legos, resigned.

Notice had just been published at Monte Video, of the design of the Emperor of Brazil to reinforce his squadron, then consisting of thirteen large vessels, with four frigates of 40 guns, six corvettes of 38, and ten brigs of 22, "to make the Patriot squadron disappear from the waters of Rio de La Plata." It was also declared that they intended to man the Cerro, therefore of St. Joseph and the Cerrito, and place them under the command of General Norton, to prevent Com. Brown from passing the mouth of the channel.

BRAZIL.—A letter from Bahia, of August 3, says, "Buenos Ayres is still under strict blockade. The Emperor will, in September or October next, establish his Court here, which will make every

thing more brisk. The Empress is going home to her father, on account of the Emperor not paying that respect to her, which is due to a wife."

"Montevideo was closely beseiged by land, and no provisions allowed to enter—consequently the troops and squadron stationed there are supplied from this port and Rio. There were little prospects of a speedy termination of the war at the last dates.

The insurrectionary movement of General Paez, has excited great hopes among the Spanish Royalists, that Venezuela may yet acknowledge its former master, and were it not for the fact that the Spanish ministry finds sufficient employment at home, in keeping down the spirit of liberalism among the Spaniards, some attempt would be made to regain at least a few stations on the seaboard of Colombia. Our correspondents of the New York Gazette, transmitted to us the following article upon this subject:—

[*Baltimore Gazette.*

By a letter dated last July, received in this city from a highly respectable gentleman in Madrid, we learn that the Spanish Government, since learning of the revolt of Paez and the consequent low state of South American Securities, entertain delusive hopes of regaining advantages.—But its efforts in this as well as in every other department requiring energy and power and influence, are limited entirely to a "trust in Providence," forgetting the fable of the Wagoner and Hercules. The attention however of Ferdinand and his Ministers (church and state) are now wholly engrossed by the late changes in Portugal and they cease almost to think of the colonies whilst troubles nearer home alarm them horribly. The writer speaks of the Dons as an excellent people and with a good government the country might be made a paradise; but as things are, it is yearly becoming worse and worse, and no immediate prospect of an end or cure of the evil.

Our esteemed and acomplished countryman, Washington Irving, was still at Madrid, where he is engaged upon the life of Columbus, now nearly finished.—He thinks it will be his best work.

VARIETY.

From the N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

A Singular Case.—At the Institution of Mrs. Leigh in Broadway, we yesterday witnessed one of the most singular evidences of her skill in the curing of impediments in speech that can possibly be conceived. A lady from Massachusetts arrived last Saturday, and was to receive the assistance of Mrs. L. on Monday morning. Having heard the patient converse in the stammering way previous to the exercise of Mrs. L.'s skill, we were perfectly satisfied that she could not speak two words in succession without giving pain to the beholder as well as to herself. The name of her native state she could not pronounce without many efforts, and then only by piece-meal when she did partially succeed. After taking instructions from Mrs. Leigh, for the short space of ten minutes, she appeared to be altogether a different being in the ease and correctness of her articulation. The patient could scarcely believe it herself. Several very difficult words and phrases were proposed to her in succession, all of which she accomplished with the greatest ease. On being desired to pronounce Massachusetts, she shook her head and expressed the impossibility of success. On the request being repeated she made the attempt and pronounced the word with as much ease and fluency as any person could do that never had been afflicted with stammering. At this the patient looked as much surprised as those who listened to her.

We were present throughout the whole process and can vouch for the correctness of this statement. It is, however, but another of the numerous instances that fully testified to the originality and efficacy of Mrs. Leigh's valuable discovery. There is no trick, quackery, or mystification about this process. Many of the most scientific characters of our city have borne testimony to the same opinion. We are perfectly satisfied that no other person in the country possesses the *effectual* cure for stammering but Mrs Leigh and her accredited agents.—Attempts have been made by persons in several places to palm upon the community a mode of cure which has no resemblance whatever to Mrs. Leigh's system. A very considerable number of individuals who have spent their time and money fruitlessly with such pretenders have been obliged at last to apply to Mrs. L., and in no instance have they departed from her uncured. Others again have tried to find out the secret, but that is impossible. Her general principle is original and philosophical; but her practical rules, flowing from that principle, vary with the peculiar case of each patient.—Those who are cured only know what is sufficient for their own case. Hence the impossibility of discovering Mrs. Leigh's system.

A riot of a serious nature took place among the laborers on the Canal line in the vicinity of Cincinnati on the 8th inst. Eighteen of the rioters were lodged in jail, but not before the loss of some blood and much injury done to several citizens, who had repaired to the scene of action. The prisoners were to be examined on the 11th inst.

A similar riot took place on the Long Wharf, Newport, R. I headed by 20 or 30 Irishmen, laborers on the U. States Fortifications in Newport harbor. The ringleaders were committed to jail.

Taking Time by the forelock.—An English paper says:—

"Col. Fanshaw has been sent to Bermuda, to examine the defences of that island, as it is to be made a great naval depot, "in the event of a future war with the United States."

Lotteries. The Lottery system always objectionable, and under no circumstances, (though it may be tolerated in some,) worthy of entire approbation, as *now* practised in the United States, acts as the most extensive fraud upon and oppression of the poor and the unreflecting, that we have ever been acquainted with. We have long intended to expose the present system, and proclaim the facts appertaining to each of the nasty little lotteries that abound, and probably shall do it. We shall, however, only state, at this time, that whoever purchases a ticket in them encounters an odds against himself equal to about *forty per cent.* That is, if the price of a ticket is *five dollars* the amount put into the scheme against it is only three *dollars.* This is indeed, desperate gambling; and it is no wonder that the makers of such schemes are acquiring princely fortunes. And besides, by the new mode of combinations and permutations, they can regulate the whole so that they cannot lose much, to balance their enormous gains on their duped customers, and the *forty per cent* must be made on the amount of tickets sold, whether the whole scheme is disposed of or only *one* series of combinations or permutations, which compose it, each of which is contrived to draw the *same* amount, and only one of the series is disposed of at a time—so that if there be six series, and three are sold and three remain on hand, the purchasers of the three *cannot* obtain more than half the amount of the lottery. Thus the *profits* of the makers of the schemes are secured, and they are preserved from losses. *It is not a lottery with them—the risk is wholly with the purchasers.*

A person at Hudson, New York, who kept a lottery office, lately sold *nineteen eights of one number!*—This was a pretty safe proceeding in general, because it would probably draw a blank, but it happened to draw a small prize, and the fellow absconded. *Niles' Reg.*

The president of the United States will soon return to Washington from the late residence of his father, at Quincy.—The secretary of state has returned, with much improved health. The secretary of the treasury remains at his post. The secretary of war is on a short visit to his native state. The secretary of the navy lately left Washington to view the improvements made at Erie harbor. *ib*

CHILIAN SQUADRON, &c.—A letter from Peru, of the first June, addressed to the Commandant of Marine at Vera-Cruz, from a most respectable sourse, states positively that the whole of the Chilean Squadron had gone into the service of Buenos-Ayres to assist the government in the war with Brazil, and that all the Colombian Sailors in the Pacific had determined to join the Squadron of the La Plata in defence of the Republican cause.

SUICIDE.

Solomon Morgan, of Ferrisburgh, died about the first inst. It was known to the people of this neighbourhood some days previous to his death, that Solomon, had *cut his throat from ear to ear with a scythe!* The recital of such a deed, committed with such an instrument, naturally excited much surprise, but those that knew him wondered not, for Solomon was a drunkard, an habitual confirmed drunkard—for years past, at home or abroad, he was seldom, if ever, sober; and by the constant indulgence of "the flowing bowl" many other evils were engendered, which pressed so heavily upon him that he sunk "half crazy and in despair, a victim to the drunken feats of Bacchus." He survived several days after the act was perpetrated, but being unable to receive any kind of food, literally starved.

The propriety of giving publicity to transactions of this nature will perhaps, as it may cause painful feelings on the part the friends of the victim, be questioned, but it is a duty of the press, by representing facts in their true light, to check if possible, the progress of that disgusting vice, intemperance, which is so rapidly wasting the wealth and destroying the lives of thousands of the human race.

Vermont Aurora.

Louisville, (Ky) Sept. 6

Isaac B. Desha—This unfortunate individual, on the 31st August, was boarding in a tavern in Cynthiana, and was apparently in tolerable health, his windpipe, which was severed by the attempt to cut his throat, still remained assunder, and there was no connection between it and the mouth. He breathes through a silver tube inserted in his throat—eats and drinks without difficulty, but can only articulate (in whispers,) a few words at a time—His wife has again joined him, and remains with him.

Salt Springs.—A writer in the New York Salina Sentinel, regards the Onondago salt springs as being next to the Grand Canal as a source of wealth to the state. The duty assessed on the salt made, we should suppose, must much restrict the extent of the sales, and, perhaps a reduction of one half the duty payable would prove as profitable to the state as it would be convenient to the people.

The Livingston (N. Y.) Journal says—Seth Hunt, esq. superintendent of the salt manufactories of Alabama, has written to a gentleman at Salina, in this state, stating that he shall visit the latter place this fall, for the purpose of introducing an improvement which he has made in the manufacture of salt. He observes—"I feel confident that I can, with the same fuel and labor that is now employed at Salina, to make 50 bushels of salt, produce upon my plan of evaporation, and the construction of my furnaces, from 100 to 120 bushels of salt every 24 hours.

The New-York papers state that a tumult was excited among the black population of that city on Tuesday in consequence of the following circumstances:

It seems that a family of colored people was claimed by their owners in Virginia, and the Manumission Society stepped forward to prevent their being sent home, but the Magistrates, on having full testimony before them, declined setting them free. When the negroes without were intentionally informed of the fact, they became outrageous and threatened to take the lives of those concerned.

Some of the officers were roughly handled; a Virginia gentleman is said to have been wounded; another narrowly escaped death from a poinard; and several persons who had put in claims for the family, were compelled to provide for their safety by a retreat.

Inflamable Gas.—We have hitherto, (says the Rockport Observer,) neglected to mention the exisience of an inflamable gas spring, in Hitchcock's basin, on the canal, in the town of Royalton. The water, in the space of several feet, is kept in continual ebullition, and resembles boiling water. By sinking a tube which is contracted at the upper end, and applying a candle, a beautiful clear blaze is produced by the gas, which will continue until the tube is removed. An anecdote is told of it, which is too good to be kept among a few who have frequently indulged in a hearty laugh at its recital; we give it greater publicity. A gentleman who had, or was about to bargain for the property embracing the spot from whence the gas eminated, and who was probably most profoundly ignorant of the science of chemistry, concluded to make an experiment. He accordingly procured a hogshead open at one end, which he placed directly over the spring, & sunk it, to a sufficient depth in the water to prevent the gas from escaping. This done, & the hogshead as he supposed sufficiently charged, he seated himself upon the top of it, and with a gimblet made a vent to which he applied a lighted candle. The result was different from what he anticipated: instead of a steady blaze at the aperture, the fire was communicated to the inside of the hogshead, which produced an explosion that sent the chemist in company with his chemical apparatus some feet in the air, where he was left to descend not so much by chemical process, as by the force of gravitation. Deprived of the privilege of selecting a place to alight, he found himself in the waters of the canal, with one stave of his hogshead here and another there.

The Troy Sentinel, in a temperate article on the coming elections for the state of New York, introduces the agency which Mr. Van Buren has had in opposing the present administration, in the United States' Senate, with the following correct views as to the character of the opposition in Congress, and the feeling of that section of the state of New York:

A band of politicians at Washington have arrayed themselves in hostility to the present administration. They are the shreds and patches of all parties and all opinions, bound together by no common tie or principle of union. Abroad, they have availed themselves of the well merited reputation of Gen Jackson, to answer their own views. In Congress they have constantly thwarted those measures, which the interests and wishes of the nation demanded—adopting, too, a new mode of warfare, by wearying out their opponents with Roanoke speeches and endless debate. This party have openly avowed the strange doctrine, that the tree shall not be judged by its fruit.—In the Philadelphia circular, the text book of their political creed, they in substance expressly declare, that how upright soever may be the course which the government pursues—let its measures be the most wise and judicious, and calculated only to promote the public good, *they will not support it.*

The people of this state are not disposed to lend themselves to the purposes of such a coalition. The administration has been constantly gaining upon their confidence. The course it has pursued is such as they approve, and while it consults, in its measures, the best interests of the nation, they are willing to give it a fair support.

The editor of the Petersburgh Republican has had a strange dream, in which he fancied John Randolph not *mad*—but playing the part of the elements, now raining torrents from the windows of Heaven, (meaning, we presume that he shed tears;) now rolling thunders through the sky, (meaning, we presume that he roared for over the heads of guilty wretches, (intimating, thereby, that he made a noisy speech,) now pointing his finger at the Administration and sinking them into the earth; and now, in mercy, permitting them to emerge; and now, as the sun, occasionally behind a cloud, then becoming clear and effulgent, (indicating that he is subject to the influence of vapours, and is sometimes very much involved.)—Dreams are symptomatic of disturbed repose; we fear the editor does not find his position a pleasant one, and would be glad to turn himself.—*Nat. Journal.*

DISTRESS IN BARBARY.

In April last the British authorities at Gibraltar sent a medical officer to examine and report the nature of the disease raging at that time in Morocco.—He was absent on his duty nearly a month. On his return to Gibraltar, he wrote as follows to his friends in England.

"To give you some idea of the calamities under which they are now suffering, it will be enough to tell you that within the last five months there have died, in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, no less than two hundred thousand souls, from famine and disease. In Fez alone, there have been thirty eight thousand deaths. Their crops having failed for the last three years, all the rivers and springs being dried up, cattle died of course from want of herbage, and the miserable Arabs flocked down in thousands to the ports on the Barbary coast, in hopes of obtaining sustenance, bringing with them disease and starvation. It has been my lot to see almost every horrible sight in nature, but all I have seen put together is nothing to what I have witnessed within this last month. Famine is, of all other calamities, the most deplorable and shocking. The Anitom Vivante would be amongst these unfortunate wretches passed by as no curiosity, for I saw thousands every day. Such is their extreme misery that I constantly witnessed men, women and children, dying in the streets, and in the open fields the skeletons of men are to be seen. You see persons emaciated, tottering and worn out, at length lying, dying and expiring They are seen devouring dead animals, as horses, dogs, cats, &c. and even to pick up corn from the excrement of animals. Children are seen in the stooping position gathering up single grains of corn; others turning over a dung hill in search of the stalks of vegetables and bones, which last they break between two stones, for the sake of the marrow contained therein. Added to this, the towns on the coast are infected with dangerous fevers!

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16.

On the 10th instant, the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this city, on his way to Erie, whither he proceeds to view the improvements at the entrance of that harbor.—During his stay there he visted the Arsinal, and received the salute generally paid at military stations. He was saluted by the Pittsburgh Volunteer Legion. We are happy to learn that our citizens paid him all the attention so well merited by his public and private worth; and that he left our city much gratified by the courtesies extended to him. He took his departure on the 12th.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press relates the following interesting anecdote of John Adams, which we do not remember to have before heard of. It will be recollected that among the persons concerned in the *Whiskey Insurrection* during the Precidency of Mr. Adams, was Capt. John Fries, an influential citizen, and highly esteemed in the neighbourhood of his residence, who took a conspicuous part in the insurrection, and who was convicted and sentenced to be executed for High Treason.

Fries was an aged man, and had a family consisting of a wife and ten children.

Some short time previous to the period of his expected execution, his aged companion arrived in the city with her ten children, one of the number being a suckling; when her arrival became generally known, her appearance and her numerous progeny excited great commisseration, and the sympathy manifested was such, that the voice of Philadelphia was simultaneously in favour of a pardon. Accordingly, a petition was prepared and signed by thousands, and through the influence of friends, an audience was solicited of the President, and acquiesced in.

Upon advisement however, it was considered of vital importance to the fate of Fries, that his consort accompanied by her numerous progeny, should present the petition. A few confidential persons conducted her to the presence of President Adams; as soon as they approached him, the aged matron with her nine children, and one at her breast, kneeled before the President, and in that humble posture sued for the life of her husband and the father of her innocent children. Upon this presentation, the President became so sensibly affected that tears, in great profusion, flowed down his manly cheeks, his utterance was completely choked, and with streaming eyes and hands raised up to heaven, he rushed from the room of audience to his closet, and returning, presented Mrs. Fries with a free pardon of her husband. [illegible]

This scene as represented by those who were present, was the most affecting that conception can paint. A wife and nine children prostrate, almost overcome with agonizing despondency, pleading for the life of a husband and parent, was far more eloquent than language can portray.

JACKSON & ADAMS *in New Jersey.*—The convention of delegates from the different counties, for nominating a ticket to represent New-Jersey in the next Congress, assembled at Trenton on Wednesday. That state votes by general ticket. The friends of general Jackson had a considerable majority in the convention, and nominated candidates for Congress favourable to him. The friends of the administration, who were a minority of the convention, seceded from the majority, and nominated a ticket of their own. *Balt Gaz.*

A letter from Miller Court House, Arkansas Territory, dated August 3d, mentions that a party of six men who had obtained a permit from the commandent at Fort Towson to go into the Buffaloe range for their health, journeyed for about two days, when they perceived a party of Osages making towards them.—At first they determined to give them battle, but finding the numbers of the Indians about thirty, declined a contest, and all retreated except two, who were taken prisoners and stript of all their clothing except their pantaloons. The Indians took a pack mule and horse, and after abusing the prisoners with blows from the tomahawks, turned them loose and let them come home, but followed them to the settlement and stole some horses.

The Natchitoches paper of August 14th, mentions on the authority of a gentleman from Texas, that Captain Clark and his family, consisting of his sister with two children, his nephew, a Spanish boy, and three friendly Indians, who had encamped three leagues on this side of the Brasos, on their return to Toyeac, were attacked by a party of Wayus and Twanka Indians, and murdered. Judge Tate, who was in company with them, made his escape after receiving four or five wounds.

The same paper states that a party of hunters had been attacked near the Pownee Village on Red River, by a party of Osage Indians, who took two of the party, stripped them of their clothing, whipped them unmercifully, and ordered them back.

Death for Perjury.—During the present term of the Circuit Court, in the city of St. Louis, says the Missouri Republican, came on the trial of JOHN BREWER, indicted for Perjury, committed in the case of the State vs. Patrick Soye, Brewer was found guilty by the jury, who were absent but a few minutes. The sentence of the court was "that he be hanged by the neck until dead." The sentence is to be executed on the 28th of this month.

It would seem from the following extracts from New York papers, that the free blacks in that city are taking more *liberty*, than the white citizens find it convenient to submit to.

From the New York Enquirer.

A second time, and at no long interval has the city been disturbed, the courts of justice insulted, and the administration of the laws impeded, by a mob of Blacks—I beg pardon, *ladies and gentlemen of color.* It is but a little while since Judge Edwards was bearded and brow beaten when presiding in court, representing the majesty of the people, and of the laws, by a mob of Blacks—I beg pardon, *ladies and gentlemen of color.* So far as I know, that outrage was never punished; and impunity to a first offence, is little else than an invitation to a second.

What is the result of all this? Are we to be governed by a Mob of Negroes—I beg pardon, *ladies and gentlemen of color.* Are the Negroes—I mean the *ladies and gentlemen of color*, to be not only manumitted from slavery, but to come to a privileged order—privileged to interfere with the administration of the laws—to insult our magistrates, and pelt our citizens with brick bats? Truly, this is carrying philanthophy to the end of its tether. We are for allowing this modest, industrious, intellectual, moral and highly useful class of citizens—I mean the *ladies and gentlemen of color*—all credit due to their superiority in these respects over us poor white people who, if the truth must be told, are little better than we should be—but, with due submission, I think they ought to be content with the superiority awarded them by Mr Wilberforce and the Commercial, and not pelt us so unmercifully with brick bats.

An Unfortunate White Man.

Bowery, 21st Sept.

One word in addition.—Can nobody intercede with the negroes to permit us on some conditions to pass up and down Broadway, now that the side walks are widened? Could not some arrangement, for instance be made with them by which the street should be given up to them, one part of Sunday evenings upon condition they would give it up to us another? This probably would be a mutual accommodation; as a stout black man was lately heard to exclaim, in a peevish tone, as he elbowed a lady out of her way, "*Damn these white people, there is no getting along for them.*"—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

SPANISH FLEET.—Captain Raine of schr. Lee, left the Havana 12th [illegible]

at which time the Spanish fleet, under Com. Laborde, the greater part of which, as we have already stated, were dismasted the late gales, have not arrived.

One of the fleet, the schooner Dichosa, put into Charleston on the 18th inst. in distress, having been compelled to throw overboard six guns, carried away both masts, all sails, &c.

On the 8th, lat. 32, lon. 71, the Dichosa spoke Spanish frigate Lealta, with loss of mizen mast, fore and maintopmasts, and bowsprit. The Lealta was one of the fleet which sailed under the command of Admiral Laborde. Since the gale the D. has passed several vessels bottom up, also a quantity of spars, &c.—*Balt. Gaz.*

COM. LABORDE'S SQUADRON.

By the Connecticut, Captain Comstock we yesterday received the Boston papers of Thursday, in anticipation of the mail. Captain Moore, arrived there from Savannah, makes the following report:—On the 8th, lat 32 50 long 76 45, fell in with a Spanish 74 and two frigates, the 74 and one frigate totally dismasted, every thing gone by the board; the other frigate had her mainmast and the stumps of the fore and mizen masts only standing—hailed her; and was informed they lost their masts the day previous—requested no assistance, and appeared to be shy of the Beverly, probably supposing she might be a Colombian cruizer, and, for the purpose of deception, shewed French colours; but Captain Moore knew them, particularly the 74, having seen her a few weeks previous in Havana.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

LIBERIA—TO THE PUBLIC.

The near approach of the season favorable for the emigration of the free people of color, to Liberia, the disposition which prevails among many of the most respectable of this class to depart, and the importance of augmenting the numbers and resources of the Colony, impose upon the managers of the Colonization Society, the duty of soliciting from the several Auxiliary Institutions and the Christian public, aid for the immediate outfit of one or more expeditions. The expenditures of the last year having been unusually great, the collections thus far received, although liberal, are inadequate to the accomplishment of this purpose.—The Managers trust, however, that those who have so generously and promptly assisted them on former and similar occasions, will not permit, for the want of a few hundred dollars, a measure so desirable to be abandoned.

To thousands in our country, we rejoice to say, the colony in Liberia has become an object of intense and increasing interest. Founded upon principles of the purest humanity and patriotism, defended by the wakeful benignity of Providence, during the weakness and perils of its earliest years, it now exhibits itself as a well-ordered and prosperous establishment, inviting to its territory all the industrious and enterprising free coloured people in our land, and promising to reward their faithful exertions with the highest social and civil blessings.

Nor will the *Christian* forget that this colony sheds its holy light upon a Pagan shore, that it will extend the empire of christianity; and finally perhaps, essentially contribute to bring the superstitious and miserable tribes of Africa under the mild dominion of the Redeemer of the world.

Auxiliary Societies, and all the friends of our design, are respectfully requested to make an early remittance of their donations, to *Richard Smith*, Esq. of Washington City, Treasurer of the society.

By order of the Board:

R. R. Gurley, *Res. Agent.*

Whispering Gallery.—It appears by a communication in the National Intelligencer, signed by Mr. Arthur J. Stansbury, that the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington City, is found to possess the capacity of conducting the least audible whisper in the same mannar as the famous Gallery of St. Paul's Church, London. The discovery was merely accidental. The following particulars are given.

On entering the Rotunda, I observed a workman engaged in painting a part of the circular wall above the cornice, and just below the dome. The thought occurred to me, that if another person should place himself at a point immediately opposite, it was possible they might hear each other's whispers, if uttered close to the wall. Accordingly, I mounted the formidable ladder which led to this height, and walking round on the top of the cornice, placed myself just opposite to the painter, whom I had apprised of my design. He placed his ear against the wall, and I applied my mouth very closely to it, and a loud whisper, "CAN YOU HEAR WHAT I SAY?" After waiting about half a minute I heard distinctly uttered as if by my side the reply, "*yes, very plainly.*" I then said "*whisper lower; as low as you can,*" and after the same interval, I heard as distinctly as before, the answer of my companion, "*I do whisper as low as I can.*"

I then descended, convinced that we are not surpassed even by the long celebrated Whispering Gallery in the British metropolis. Ours indeed is on a scale rather smaller; the difference, however is trifling. The diameter of the circle under the doom of St. Paul's is 100 feet; the diameter of our rotunda is 96 feet.—The height of the cornice in the latter, is 48 feet from the pavement; that of the Whispering Gallery I do not know. That Gallery rests on a cornice situated just as the cornice in the Rotunda is. An iron railing, handsomely gilt, runs round on the inner edge of the cornice, from which a person can look down with perfect safety on the church below. If a similar railing were placed on our cornice, and a door made to open upon it from within the building, we should have a Whispering Gallery complete. The breath being about three feet, is sufficient to allow two persons to pass each other.—An operation in the present state of things, by no means desirable.

From the Nat. Advocate.

Mr. Robertson's Ascension.—Last evening Mr. Robertson made his promised *night ascension* in his new balloon from the interior of Castle Garden, before a numerous company of spectators. About sundown the process of inflation commenced from which time till 9 o'clock several small balloons were let off, with a bengola light attached to it that created much applause. Exactly at 10 o'clock Mr. Robertson ascended the car, the balloon being now sufficiently inflated. In a very few minutes, his apparatus and fire works were attached. On the word being given, the rope that held it down was thrown loose, and the ærenaut ascended majestically from the centre of the garden in the brilliant light of a piece of splendid fire works and amidst the applause of the whole Garden. He took almost a perpendicular direction.

When his machine had attained a sufficient elevation he threw out his fire works in rapid succession, which presented a very novel and splendid appearance. His rockets in particular appeared to traverse the atmosphere like so many comets. We know nothing that could bear a closer resemblance to these wandering stars than the rockets when thrown from his car. A splendid star, which he exhibited, fell within 12 feet of the bridge.—The night was very beautiful and almost calm. The moon had just risen. He ascended to a considerable heighth and apparently took the direction to New Jersey. The garden was extremely crowded—probably six thousand persons. The battery was also full of spectators.

P. S. Mr. Robertson, descened at Flatbush Long Island at half past 10 o'clock, and arrived at the Garden at half past 12.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We think it sheer justice (and we have no doubt but on reflection, all will agree with us) to all parties to exclude, on the week preceding the election, all essays touching the characters or conduct of candidates, for it puts it out of their power to reply to any charge which might be brought against them. It is upon this principle that we exclude the second essay of "A Voter of Kent." It will be distinctly understood, that we *never* intend to vary from this, in our judgment, just rule, except where a charge has been made before, and a vindication may be necessary on the part of the assailed.

"Still Pondian," we think, rather too highly seasoned, and as Monday will decide the contest between him and the "Tax Payer and Farmer," we have concluded to let the matter rest until that time, believing that they will both, willingly acquiesce, in the decision of the people.

We are requested to say that JAMES HARRIS, Esq. is a Candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland.

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, completed his *ninetieth* year, on the 20th instant.

THOMAS J. BULLITT, has been appointed Associate Judge of the 2d Judicial district, vice Robert Wright deceased.

We are instructed by *J. A. Robertson*, Esq. to say, that the reason why he did not address the people, on the afternoon of Wednesday week was, that he could not confine himself to 25 minutes, the time agreed on to be occupied by each one of the congressional candidates—He spoke the next day at length, but as we were not present, and have no knowledge of what was said, we shall, of course, be excused from taking any further notice of the matter.

THE ELECTION.—On Monday next will be decided an important election, both as regards our member of Congress, and the delegates to our state legislature.

All know with what violence the measures of the administration were opposed last winter, and how the business of Congress was retarded in consequence of that opposition. That *that* opposition, on the part of *some*, grew out of personal enmity to the heads of department, no one can deny—And who will presume to say, that such a measure was not only impolitic but highly censurable and unbecoming? That this fact has put the people on their guard, we cannot doubt, and it is right it should be so, for it is not their wish, we are sure, to send men to Congress to squander, by needless speech-making, the public money.

Some may mistake our *creed*; to avoid this we will speak more intelligably:—We are not to be understood as saying that *we* are in favour of an indiscriminate support of all the measures of the administration, whether politic or impolitic—We cannot go so far—we can only say that such men ought to be sent as would not oppose *measures* from a hostility to *men*.

There are now six candidates before the people, to represent the district composed of this County, Cecil and Harford, most of whom have declared in favor of the administration, and we have charity enough to believe that not one of them would oppose it "right or wrong." It is not our wish to derogate one mite from any one of the gentlemen—they are all before the people—their sentiments and attachments are known to them—they are to be the judges—we will say, however, that we conceive it to be not only the interest, but the duty of every man, to vote for the candidate who is willing to render justice where it is due, and "*judge the tree by its fruit.*"

We conclude that it is scarcely necessary to recommend a choice, both for Congress and for our State Legislature, regardless of political distinctions, for all are convinced of the propriety of doing so. It is high time that this cavilling about part was buried in oblivion—that we had began to profit by experience—and we hope that none will be governed, on Monday, by their attachment to old party names—Let qualifications and sound hearts be the watch-word—When this shall be our governing principle, and not till then, can we expect to send competent persons to legislate for us.

We yesterday stated says the National Journal, that the conference between the Commissioners of Georgia and Alabama, relative to the boundary line, was likely to be renewed. We understand by subsequent accounts, that the contested question between the two States has been settled, by the Alabama Commissioners assenting to the proposition to those of Georgia. The line, therefore, will now run from Nicajack on the Tennessee river to the most western point of a great bend on the Catahoochie, known as Miller's Bend, about 37 miles above Fort Mitchell.

The steamboat Eclipse, on her passage from New Orleans to St. Louis, on the 20th of August, struck a snag about 15 miles above Fort Adams, which stove in her bow. She was run on shore, fell on her beam ends, and sunk nearly all under water before the passengers' baggage could be saved.

Our best expectations as to the conduct of the Electoral College have been realized by the choice of an excellent Senate, selected without regard to political or party opinions, and evidently without any other motives than the merit and fitness of the individuals, and a just apportionment among the different sections of the State. The same liberal spirit in respect to Baltimore has been manifested as heretofore, in allowing our City two Senators, thereby in a great measure compensating for the deficiency in the number of delegates allowed by the Constitution.

This gratifying result, proves conclusively, that the good and liberal of all parties and opinions have united, and will now devote their best talents and interests to promote the general welfare of our State and its citizens, without regard to personal attachments or opposition. In our New Senate we recognize with pleasure the names of some of the most respected Democratic as well as Federal Republicans of former days—and among both classes the friends of Adams and the friends of Jackson, during the last Presidential election. Could we have more decided proof of the correctness and impartiality of the gentlemen who composed the Electoral College? The 19th of September, 1826, was a happy day for Maryland, and furnished a glorious example of union among her citizens to promote her best interests, which we hope will be often followed and the effects of which cannot be otherwise than beneficial and lasting.—*Balt. Gaz.*

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 19, 1826.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE,

This day proceeded to ballot for a Senate. The following is the result.

EASTERN SHORE.

Somerset.—L. P. DENNIS
Talbot.—EDWARD LLOYD,
Worcester.—IRVING SPENCE,
Queen Ann's.—KINSEY HARRISON,
Kent.—J. T. REESE,
Caroline.—WILLIAM WHITELY,

WESTERN SHORE.

Harford—C. S. SEWALL,
Baltimore—R. JOHNSON, U. S. HEATH.
Anne-Arundel—W. H. MARRIOT,
Frederick—JOHN NELSON,
St. Mary's—Dr. JAMES THOMAS,
Prince George's—S. C. HERBERT,
Montgomery—B. S. FORREST,
Washington—DANIEL SPRIGG.

The above named Gentlemen compose the Senate.

The following gentlemen were likewise voted for.

THOMAS EMORY
SAMUEL S. DICKENSON
WM. F. JOHNSON
ROBERT W. BOWIE
JOHN R. T. CHESLEY
JOHN C. COCKEY
DENNIS CLAUDE
U. BRUCE
THOMAS W. VEAZEY
R. B. MAGRUDER
F. TILGHMAN

Four of the College absent, viz. Mr. Steele of Dorchester, Dr. Wroth of Kent, Messrs. Cockey and Tyler of Frederick.

We learn says the New Port Mercury, that the sloop of war Lexington, W. B. Shubrick, Esq. commander, now lying at New York, has been ordered to proceed to Trinadad, to bring home the remains of commodore Perry. Capt. D. Turner, of the navy, (who was with the commodore at the time of his decease,) will go out in the Lexington as agent for the government to attend te the dis-interment.

NOMINATIONS.—We learn from Utica, that the grand State Convention, at that place was numerously attended; and that his Excellency DE WITT CLINTON was nominated for re-election to the office of Governor and the Honourable HENRY HUNTINGTON of Utica, nominated as a candidate for Lieutenat Governor, both by a unanimous vote.

PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

Secretary of the Interior—Francisco Manuel Triposo de Aragao Morato, formerly member and President of the Cortes.

Foreign Affairs—Don Francisco de Almedia Portugal.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Justice—Pedro de Mello Bryner, at pesent Ambassador to Paris.

Treasury—Baron de Sobral.

War—John Carlos de Saldana de Oliveira e Duan, now Governor of Oporto.

Marine and the Colonies—Adm. Ignacio da Costa Quintella.

DIED,

On Saturday Sept. 23, after a short illness, Mrs. MARTHA WROTH, wife of Doctor Peregrine Wroth of this town.—She died nine days after losing, by the same fatal disease, a most promising little boy of four years old, and during the illness of her sorrowing husband, who had been confined for some weeks. She was an affectionate wife and most tender mother; and those who have been deprived of her cares and attentions, will not readily forget the loss which they have sustained or cease to lament it.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the house now occupied by Col. Frederick Wilson, owned by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake—The Terms made known on application to

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

Sept. 29.

Kent County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Ebenezer T. Massy of said county, hath this day brought before me, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for the county aforesaid, a brown mare, a stray, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, her left hind foot white:—no other particular marks.

Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of September, 1826.

JOHN McDANIEL.

Sept. 9.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf—with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 1st day of January next, the front room in this house at present in the occupancy of the Miss Skervins. This room was occupied for some years as the Sheriff's office and for various other public purposes, and is very large and pleasant. For further particulars apply at the Telegraph Office.

Sep. 29.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the following houses.



One Brick House, with two cellar rooms, and four rooms between the cellar and garret.—Attached to this dwelling is a large garden.



Also a one story frame House with two rooms and a shop below and three rooms above stairs—a good cellar, meat-house and kitchen—also a good garden attached. This is one of the best stands in the upper part of the town.

Also, a new house of one story, as well situated for business as the other, containing a shop and one room on first floor with a kitchen adjoining, two rooms on the second floor; attached is a good garden and a wood yard 8 feet high.

All the above tenements are for rent for the ensuing year. For farther particulars apply to

THOMAS E. DUGAN.

Chestertown, Sept 29.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, authentic information hath been received by the Executive of this State, that a most cruel and unprovoked murder was committed on the nineteeth day of August last in Calvert county, on the body of Joseph R. Fowler, by BENJAMIN BUCKMASTER, both of the said county, and that the said Buckmaster hath fled from justice And whereas, it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such heinous offences should be brought to condign punishment. Now, therefore, 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

200 *DOLLARS,*

To any person or persons, who shall apprehend the said Benjamin Buckmaster, and lodge him in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.

L.S. Given under my hand and the great seal of the said state, this, twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-first.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor,

THOMAS CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council. 6w.

To be published once a week for six weeks, in the Maryland Republican Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis; the Patriot, American, Gazette and Chronicle, Baltimore; the Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Political Examiner, and Herald, Frederick-town; Cumberland Advocate, Bond of Union, Belle Air; Star, and Gazette, Easton; Centreville Times; Elkton Press; Cambridge Chronicle; Chestertown Telegraph, and National Intelligencer.

Sept. 29.

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a *Fruit and Confectionary shop*, No. 89, Market Street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of Goods in their line of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND,
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do.
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen.
WINE BITTERS, 5 do. do.

August 18. 6m

The editor Easton Star, will insert the above six months and forward his account to J. & R. Stevenson for payment.

Wanted to purchase,

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND *white and red Oak Hhd. Staves*

if they can be delivered early this fall.—Apply at the Star Office Easton.

Easton, Sept. 15.

---

3 CENTS CASH,

Will be given for clean linen and cotton RAGS at this office; they will also be taken in payment for the Telegraph.



POETICAL.

HUMAN LIFE.

Life has a thousand charms,
A thousand dreams of bliss;
Hope, Friendship, Love, thy bosom warms,
A gleam of mercy this:
But soon that sun-lit hour is past,
And Hope flies shivering from the blast.

Life has a thousand ills,—
A thousand anxious fears;
Clouds gather on the sunny hills,
And doubts dissolve in tears:
But Hope comes smiling through the storm—
A rainbow round her angel-form.

Life has a thousand joys,
Youth fondly dreams forever:
But night draws on—Youth droops and sighs
"Will day return?—Oh never!"
Swift as a breath, light breaks the gloom,
And Gladness smiles on Sorrow's tomb.

'Tis but a change at best,
Upon Life's busy shore—
A little toil, a little rest,
And all its cares are o'er,
Then seal'd immutable, thy state,—
Fix'd—an irrevocable fate!

It is a dream!—but know
Death's cold hand breaks that slumber;
And who shall tell, if bliss or woe
Those countless moments number?
It is beyond an angel's ken
To pierce the veil that rises then!

Life is a narrow sea,
But who its bounds may tell?
Its viewless depths—Eternity,—
Its limits—Heaven or Hell!—
A point—a moment,—on it hang
Unutter'd bliss—exhaustless pang!

'Tis thine;—but moments past,
Nor prayers nor tears recal;
E'en while thou readest, light and fast
Time's noiseless footsteps fall,
And o'er Life's golden sand he flies,
His path serene as evening skies.

Health basks upon thy brow,—
But Death's cold victims see;
Soon thou must lie as they do now,
And others gaze on thee,
When Life and Hope's gay visions seem
To them as bright as once thy dream.

From out life's rose-wreath'd bow'r
Thou glistenest gaily forth,
And all is bright,—a sunny hour
On sky and sea, and earth;
But darkness cometh, and the gloom
No beam can pierce—a rayless tomb!

Oh, where thy spirit, when
Friends round thy couch are weeping,
Borne on an angel's pinion then,
From where that dust is sleeping?
Death solves the question!—ere it come, prepare,
None find their pardon, or repentance there!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MODERN CHRONICLE.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Advertiser.

In the 8th year of the reign of James the King, the wise men took counsel that he should be no longer King.

2. And they were of one mind on this matter, and said one unto another, which of us shall be King over this people?

3. Then some one from the West said, we will have Andrew to reign over us, for he is a mighty man of war and slayeth our enemies.

4. But they from the East said, nay, lest he slay us also.

5. Then others from the West arose and said, let us have Henry to rule over us, for he is pleasant of speech, and taketh every man by the hand and kisseth him.

6. But they all with one voice answered and said, not this man, for he is given unto *tricks* from his youth, and he will *deal* hardly with us, when we have given this *honour* into his *hand*.

7. And they from the South said, let us have the King's Counsellor of War to be King.

8. Then the King's Counsellor of War said unto them, give me the second place in this kingdom, and when my beard hath grown, come then and sit under the shadow of my wing. And all the people said, Amen.

9. And they from the East took John, who was son unto him that had been King aforetime, and said, let him be King, for he is a wise man, and holdeth the pen of a ready writer.

10. But they said, he did foolish things in his youth, for he cleaved unto our enemy even unto Babylon the great.

11. And they from the East answered and said, verily, but he hath repented of his folly and deserted the friends of his youth, and his father's friends, and put on sackcloth and ashes and humbled himself, and spoke with a loud voice against Babylon the great.

12. But they would not be persuaded, and said it is not good to choose two Kings from one household; we will not have the son of a King to be our King. The King's Treasurer, he shall be King.

13. Then their decrees went forth that all the people should choose the King's Treasurer to be King.

14. Howbeit, the people would not hearken unto the decree, but took from among them Andrew and John and the King's Treasurer, and said to the grand Sanhedrim, choose ye one for us from these three.

15. Now Henry, even he of Kentucky, whispered unto John and said, if thou wilt make me to sit at thy right hand, I will speak unto my friends, that they join with thy friends and make thee King.

16. And John made a sign unto him that he would give him even unto half of his kingdom.

17. Then John became King over the people.

18. Now John the King had travelled into far countries, and had learned wisdom and he called wise men to stand in his presence; and he called Daniel, and made him to be his chief counsellor.

19. Daniel also called prudent men unto his council, and they became strong to defend the King against his enemies.

20. For the friends of Andrew, and the friends of those who had hoped to be King, gathered together and said, we will overthrow this King, and one of us will reign in his stead.

21. So they vexed the King, and made may speeches against him, that he should not send Ambassadors into other countries, to do great things for his people.

22. And John of Roanoke cursed the king and the kings father, and him that sit at the King's right hand; and in his wrath he cursed both his enemies and his friends, even those of the ancient dominion, King Thomas and King James.

23. And he cursed with a grievious curse John of Maine, even he that sat at table with him, so that John of Maine, who was clad in a coat of mail, of polished brass, durst not lift so much as his voice to gain say the words that were spoken against him.

24. Then Henry, he that sat at the King's right hand armed himself with a spear and went out to fight John of Roanoke.

25. And John met him on the banks of a river in his own country, saying least I die, then bury me in the land of my fathers.

26. Then John commanded him to draw near. So Henry drew near even to the distance of ten paces, and he drew his spear and the spear rent the garment of John of Roanoke. But John disdained to smite Henry and he cast his spear behind him.

27. Now when Henry saw that John of Roanoke, fought with words only, and not with spears, he forgave him all the curses wherewith he had cursed him.

28. And many others also spake against the King,

* * * * * *

36. But the people cleaved unto the King because he had chosen unto himself wise counsellors, and they harkened not unto those that spake against him.

37. Of John of Roanoke they said we will not give ear unto him, for he is beside himself; and of Levi they said he is a double tongued counsellor. Lo! doth he not say that he is a friend unto the King?—Wherefore then speaketh he aught against him.

38. So the King sent Embassadors into other countries, and the people were well pleased with the doings of the King.

A Generous Wish.

A gentleman, without a nose, was followed by an importunate old beggar woman, who wound up all her speeches with, Heaven preserve your eye sight! Why so, good woman? said he. Because, sir, your honor has no place to hang a pair of spectacles on.

THE MYSTERIOUS GUESTS.

About sixty years ago, two Englishmen one day arrived at Calais in the Dover packet. They did not take up their quarters at the hotel of Mons. Dessein, on whom the author of the *Sentimental Journey* bestowed such celebrity, but went to an obscure inn, kept by a man of the name of Du Long. They desired to have his best apartments, spent a great deal of money, relished the produce of his wretched kitchen, and thought his adulterated wine perfectly genuine.—From day to day Du Long supposed they would continue their journey, and proceed to the capital; for that they had come merely to see Calais was an idea too absurd to enter any body's head. But so far from continuing their journey, and proceeding to the capital, they did not even inspect what was worth seeing at Calais; for, except going out now and then to shoot snipes, they kept close at home, eating, drinking, and doing nothing.—'They may be spies' thought the host, 'or runaways, or fools. No matter; what is that to me? They pay honestly.' When he was sitting in an evening over a pint with his neighbours and relations, the grocer, they used to rack their brains about the mysterious guests. 'They are spies,' said the grocer; 'one of them squints with his left eye.' 'A man may squint without being a spy,' rejoined the host: 'I should take them for runaways; for they read all my newspapers, probably for the sake of advertisements.' His kinsman then assured him that all Englishmen spend at least a twelfth part of their lives in reading newspapers. The conclusion to which they generally came was, that as the said foreigners were apparently neither spies nor runaways, they could not possibly be any thing else than fools. Here the matter rested. In this opinion Du Long was still more confirmed when, at the end of a few weeks, one of his guests, an elderly man, thus addressed him: 'Landlord,' said he, 'we like your house; and if you will acquiesce in a certain whim, it is probable that we might continue for a long time to spend our money with you.'—'Your honours have only to give your commands; an innkeeper is, by profession, the slave of all the whims that throng to him from all the four quarters of the globe.' 'You have, to be sure,' continued he, 'had a prodigiously large beast painted on your sign; but your house is only a fly among inns; it scarcely contains three tolerable rooms, and unfortunately they all look into the street. We are fond of rest; we want to sleep. Your watchman has a very loud voice, and the coaches roll the whole night along the street, so as to make all the windows rattle. We wake every quarter of an hour to curse them, and fall asleep again—to be again waked in another quarter of an hour. You must admit, my dear fellow, that this is enough to destroy our health and exhaust our patience.' The host shrugged his shoulders.—How can it be helped?' 'Very easily,' replied the stranger, 'if you are not afraid of a little expense, in which we will go halves, without requiring at our departure the smallest compensation.' Du Long, whose barren field had, since the arrival of the Englishmen, been daily fertelized with a shower of guineas, promised to do all that lay in his power to satisfy his guests, but he could not help the rattling of the coaches nor the bellowing of the watchman. 'Neither is it necessary,' answered the stranger, 'Behind your house you have a little garden, though you are no lover of gardening; for, except a little parsley for your soups, I observe nothing in it but nettles. The old garden wall too, in spite of its thickness is just ready to tumble: Suppose you were to make use of this space to run up a little building, a sort of pleasure house, even if it were to contain no more than a couple of rooms. It might be supported by the old wall, by which means a considerable part of the expense would be spared, and the wall itself would be propped up. As I just now mentioned for the sake of a quiet lodging we would willingly defray one half of the costs and when we are gone, the building will be yours; you will then have an additional couple of convenient rooms to let. If, on the other hand, you object to our proposal, we must leave you.' The host however, had not the least objection, though he thought within himself—'My kinsman and I were right enough in concluding that these people were fools.'—He immediately sent for a bricklayer; the place was examined, and the Englishmen described what they should like to have done. Joists and bricks were quickly brought; three light walls were run up, the old garden wall formed the fourth, from which sloped a half roof; so that the whole looked more like a woodhouse than a habitation; but the strangers were satisfied, and Du Long laughed in his sleeve. Two months thus passed in mutual content: the golden spring flowed abundantly, though the wine grew worse and worse every day. The two Englishmen very seldom quitted their lodging, where they ate, drank, and read the newspapers. The only thing that surprised the landlord of the Golden Elephant was, that for the sake of nocturnal repose they had built a house for themselves, and that now he very often perceived a light the whole night through in their apartments. He once conjectured they might be coiners; but as all the money they spent passed through his hands, and their guineas after a most careful examination, were always found to be good, his kinsman and he, had again no other alternative than to set them down for fools. One fine day in Autumn he saw them go out with their guns slung over their shoulders. They told him that they were going to take the diversion of snipe shooting, and took leave of him for three days. The three days passed and, so did the fourth, but the strangers did not make their appearance. On the fifth Du Long shook his head; on the sixth his kinsman began to shake his also; on the seventh, this suspicious circumstance was communicated to the police; on the eighth, the deserted habitation was broken open with all the formalities of law. On the table was found a billet, the contents of which were as follows: 'Dear Landlord,—If you have any acquaintance with history, you must know that the English were once, during a period of two hundred and ten years, in possession of Calais; that they were at length driven out of it by the Duke of Guise, who treated them in the same manner as our Edward III. did the French; that is, drove them out of the town and seized all their effects. Not long since, we were so fortunate as to discover in a chest of old parchments, deeds that proved that one of our ancestors formerly possessed at Calais a large house, on the site of which three houses stand at present; yours is one of the three. When our ancestor was obliged to flee, he buried his gold and silver at the foot of a thick wall which is still in existence. Among his papers we found one which afforded satisfactori-information respecting the situation of the building. We immediately repaired to Calais, and luckily found a public house on the spot so interesting to us; we took lodgings in it, examined every thing, and concerted measures to take possession of our lawful inheritance without exciting notice. In what manner we removed all obstacles is well known to you. The great hole, and the empty iron chest, which you will find under the wall in our chamber, are proofs that we have been successful. We make you a present of the chest, and advise you to fill up the hole, and to give yourself no further concern about us; all inquiries will be in vain, as the names we went by were only assumed.—Farewell.' The landlord of the Golden Elephant stood stock still and with open mouth.—His kinsman came: both looked at the hole; and then at the empty chest, and then at one another, and agreed that the strangers were not such fools as they had taken them for."

SHOULDER ARMS!

The members of the "Chester Republican Blues" are notified to attend a meeting in Regiment, on Saturday the 30th inst. in Mrs. McKenney's field near Belle Air, with arms and acoutrements, in complete order, with five rounds of blank catridges. The line will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. B. HANSON, *Captain.*

Sept. 22.

NEW GOODS,
Very Cheap.

The subscriber has just received, and is now opening a complete assortment of seasonable

GOODS.

Which he will sell very low for cash.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.

Sept. 22.

LOOK HERE!

A person wishes to purchase an active male Negro from 16 to 25 years, of age, on a credit of twelve months, for which bond and good security with interest from date will be given. Apply at this office for farther particulars.

August 25. tf.

WEAVER WANTED.

The subscriber living near Belle Air, Kent county, Maryland, will give liberal wages to a good weaver, if immediate application be made.

NATHL. COPPER.

Sept. 22. 3t.

TO RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and premises late the residence of Ann E. Hyland, dec'd. The dwelling house is two stories high well finished, in an airy and healthy situation and contiguous to an excellent spring of water. The house is large and convenient—attached to it is an excellent garden with some fruit trees and a productive lot of ground of about two acres. The out houses are a good stable, carriage house, joiner's shop, a strong brick meat house and poultry house. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Davis.

Sept. 1.

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm called Hill-Top at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake; together with the farm, eight head of cattle and fine sheep will be let. To a good and careful tenant, a ease of two years will be given.

This farm is situated in Worton hundred, and within a mile and a half of navigable water. The situation is one of the healthiest in the county, and the buildings extremely comfortable; the farm is under excellent fencing, and at present under good tillage. It may be considered one of the most desirable situations in Kent county. For terms apply to Washington College, or

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

Sept. 15. tf.

FOR RENT,

The next ensuing year, the

THREE FARMS

now in the occupancy of Mr. John Sutton formerly in the tenure of Arthur Crisfield, deceased, lying in Kent county on Chester river near M'Allester's Ferry.—These farms have advantages over many others and especially in that of having navigable water almost at the doors of the dwelling houses. It is unnecessary to enlarge in the description of these lands, inasmuch as those who may wish to cultivate will no doubt view them. The present tenant has compelled himself to leave the necessary quantity of wheat for the next crop sown this fall on the different farms.

GEORGE FINLEY,
Queen Ann's county, Md.

Sep. 1.—tf.

Cheap Lumber for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his stock of Lumber, which he will sell for cash or country produce at a fair market price.

He will sell at the following prices:—By the 1000 $13, retail $14.

CHARLES STANLEY, Jr.

N. B.—Persons wishing to purchase will call on Richard W. Pippin in my absence. C. S. Jr.

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,

CLASS 8.

Most splendid Scheme in the U. States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Sept. 11, 1826.

☞Under authority of the General Assembly, the following Brilliant Scheme, is presented to the Public, to be drawn on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, in consequence of its unrivalled popularity—the whole IN ONE DAY, and will take place in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the

15th of November Next.

Grand State Lottery

Of Md.—The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining *at least* One Prize, and may draw *THREE!*

HIGHEST PRIZES:

$50,000, 30,000, 20,000.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$50,000	is $50,000
1 prize of	30,000	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	10,000
1 prize of	6,000	6,000
1 prize of	4,000	4,000
10 prizes of	1,000	10,000
10 prizes of	500	5,000
50 prizes of	100	5,000
100 prizes of	50	5,000
125 prizes of	20	2,500
250 prizes of	12	3,000
17500 prizes of	9	157,500
18,051 prizes		$308,000

☞The whole of the Prizes payable in CASH, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICES, can be had, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $10 | Quarters 2 50
Halves 5 | Eighths 1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114 Market-street, Baltimore,

Where Both the great and magnificent Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

Each, were sold in late Grand State Lotteries, in shares, all to distant adventurers, and where both the Great Capitals of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn in the last Grand State Lottery, were also sold—*And where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

Orders from any part of the United States or territories either by mail post paid or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any lotteries, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Sept. 1826. BALTIMORE.

☞COHEN'S "*Gazette & Lottery Register*," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

TO BE RENTED,

THE farm at Black's Cross Roads, now in the tenure of Isaac P. Groome, for one two, or three years, commencing on the 1st. January, 1827 The Tenant will have the privilege of sowing the wheat this fall. For Terms apply to Mr. Samuel Kerr near the premises, or to the subscriber in Elkton.

JOHN GROOME.

Also the Farm (adjoining the above mentioned farm) belonging to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, for one or a term of years commencing at the same time, 1st of January next. The tenant will have the same privileges of seeding the wheat. For terms apply to Mr. S. Kerr who resides near the property, or to the subscribers.

THOMAS W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck.
JOHN C. GROOME, *Elkton.*

Aug. 25.

Worthy of Attention.
EDWARD ANDERSON

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of merchandise &c &c. a considerable part of which have been purchased within the last nine months, is now disposed to offer great bargains to the public. The stock on hand is principally Fall and Winter Goods. For cash he will sell at very reduced prices. He will also take the Notes of individuals at 6 months credit, to be approved by him; and notes and bonds on assignment; also corn, wheat, rye, oates and corn fodder at fair market prices; and furthermore, horses, cows, steers, sheep and hogs, to a limited extent; the goods will be given in exchange for the above items at fair value.

The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 21. tf

OCTOBER

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1826. NO. 50.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, authentic information hath been received by the Executive of this State, that a most cruel and unprovoked murder was committed on the nineteeth day of August last in Calvert county, on the body of Joseph R. Fowler, by BENJAMIN BUCKMASTER, both of the said county, and that the said Buckmaster hath fled from justice And whereas, it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such heinous offences should be brought to condign punishment. Now, therefore, 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

200 *DOLLARS,*

To any person or persons, who shall apprehend the said Benjamin Buckmaster, and lodge him in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.

L.S. Given under my hand and the great seal of the said state, this, twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-first.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor,
THOMAS CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council. 6w.

To be published once a week for six weeks, in the Maryland Republican, Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis; the Patriot, American, Gazette and Chronicle, Baltimore; the Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Political Examiner and Herald, Frederick-town; Cumberland Advocate, Bond of Union, Belle Air; Star, and Gazette, Easton; Centreville Times; Elkton Press; Cambridge Chronicle; Chestertown Telegraph, and National Intelligencer.

Sept. 29.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the following houses:



One Brick House, with two cellar rooms, and four rooms between the cellar and garret.—Attached to this dwelling is a large garden.



Also a one story frame House, with two rooms and a shop below and three rooms above stairs—a good cellar, meat-house and kitchen—also a good garden attached. This is one of the best stands in the upper part of the town.

Also, a new house of one story, as well situated for business as the other, containing a shop and one room on first floor with a kitchen adjoining, two rooms on the second floor; attached is a good garden and a wood yard 8 feet high.

All the above tenements are for rent for the ensuing year. For farther particulars apply to

THOMAS E. DUGAN.

Chestertown, Sept 29.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the house now occupied by Col. Frederick Wilson, owned by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake—The Terms made known on application to

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

Sept. 29.

3 CENTS CASH,

Will be given for clean linen and cotton RAGS at this office; they will also be taken in payment for the Telegraph.

Job Printing

neatly executed at this office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—By the arrival of the packet ships Leeds and Florida, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 25th ult.

The British government have issued an order in council, prohibiting all intercourse with their colonies and the United States in American vessels, after the first day of December next.

At Hamburgh there was a great amount of unemployed capital, and the annual interest of money had fallen 1 1-2 per cent at which rate it was abundant.—This is a very singular state of things in so short a time. Trade was rapidly increasing on the Continent. Corn was shipping to England, and colonial produce and British goods wanted in return.

Cobbett has commenced a new work called the Poor Man's Friend, which is highly spoken of as being a very valuable book for artisans.

Some expectations are formed in London that the ports will be opened for the importation of foreign grain. The crops in England are not very abundant.

Demand for colonial produce was increasing in London. Spices advance in value. Money is plentiful, but capitalists will not invest it in the funds.

Between the 12th and the 18th of August there has been exported from Liverpool 504,525 yards of cotton, and 13,671 yards of carpeting

A dreadful murder had been committed at Bale by a man on his own wife. It was jealousy. Finding her one day in suspicious company, he stabbed her several times. She was pregnant, and wife and child were killed by the same stroke.

It has been very warm during the present summer in Copenhagen, and many in consequence died of fever.

Strangers were arriving very fast at Moscow to be present at the coronation of the Emperor.

The whole receipt of the customs in Russia from 1812 to the middle of the present year is nearly 600 millions of rubles.

Accounts have been received of the arrival of Lord Cochrane in Greece.

Mr. Macready, Mrs. Macready and sister, have taken passage in the Canada, Captain Rogers for this port.

The King of Bavaria has subscribed 5000*l.* for the cause of the Greeks.

A public meeting has been held in Manchester respecting the repeal of the corn laws.

Mr. Gallatin transacted business for the first time with Mr. Canning, at the foreign office, on the 17th Aug.

Parliament had been prorogued from the 24th of August to the 2d of November.

A number of vessels were fitting out at London, said to be destined to join Lord Cochrane.

It is said by European politicians that the Portuguese Constitution, established under the guardianship of England, is a master stroke of Canning's policy. The French and Spaniards are struck dumb Canning was in Paris.

The accounts of the revival of trade are extremely contradictory. The customs of England are falling off rapidly—some say £100,000. The Macclesfield Herald of Aug. 10, says that trade has not revived.

In Russia they were feasting, dancing, and in the height of joy at the expected coronation, The Duke of Devonshire had given £2500 for a residence for a short time in Russia.

The Brazilian government had sent 10,000 carats of diamonds from Rio Janeiro, to pay for the interest of their loan in London.

At Lancaster assizes, 42 persons convicted of being engaged in the late riots have been sentenced to death.

Reports continued, that a declaration or Manifesto would shortly be made by the European powers, relative to Greece.

The Algerine squadron is ordered to cruize for Spanish vessels.

The Director of the Observatory at Marseilles, has discovered a new Comet in the constellation Eridanus.

The constitutional doctrines now promulgated at Lisbon, are denounced at Madrid as carrying destruction to that order which must be maintained to give stability to the sovereignty of the king.

The Corn crops on the continent are said to be most abundant.

A Branch Bank is to be established in Liverpool

PARIS, August 20.

A report is spread at Ancona, "that Lord Cochrane, has completely succeeded in his first attack on the Egyptian fleet at Navarin. Further news was expected with impatience."—*Augsburgh Gaz.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Canada arrived at New York on Wednesday, by which have been received files of London, Liverpool and other foreign Journals to the 2d of September.

It is confidently alleged that a very evident improvement has taken place in the state of the trade in every part of the country: but the distress is still very great. On the 31st ult. four defaulters in the settlement of time bargains for the last account of Consols, were declared at the Stock Exchange, and a considerable number of failures had in addition been privately arranged. The accounts were rather more favourable of the state of trade in Manchester and other manufacturing districts. A number of Blackburn weavers were about embarking for America, in consequence of the distress of the times.

The returns of the late harvest in England prove that there now exists throughout the United Kingdom, the certain precursors of a scarcity of food. A multitude of reports were circulated, one of which was that the Cabinet had resolved to issue an Order in Council for the admission of oats, beans and peas, of which a great scarcity is apprehended. Wheat and barley it is said are not to be admitted at present.

The leading members of the British Cabinet, with the exception of Lord Liverpool, who was in Wales, were summoned to assemble at the foreign office on important matters connected with the disturbed districts. Mr. Canning was to go to Paris with Mr. Morier, the Consul General, to settle a diplomatic discussion relative to claims of British subjects.

The journeymen printers of London, have published an appeal to the benevolent. It states their great privations and distress, and solicits subscriptions.

A gratifying official document issued by the Austrian Government, respecting the trafic in slaves, is published in the London papers. The great object of this document is comprised in one single sentence of it. The first article runs thus—"Every slave shall become free the moment he touches the soil of Austria, or even one of its ships."

£450,000 in gold bars have been brought to England in the Russian fleet, and transported to London.

RUSSIA.—The Courier contains a long and detailed account of the preparation for the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Russia. Judging from the description it is likely to be a very magnificent ceremony. The printed forms resemble those of the late English coronation. The Emperor and Empress entered Moscow on the 7th of August, with great pomp and ceremony. The procession of nobility, native and foreign, general officers, &c. was just three English miles in length. The people thronged the streets before the hour, in order to reach in time; the stages prepared, where the places were paid for at a ruble up to two ducats per head. The roofs were full of people. The first stories of the houses from Sostawa to the Kremlin were hung with draperies of various colours. The great palaces were adorned with cloth of gold, velvet, silk and cachemire, with gold fringed borders and tassels, and rich tapestry hung over the balconies.—The accomplices in the late conspiracy, who have been condemned to work in the mines, or to banishment to Siberia, have lately set out for the place of their destination in several divisions, under a strong escort. Several of them are accompanied by their wives.

GREECE.—The accounts from the Greeks and Turks are contradictory.—Every thing relative to Lord Cochrane ought to be received with great caution by the public, as there is scarcely a word of truth in any of the accounts of the movements of our brave countrymen for the last six months. We were repeatedly assured that he had set out for Greece, that he had actually arrived there, although he had not stirred from Brussels. We shall briefly notice the different reports which prevail on this subject, in the hope that we may soon have something to record upon which the public may depend. The alleged failure of the machinery of the steam boats in the Thames, destined for his Lordship's use, will it is feared, retard for a while if not altogether defeat the great object of his enterprise.

The *Algemeine Zeitung*, of the 19th inst. contains an article dated Bucharest, Aug. 1, describing Constantinople as remaining, up to the 23d July, in a very agitated state. The executions continued, and business was at a stand. It appears, both from this, and from another article, dated Trieste, Aug. 13, that no certain intelligence of the arrival of Lord Cochrane at Napoli di Romania had been received.

The plague rages in several quarters of Constantinople, and does not even spare the Franks. Three ministers it is said have been attacked with this fatal disease at their hotels. The Courier says the news from this capital, is of an appalling character. Numerous executions are continually taking place.

The Central Greek Committee of Brussels has received information, that our four officers of the old French army, who, on pretence, of going to Greece, to enter the Greek service, had received money from the committe for their support and outfit, had been induced by promises made them at Marseilles, to engage in the Turkish service, which they had done, without returning the money advanced them by the committee.

TURKEY.—The Sultan appears resolute to extirminate not only all who have been but all who might become his enemies.—The firman dissolving the Janissaries in Turkey has been published. It is a curious document, full of vigour. It discloses some strange facts. It seems that the Janissaries, when in a state of mutiny, extended their hostility from the government to the religion of their country.—The Koran became the object of attack. The book they are stated to have cut to pieces, wherever they found it, while their cry was "we will not have any exercise."

Constantinople letters of July 15th, state that the Tarters arrived from the camp of Reschid Pacha, after a few days march, brought news that Vizier had subdued all eastern Greece; and that his army was at the gates of Athens. Many executions still take place; a Galundzi has been beheaded at Galatea. A former Oucta, who had been in the revolt against the Sultan Selim, had suffered the same fate.

Six Hassequis Baschis have been banished.—The famous banker, Zeu Schaptchi, was executed last night; he was accused of having employed his influence in favor of the Bazerghean Bascni, his brother, and of having dared to protect him from the first condemnation. The other was accused of a secret understanding with the Janissaries and Russians, and of not having acknowledged that he held in his hands the fortune of the abolished Odkah. His property, valued at 50 millions of piasters, has been confiscated.

The young Duke of Richelieu has arrived at Constantinople from Smyrna; he has been received, and still lives at the Palace of the French Ambassador. He proposes to go to Odessa.—Count Alexander de Laborde, also, whom he left at Smyrna, intended to come to Constantinople in a very short time, by the route of Pergamus, Nice, Brousse and Nicomedia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—It is the Ex-Koul Kyra, of the abolished militia, Hassam Pacha, who commands on the European bank of the Bosphorus—all his servants are composed of ancient Janissaries of ferocious aspect; he has for a porter the only one of the Oustas who have been pardoned.

The third fete of the Bourban Beiram was yesterday held in the Grand Benisch, at Dolma Backche. About 3000 troops (1500 of which belonged to the new raised corps) manœuvred before his highness in their new uniforms.

The Bazerghean Baschi, or Commissary General, and banker to the Janissaries, was put to death yesterday. He left no fortune; on the contrary he was deeply in debt.

The public criers have, in the new proclemation ordered that no person shall appear in the streets after sunset.

A distinguished Turkish merchant was yesterday beheaded by order of the Seraskier, for having denied, contrary to positive proof, that he was indebted to a Greek, who had instituted proceedings against him. The Greeks of the capital acknowledge, that since the 15th of June, they breathe more freely; they are not now exposed every day to insults as they were wont before that period.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—When the Sultan went on the 10th to the mosque to celebrate the holiday of the little Bairam, a great dejection was observed in the people. The Sultan was on that occasion accompanied by the new troops in uniform; and on the third day of the Bairam instead of the customery rejoicings, there were grand manœuvres at Dolmo Baktche of the three battalions of the new troops, with 24 pieces of cannon, which lasted several hours, under the direction of Seraskier. The Sultan and a great number of Spectators were present.

Several threatening placards have appeared in divers places. The Seraskier is not spared in them, and is reproached with his original condition of a common porter. The Greek and Armenian patriarchs, and the Jewish Rabbis have been called and desired to concert on a plan of contributions, to be levied on the people of their different persuasions.

THE JANISSARIES—It is curious to remark how much the Turkish Janissaries, before their late extermination, had degenerated in character from their primative condition. Busbequius, who travelled as an ambassador among the Turks, relates in his letter (*Epist. de Rebus Turc.*) the following particulars of them:—"At Buda, I first saw the Janissaries, the Turks thus term the Imperial Infantry; of whom, when the number is complete, the Turkish King has 12,000 throughout his whole dominions, employed either in garrisoning his fortresses, or *for the protection of the Christians and Jews*, against the insults of the multitude. There is no village town or city, in which some Janissaries are not found, who defend Christians, Jews and professors of other religions against the insolence of the vulgar. Some of the Janissaries came into my apartment, and saluted me with bare head, approaching me respectfully, and touching my garment or my hand, as if they would kiss them. They offered me bouquets of flowers (hyacinths or narcissuses) and when they retired, they went backward as far as the door, to avoid turning their back upon me. There they stood, with extreme modesty, their hands folded upon their breasts, silently looking towards the ground, resembling more our monks than soldiers. When I gave them some money, they received it with bended head, and with loud ejaculations of thanks and prayers, and departed. Truly, had I not been informed they were Janissaries, I should have concluded they were a sort of Turkish monks, or the fellows of some college. Such are the Janissaries, who spread so much terror in the field of battle!"

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Baltimore gazette, September 30

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

The brig James Coulter below at Philadelphia yesterday, brought us various files of Caracas papers to the 1st of September, and private advices to the 3d inclusive.—We have not room to make any commentary, but shall merely remark that the revolt of General PAEZ is now drawing to a speedy conclusion, by the disaffection among his followers, the best of whom have deserted his cause and marched to join that friend of order and the Constitution, the brave BERMUDEZ—The Liberator General Bolivar, was momently expected, as his sister residing in Caracas, received a letter from him requesting the necessary domestic arrangements to be made for his reception in all this month:—

CARACAS, 3d September, 1826.

"Momentous political changes have occurred since I last wrote, and their termination remains veiled in obscurity; the time, however, is rapidly approaching when the result will be fully developed—PAEZ, but a short time since was received with universal enthusiasm;—his favourite troops *los Bravos de Apure* last week left Caracas to join *Bermudez*, (who you know is now Commander in Chief) —Various other emergencies, which leisure will not now permit me to enumerate, all lead to the conclusion, that a crisis is approaching, which will restore tranquility and public confidence, or create incalculable calamity and distress.—We however, hope for the best.

"The Sister of the Libertador, General Bolivar, has recently received a letter from him, requesting preparations (domestic) for his reception, in all this month; and there is no doubt that he will be here."

Extract of another letter, dated Caracas, August 28.

"Until yesterday I fondly hoped that the late political commotions in this country would have settled down into a perfect calm, without any unpleasant or dangerous consequences resulting from them; but I now fear that my hopes are disappointed. The Battalion of Apure was under marching orders for Valencia, they refused duty, and instead of proceeding to Valencia, have taken up the line of march for the Department of Cumana, headed by Colonels *Marceno* and *Flagle*, to place themselves under the command of General BERMUDEZ, who rigidly adheres to the General Government, and of course to his opposition to General Paez. MARINO is expected to-day with the Battalion of Ansuarteges—I trust in God he will not attempt to pursue Marceno, for should he do so and come up with him, a fight must be the result, (for Marceno is no coward, nor are those around him)—and if a single shot is fired, then farewell to every thing like tranquility in this already distracted country—her physical force must be greatly impaired, if not annihilated, and her political reputation damned beyond all redemption; even the wise policy and state ingenuity of BOLIVAR himself, could not restore Colombia to what she was two years ago—I most sincerely hope that such consequences will not ensue—Marceno has managed by some means or other, to get possession of Sr. SAVELL, (the editor of *Lo que Ustedes Quieren*) some numbers of which I sent you via Philadelphia, and has taken him prisoner to Bermudez—I think that worthy gentleman may hang up his goose-quill, as I feel pretty well satisfied he will have no further use for it in this world, for Bermudez, although an excellent and just man, treats such fellows as they deserve—He (the editor) was a great enemy to foreigners, and the first number of his Lo Que Ustedes Quieren, was dedicated almost entirely to a friend of mine in this place, because he refused to do military duty, consequently you may be sure I have no great love for him.

31st August—Marceno has arrived with the Battalion of Ansuarteges, all is quite.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter dated Maracaibo, 26th August.

General Bolivar was expected to enter Bogota on the 8th inst. and we hope for a visit from him at this place also; there is but little doubt that his return to Colombia will in a great measure repair the unfortunate breach in the affairs of Government, made by the injudicious conduct of General Paez. The authorities here have petitioned the government to call a convention for the purpose of amending the constitution. It was done very quietly, and no disturbance took place in consequence of the measure, nor was there any of those angry passions exhibited which have too often marked the character of men in our political hemisphere. There has not been half so much of that asperity of feeling which (if I can judge by your papers) was last winter shown by the members of your Congress. Indeed, we had very great doubts as to the correctness of the Reporter in relation to some of the speeches said to have been delivered in your Senate, and particularly one which reflected on the color of our skin. As I have myself become somewhat *brown*, I suppose my feelings were a little wounded on that account. To us, who had seen the *gentleman* who made so free with us in his vituperous speech, we could not help thinking, that of all the men we have ever seen, he should have been the last to have reflected on the tincture of the skin, or the human form *in any of its shapes.*

FROM BILBOA.—We learn from our correspondents of the Boston Patriot, that Capt. Brown, of the brig Galaxy, arrived at that port on Saturday, states that six Colombian privateers were cruising between Corunna and Bayonne, which effectually embargoed Spanish commerce in the Bay of Biscay. A brig from England, with a cargo of dry goods, valued at $100,000 was taken off the bar Bilboa, the day before he sailed, by a schr. privateer of two guns only, manned and sent to South America; the officers and crew were put on board a brig in ballast, also captured by the privateer, and sent into Bilboa, with the admonition that they had better remain in port, for if caught out again every man would be hanged at the yard arm —*Balt. Patriot.*

Letters were received on Thursday 28th ult. at the Navy Department, from Commodore Jacob Jones, on board the U. S. frigate *Brandywine*, dated at sea, 8th September, 1826, lat. 37, 4, N. long 56, 14, W. informing that they had been favoured with pleasant weather and a favorable breeze, having run 854 miles since they left Sandy Hook. Officers and crew all well, and the ship remarkably tight.—*Nat. Journal.*

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the United States' Ship Vincennes, dated "U. S. Ship Vincennes, at sea September 8th, 1826.

"We have had a great run since we left Sandy Hook; the Vincennes proves herself a first rate sea boat, and though deep, finds no difficulty in keeping way with the Brandywine, either before or on the wind. We find ourselves by to-day's observation, in lat. 36, 59, long. 57, 43.

"The officers and crew of this ship are in excellent health and spirits."

MILLEDGEVILLE, Sept. 12.—*Late from the Indians.*—Recent intelligence from the Creek nation informs us, that the council of Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors, dissolved about the last of August.

The money was paid to them by government agreeably to the provisions of the New Treaty, and was equitably distributed among the whole nation. An order was passed, declaring the illegality of the threatened survey by Gov. Troup, and the determination of the council to resist it. An appeal in the form of a letter was made to the Governor, and 19 warriors were detailed from each of the towns, for the purpose of stopping the Surveyors. they were directed to use no violence if their purposes could be effected without it, first to represent to the Surveyors that they were violating the provisions of the Treaty, and *advise* them to return. If this *advice* should be neglected, then they were instructed to take away their instruments and *order* them out of the country, and resort to force if necessary.

The agent, we understand gave the Indians a long talk in order to dissuade them from this measure. But they replied that their men were going over the river to build their cabins, and to prepare for the removal of the nation in January. Their women and their children would be left behind unprotected, to gather in their corn and potatoes, and take care of their stock. If the Surveyors came among them, they would be followed by crowds of young men, who feared neither their Great Father, nor the Great Spirit, and who would insult their women, eat up their corn, and drive away their hogs and cattle. It must not be permitted. It was contrary to the writing which they had made with their Father the President, at the Great City.—*Patriot.*

The Indian Council after sitting upwards of twenty days has been at length dissolved. The money given by the New Treaty for the land, was paid into Council, and in violation of the positive terms of that treaty, divided exclusively among the last treaty-making party—Ridge and Vann participating, we are informed, to the amount of 3,500 dollars each.

[*Journal.*

It is mentioned in letters from Port-au-Prince, that all the American establishments in St. Domingo are about breaking up; finding it impossible to compete with the trade now carried on under the Haytien flag, which possesses great advantage, in respect to duties, over other nations.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The New Orleans papers of the 28th ult. state that a material alteration had taken place for the worse in the health of that city. The papers do not speak definitively as to the character of the prevailing disease; but we have heard from another quarter, that it is the *cold plague.* The patient is seized with a chill, and, in most cases, dies before the fever has time to come on.

From the Demo. Press.

Wines and Grapes.—We recently noticed some good white wine made at Col. Carr's vineyard, about two miles from this city. We now learn that he sells it, when about two years old in bottles, for six dollars a dozen. This year he has made, from less than half an acre of dry, gravelly, land, *two hundred and sixty gallons of* Wine, and from the same land he has sold *twelve hundred pounds* of Grapes, besides what have been used in the family, and are yet on the vines. The price of the Grapes, fluctuated, from 25 cents to six cents a pound. Averaging the grapes at 12 1-2 cents a pound, and the wine at two dollars a gallon, then this, less than half an acre, of dry, gravelly, land, has produced at least *six hundred and seventy dollars* this year. The grape from which the wine is made, is the native black Alexander Grape, called the Tasker Grape, Schuylkill Muscadel, Schuylkill Constantia, &c.

Let no one conjecture that we have mistaken or forgotten what was said to us—we put it to paper in Col. Carr's presence, and therefore hazard nothing in saying the above account is perfectly correct. We have great pleasure in stating, that Col. Carr has obligingly promised to write for us an article on the culture of the vine, and the making of the wine which will enable other farmers, to do as he has done, raise produce at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars an acre! Why this is better even than raising Potatoes!

If plenty of Wine be made, and Barley and Hops raised, we shall manufacture but little whiskey, except for our neighbors and for exportation. We are also clearly and decidedly of opinion, that the Mulberry Tree should be planted and strict attention paid to the *Silk Worm.*—This is a manufacture intimately connecting our Agricultural and Manufacturing interests. We shall not be surprised, if we shall have *an hundred Silk Looms at work, in Philadelphia,* in less than two years from this time. Do not, however, let the Vine or the Hop; the Mulberry or the Barly, divert your attention from the *Potato.* It is invaluable and indispensable, and the consumption of it will increase not only with our population, but with its improved quality. It is excellent and in abundance this year.

From a correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

HUDSON, Sept. 22.

It is but a few days since that you published an account of a precious vender of lottery tickets, who lately came from your city to this, calling his name Cromelein, and by a new process of Arithmetic contrived to divide *one quarter* of a ticket into *nineteen eighths.* Had the said quarter drawn a blank, as there were two chances to one it would, the fellow would have made a few shillings by it. But although he kept "a trully lucky lottery office," unluckly for him, the quarter which under his skilful hand, had undergone so many divisions happened to draw a prize, and the prize money could not so easily be divided into nineteen equal sums to meet the nineteen greedy claimants. The result was, that the gentleman who held the key of the "*Gold Mine*" was obliged "to make himself scarce," by jumping out of the back window. Yesterday another fraud upon our citizens was attempted, and carried partly into execution; but was detected, and the sharper driven from the city this morning under circumstances at once ludicrous and disgraceful. One of the schemes of the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania on Wednesday; and the fellow in question came express with the drawn numbers in his pocket soon enough to embark at New York in the crack boat the new Philadelphia, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. He arrived here at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and as nobody supposed the drawing could have reached here so soon, he succeeded in purchasing up all the prize tickets and shares to be found in all the lottery offices in this city. In the evening, however, on a comparison of notes among the ticket venders, suspicions were awakened in their minds, and it was not long before these convictions ripened into settled conviction as to truth. His lodgings were immediately inquired out, when it was found that he had retired to bed at a very early and honest hour. His dreams of gold, however, were but of a transient nature, for before 12 o'clock last night even the rusty lock upon the door of his apartment, afforded him no protection. One effort of strength cleared the passage, and another brought the lark upon the floor.

He thought his usage rather rough,
But they believed 'twas well enough.

—Suffice it here to say, he was taxed with the fraud; confessed, and was compelled to disgorge his prize at discretion. He was then left to sleep with what repose he could. This morning the story was noised at an early hour, and as the fellow had not cunning enough to start away after the manner of rogues in general, but waited for the steam boat as boldly as though he were a gentleman, he was escorted to the dock on the approach of the New-Philadelphia from Albany, by a choice cavalcade of ragged negroes, white boys and several children of a larger growth, who relished the sport anticipated at his embarkation. At one moment it was intended to decorate him with a coat of tar and feathers; but this project was abandoned. Arrived at the dock, while the croud were vexing him with all sorts of taunts and jeers, one of them contrived unperceived, to fasten upon his back a paper with the words distinctly written—"*I am a d——d rogue!*" The laugh was loud, long and universal; but he understood not the cause, and the moment the small boat was ready he sprang into it with all possible alacrity, under a shower of oaths, hisses and sneers.—"There goes a swindler says one—"there goes a villian," says another, and "there goes a lottery thief," cried a third. Even yet he knew nothing of the label upon his coat, and as he ascended the steps of the steamboat, one of the crowd cried out to the passengers—"look out for that fellow, he is a swindler and a rogue." "So we perceive from the sign upon his back," replied a passenger. "And so you may see by the mark of the beast upon his forehead," was rejoined from the shore. Being safe from the anger of the Hudsonians, the villian's courage came again, and like the drowning wife of the tailor who thrust her fingers above water to make the signal of the shears, he turned to the crowd, threw a slip of paper from his pocket and exclaimed with an air of triumph—"There d—d your eyes I have got a quarter left in spite of you all!"—The crowd returned this singular avowal with a loud huzza, and the boat resumed her course, darting through the water like a barb from the bow of the archer, and bearing upon her deck one of the most impudent scoundrels that ever lied, cheated or swung!—It is hoped from these repeated instances of lottery swindling, that the public will be on their guard at all points. The same fellow, it is believed, has been here before upon similar business.

Among the graduates at the late commencement at Bowdoin College, was John B. Rusworm, a coloured man of African descent. He has been a resident most of his days, at Boston, and was formerly teacher of the Africon Free School in that city. He is a man of excellent character, and by prudence and economy was enabled to lay up a sufficient sum of money to defray the expense of his education at the above seminary, which he has left with honour, and the kindest wishes of his tutors and classmates for his future happiness.—*Essex Reg.*

Sale of a Wife and two Children.—Not ten thousand miles from this village, on the 18th inst. by virtue of a special contract between the parties, one man sold, and bargained and conveyed to another, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five dollars, good and lawful money of the state of New York, his *wife and two children;* and we are informed that the guarantee has taken actual possession of the property!!

[*Oswego Republican.*

Abduction.—By an ancient law of the isle of Man, if a man takes a woman by restraint, if she be a wife he must suffer the law for her; if she be a single woman, the deemster shall give her a rope, a sword, or a ring, and she shall have her choice, either to hang him with the rope, cut off his head with the sword, or marry him with the ring. Report says, that every complainant has been lenient except one who presented the *rope*, but relented on the prisoner being tucked up and desired he might be let down. She then presented the ring, but the man replied that one punishment was enough for one crime, and therefore he should keep the ring for some future occasion.

Elephant teeth—The Cincinnati Independent Press of the 9th instant, says, that "two teeth of an elephant have been lately dug up by the workmen employed on the canal near Mill-Creek bridge, which must have been buried for centuries, as they were found *eight feet below the surface of the earth*, and a beech tree was growing over the spot measuring *three feet in diameter!* One of the teeth is "five inches across the surface or face" of it.

"We understand that Dr. Muse, of Dorchester county, in Maryland, says the American Farmer, has 30 acres of cotton, which has been visited lately by several gentlemen from the south, who all declare it to be not *surpassed*, if equaled, in their South Carolina climate. His cotton, (wholly *upland,*) is, one third of it, five feet high, the remainder from three to four feet, all heavily loaded with pods and flowers. He was to have a heavy gathering in a few days after the 6th instant, much being then ready. It is believed that he will have thirty thousand weight of seed cotton; yet, the season is said to have been peculiarly unfavourable, and he is at least six weeks later in his crop, from the drought, than in common years he would be. Not more than three acres of his ten of *Palma Christi*, escaped destruction from the drought and mole.—This little animal has been said to be peculiarly annoyed, and even expelled by this plant. But Doctor Muse can offer the testimony of all his neighbours, that it is sincerely attractive of the mole, which delights to operate in the hills containing it, and to feed on it, with all its stages of growth. The parcel preserved was fine, and nearly all ripe and sound on the 6th Sept."

The publication of Recipes for diseases without knowing whence they come, or even the nature of the medicine prescribed, has become too common in our country, and has led, in various instances, to fatal consequences. Some years ago a recipe was published, recommending large doses of sulpher for the rheumatism. A gentleman in North Carolina, tried it, and was cured of the rheumatism, it is true; but was entirely deprived of the use of his limbs for the rest of his life. The following letter gives the fatal result of another trial of a miserable Quack Recipe.—The only wonder is that both, father and daughter, did not fall victims to their too easy credulity:—*Balt. Pat.*

POINT PLEASANT, *near Kinsak, Northumberland, Virginia, Sept.* 19, 1826.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

SIR: An instance of the fatal effects of quackery has recently occurred in this County near my residence, and as the fatal recipe is now going the rounds of the newspapers, at the instance of my neighbours I communicate the intelligence to you, hoping that no time may be lost in endeavouring to stop the administering of so deadly a poison: I will briefly relate the cases. For some time a poor man, a neighbor, named Clement T. Tate, has been afflicted with the ague and fever, he was told of the remedy of Gin and Sulphur, taken just before the ague; he procured some gin & powdered brimstone, & administered to himself one pint of the mixture, and to his daughter, an interesting Girl of about 18 years old, 3 gills, the effect of it was this, it produced a most violent fever and delirium, in both of the victims: Mr. Tate is slowly recovering, but his poor daughter being of a more weakly constitution, suffered much and died in the greatest agony on the 17th inst. It is believed that the recipe first made its appearance in one of the Norfolk or Washington prints.

You can use this as you see fit—I hope the promulgation of the recipe will be stopped. Yours with respect,

ARCH'D. R. FARQUIR, Jr.

We copy the following from the Savannah Georgian of the 19th inst. The "Old Treaty," the provisions of which it is supposed the Hancock troop has been called upon to enforce has, by the Senate of the United States, been solemny "declared to be null and void," and "*every right and claim* arising from it cancelled and surrendered."—*Nat Journal.*

[*From the Savannah Georgian.*]

By yesterday's mail we received from a friend in Sparta, a copy of the following hand bill, from which we presume Governor Troup is determined to support the surveys now going on under the old treaty against any opposition that may be offered by the Indians.

HANCOCK TROOP.

I have received orders from His Excellency the Governor to prepare the Hancock Troop for an immediate march with uniforms complete. In obedience thereto, I hereby order the members of the Hancock Troop to parade in Sparta, on Saturday, the 23d of September, with uniforms complete—and all equipments necessary for a march.

R. S. HARDWICK, *Capt.*

Sept. 14, 1826.

Large cattle.—A steer and a heifer, twins, raised at Chillicothe, Ohio, seven years old last spring, are of uncommon size. The steer weighed 2,996 lbs, at the public scales—the heifer was thought to be as heavy as the steer within 200 lbs but not sufficiently docile to be accurately measured and weighed. The steer is 10 feet 10 inches in the girth of the thickest part of his body.

Catholic emancipation.—The London Courier contains a statement to shew the probable fate of the Catholic bill in the new parliament. Of the 568 members of the old parliament, 315 voted for the Catholic bill of 1825, and 208 against it. Of those who voted for the bill, 82 are not re-elected, and of those who voted against it, 74 are re-elected. Of those who did not vote, 9 supposed favorable to the bill, and 7 opposed to it, are not re-elected. Of the 169 new members, 74 are supposed to be in favor of emancipation, and 95 opposed to it. Supposing therefore that the members of the old parliament re-elected, who did not vote on the late bill, 27 are in favour and 27 opposed to emancipation. the members of the present parliament will be divided, 325 in favour of emancipation, and 329, besides the speaker, against it.

The Trenton True American calculates that the Administration Ticket has a majority of 5,000 voters in its favor in the state: but owing to the difficulty of getting voters to the poll, thinks it probable that the majority by which the ticket will be elected, may not exceed 2,000. The election will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

From the Providence Journal.

FROM AFRICA.—Under date of Acra, July 16th, we have the following intelligence, politely furnished by Capt. Daily of the brig Argus, arrived here yesterday.

The King Ashantee still continues the war with the English settlements on the Gold Coast, to the detriment of all merchants, and of course to the vessels which visit that coast. The King of Ashantee with his army of ten or fifteen thousand men, was at a place called Boom, in the Aquapim Country, about sixty miles from Acra. His intention was to attack the latter place; but having been so slow in his movements since leaving Camassey, his capital, the English had collected a force equal to the enemy's and superior in equipment, so that they did not fear his approach. Had he been expeditious in his march, he would have overrun all Acra before a force could have been raised sufficient to withstand him. The natives between Acra and Ashantee, have all fled from before the army under the King of Ashantee, which, of course, has put a stop to trade; no gold or ivory coming to the sea-board, on what is called the Gold Coast.

The National Gazette gives the following extract of a letter from an intelligent American at Paris, dated Sept. 15.

"You can give the editor of the National Gazette, for political news, the fact that Talleyrand left this capital two days since, for London on a special and important mission, supposed to relate to the new constitution of Portugal. You will soon hear of trouble in Spain—the "legitimates are all alarmed at the recent proceedings of Don Pedro and his constitution."

Criticism of a Sultan.—John Bellino, who was, with justice, highly esteemed by his countrymen, the Venetians, obtained leave from the senate to make a journey to Constantinople, in order to paint some pictures for Mahomed, the insatiate of conquest, who had made a request to the Republic to that effect. After Bellino had arrived there and finished one, he was desired to make a representation of the beheading of John. Mahomed visited the artist while he was employed upon this piece, and complained that the neck was not like that of a Turk deprived of the head. In order to shew the justice of the remark, he caused one of his slaves to be brought to the place, and beheaded in the prescence of the astonished painter, who made use of every intreaty, in vain to prevent this unmanly *argumentum ad hominem.*—*Hesperus.*

Large Shark.—We learn from the Eastport Sentinel that a Shark has been caught up the Cobscook river in shoal water, which measures thirty feet in length, and that his liver filled ten barrels. As this monster of the deep caused an unusual motion of the water in his passage near the shores, the people flocked from all quarters believing that the Sea Serpent had at last been caught.

The Salem Observer says that Irish Emigrants pass through that town almost daily on their way to Boston—most of whom have landed at St. John.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts' Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room.—This practice is said to render apples more durable by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept as dry and as cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting of them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation; 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavour—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples [illegible] absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stems look as if just seperated from the twig."

Last week a woman by the name of Penn, residing near Barnegat, Monmouth co. N. J. in a state of derangement, shot

her husband while he was in bed—she then re-loaded her gun, and escaped to the woods.

From the Detroit Gazette, of Sept. 12.

Gov. Cass and Col. M'Kenney, commissioners for holding a treaty with the Indians at the Foud du Lac, returned to this place on Saturday last in a birch canoe.

We understand that all the objects proposed by the government to be accomplished at this treaty, have been attained without difficulty. The treaty was held about twenty-five miles up the St. Louis river, which discharges itself into Lake Superior at its western extremity. There were about 1000 Indians convened who conducted themselves, during the whole negotiation, in the most exemplary manner.

The Indians who committed the murder upon Lake Pepin in 1824, and who escaped from the jail at Mackinac last autumn, have fled into the interior of the country—but the Chippeway chiefs have engaged to apprehend them, and to deliver them next spring to our authorities, either at Green Bay or at the Sault de Ste. Marie.

A cession has been made to the United States, of the right to search for and take away any minerals or metals, which may be found in that country. We consider this grant highly important to the government. Pure copper has been found in so many places in that region, as to leave little doubts of its being abundantly scattered through the whole country; and it will not be long before the procuring of it will become a national object.

The pacification formed at Prairie du Chien in 1825, between the Chippewas and Sioux, had been fully confirmed at this general council, and no doubt exists but that it will be permanent.

As some of the men engaged at the stone quarry near Fair Mount, were going to work this morning, they discovered the lifeless body of Mr Thomas Hoskins, conveyancer, near the place of their labour. Information was immediately brought, and the coroner proceeded to the spot; we have not heard his report when our paper went to press He has left a wife and large family to deplore his untimely end.—*Demo. Press.*

FROM GIBRALTAR.—We learn from Gibraltar to the 17th August, that advices have been received there that the squadron under Commodore Rogets, was at Port Mahon, all well. The Colombian private armed vessel Republican, with eight prizes, was blockaded at Gibraltar by six Spanish men-of-war, three of which were lying in port. The Colombian armed brig Vencedor, was at Tangiers.

New York Gazette.

The Rev'd Mr. Hogan.—It is generally known that this personage, who once made so great a stir in the Catholic congregations of Philadelphia, afterwards threw away the gown in disgust, got married, and settled in Charleston. We learn that he lately came on a fashionable tour to the north, and has been cutting a few fantastic tricks in New Jersey. Having entered into some dispute, the cause of which is not stated, and is of no consequence, he concluded by challenging his antagonist to duel. The latter, instead of appearing at the time specified with weapons, second, and surgeon, as usual on such occasions, brought a warrant, backed by a constable, to arrest the ci-divant preacher, for challenging against the statute "in such case made and provided." The latter cocked his pistol, set the officer at defiance, and escaped to this city. Here he was thrown into Bridewell as a fugitive from justice. Efforts were made to liberate him, but without effect. At last, by some arrangement, he was released and shipped on board of a Liverpool packet.

After setting sail he told the captain he had been forced to embark, and threatened to prosecute if he was not permitted to return in the pilot-boat. After some words on the subject, he was transferred, by his own request, to the ship President, bound out for Charleston, and is now probably at that place. We perceive by one of the morning papers that a reward is offered for his apprehension and delivery to the authorities of New Jersey.

N. Y. Gazette.

The New York Post states that John A. King, Esq. has resigned his situation as secretary of legation near the Court of St. James, and that William Beach Lawrence, Esq. of New York, has been appointed his successor, who will shortly sail for England to enter upon the duties of his office.

Jefferson Subscription.—The Richmond Compiler says, from a rough estimate made of the amount of the subscriptions raised for Mr. Jefferson, within a fortnight, the total was about $20,000, to wit—in New-York, about $8,000; in Philadelphia, about $6,000; in Baltimore a little more than $2,000; and all the rest at about $4,000.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of Captain Robert Trail Spence, of the United States' Navy. This distinguished Officer, who has contributed so much to the high character which our Navy has obtained, died at his seat near Baltimore, on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. It is said that Captain Spence had recently been appointed to the command of our squadron in the West Indies.—*Nat. Journal.*



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1826.

Summit Bridge.—On wednesday last the false works which supported this structure, were removed, and the Bridge left to bear its own weight.

This Bridge, says the Elkton Press, is thrown over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, at the Buck Tavern, in Del. It is 255 feet long, 90 feet above the bottom, of the Canal, and has but one arch. The execution of the work does credit to the undertakers; and no doubt a great number of people will attend to see the keys removed

ELECTION RETURNS.

It will be seen by the following statement, that *William B. Wilmer, Joseph Mann, James Boon* and *David J. Campbell* are elected to represent this county in the next general Assembly of Maryland.

CONGRESS—KENT COUNTY.

District	1	2	3	total
Gen. P. Reed	220	95	46	361
Israel D. Maulsby	31	75	109	215
Levin Gale	27	88	83	198
James W. Williams	28	52	16	96
Col. Wm. C. Miller	11	7	43	61
John A. Robertson	3	2	0	5

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Districts	1	2	3	total
W. B. Wilmer	192	134	131	457
Joseph Mann	158	126	155	439
D. J. Campbell	134	163	139	436
James Boon	118	120	179	423
James Hanson	165	114	121	400
W. H. Barroll	157	156	83	396
W. H. Wickes	130	109	128	367
U. Chandler	118	170	22	310
Hugh Wallis	18	37	164	219
P. M Reed	46	31	28	105
John Ashley	7	43	1	51
James Harris	7	6	2	15
Francis Lamb	27	22	0	49
W. Jadwin	4	13	0	17

PRIMARY SCHOOL BILL.

For	155	214	113	482
Against	141	85	180	406

majority in favour 76

Whole number of votes taken 965 of which 66 were silent on Primary School Bill.

The Election campaign is over for this season in Maryland, & the successful competitors will soon go into winter quarters to enjoy the fruit of their labours. We shall continue to report the result in the different counties as they come to hand. We have not heard any thing from Cecil or Harford, and therefore cannot tell which of the Congressional candidates has proved successful. Report says that Mr. John L. Kerr, has been re-elected to Congress from the district composed of Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline counties, by a considerable majority over P. B. Hopper, Esq.

THE ELECTION.—The ticket favorable to the election of Col. *Jacob Small*, as Mayor of Baltimore, has succeeded by an unprecedented majority.

Peter Little and *John Barney*, esqrs. are elected members of the 20th Congress for the Baltimore district, by a large majority.

John S. Tyson and *John Stricker*, esqrs. are elected to the House of Delegates for the city of Baltimore.

James Wm. McCulloh, James M. Buchanan, Joseph Turner and *Abraham H. Price*, esqrs. are elected to the House of Delegates for Baltimore county.

We shall report the other elections in the state as soon as they come to hand.

[*Balt Pat.*

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Monday evening last, Mrs. REBECCA RICAUD. We have seldom been more shocked by the shaft of death than in this instance—But a few days since and this lady was enjoying the blessings of health, and discharging all the interesting duties of life. Her unremitted assiduities at the death bed of a friend had scarcely terminated, when disease summoned her to accompany that friend to the expanded portals of joys interminable. But death was no frightful monster, his approach she anticipated with complacency, and combatted with christian courage and resignation. The morning preceding her dissolution, when the blaze of life was flickering in its socket, calling those for whom she had desired to live—her fond and dear children—she faithfully admonished them of the elusory nature of all sublunary things—told them how soon the fresh verdure of the happiest life would fade, and bidding them an affectionate adieu, with confidence unshaken her tremulous voice continued ascribing praise to the immaculate lamb, till charmed by an echo from the choir of the redeemed, her liberated spirit fled to the rich pavilion of God, where its low murmurs expanded into the deep melodies of immortality. The general features of her character are so indelibly impressed upon the minds of an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance, as to require no additional delineation—they are embalmed in memory's core. As a neighbour she was social and kind—as an acquaintance cheerful and agreeable—as a friend constant and sincere—as a parent loving and indulgent:—She administered to the helpless, sympathised with the afflicted, and as much as possible comforted and consoled the distressed. By her death, her children and relatives have sustained an irretrievable bereavement, and society a loss of which it is deeply sensible. But their loss is her infinite advantage, as we hope she has gone to enjoy that "exceeding and eternal weight of glory" promised all who unreservedly consecrate the highest energies of their souls to God—Let us not then repine at the dispensations of a mysterious providence, but rather aspire to those characters of which it is emphatically said—"*all things shall work together for their good.*"

After a short but severe illness, on Friday the 29th ult. *William Coburn*, Esq. a most respectable citizen of this county.

On the 1st inst. at the residence of her mother in this county, Miss *Eliza Medford.*

MRS. SMITH,

INFORMS her friends and the public, that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Spry in the Head of Chester, where she carries on the

Millinery Business,

both in the fashionable and plain manner. She also keeps a good assortment of

Medicines, Paints and Oil.

Also Ladies and Children's Shoes—She invites the public to give her a call.
Oct. 6.

NOTICE.

ORDERED by the Levy Court of Kent County, that all persons having claims against James Harris, Esq. late Treasurer of the School Fund for the education of poor children, are requested to present their accounts for settlement to the Levy Court, on Saturday the 21st October inst.

JOSEPH N. GORDON, *Clerk.*
Oct. 6.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

On the Road between Chestertown and Georgetown Cross Roads, 4 miles from the former and 12 from the latter, on Morgan's Creek, about 30 acres of arable land, 20 acres of marsh which at a small expense might be made an excellent meadow—the remainder is in wood. On the premises are a large and commodious frame dwelling and kitchen, brick smoke house, frame stableing, &c.—a young orchard of excellent fruit which has borne but a few years, a two story brick mill house 40 by 45 feet, with one pair of Burrs and a pair of Collars, a large frame fulling mill house in which are two fulling stocks, two carding machines, spining machine, looms, &c all in order and now in operation. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to J. C. Murphy on the premises, or to S. Murphy near Smyrna; and if not sold before the 8th day of Nov. will on that day be exposed at public sale, at the house of Capt. C. Stanley in Chestertown, at 2 o'clk. Attention given and terms made known by

SAML. & J. C. MURPHY.
Oct. 6.—5w.

The Elkton Press is requested to publish the above 5 weeks and forward his account to J. C. Murphy for settlement.

CONSTABLE'S SALE

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, by John Hurtt and William S. Lassell, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace for Kent County, against Joseph Blackiston at the suits of Elizabeth Vickers and William F. Harper, will be sold at public sale, for cash, on Saturday the 28th inst. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Blackiston, in right of his wife Harriet Blackiston, in and to an undivided moiety of a tract of land called Miller's Delight, upon which a certain Albert G. Miller now resides, seized and taken as the property of said Joseph Blackiston, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ELIJAH BECK, *Constable.*
Oct. 6.

WILLIAM HARRIS

Has just returned from the Springs: He has purchased a variety of

GOODS

In Philadelphia, suitable for the fall season: he has bought them on low terms, and is determined to sell them very cheap for *Cash.*

He has employed a very fine young man, who pays great attention to customers, and no doubt will give every satisfaction. The subscriber will give his personal attention to business, and customers will find him regularly at the Store.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

N. B. I have a large lot of home-made plain Linseys, and some handsome stripe Linseys. I have a lot of grey home-made Kerseys, made in Massachusetts, uncommonly stout; these goods will be sold cheap, for they have been sacrificed at auction. I have a few pieces fine Cotton or Chintzes, new style, uncommonly handsome, suitable for the fall season; and a number of other articles on very low terms, especially Cassinetts.

W. H.
Chestertown, Oct. 6. 4t

NOTICE.

The subscriber being about to leave this part of the country wishes to dispose of his dwelling house and lot, situate on Queen street, opposite Mr. Richard Ringgold's. This is a desirable property—persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view it—Terms will be moderate; possession given on the 1st of January or earlier if required.

As the subscriber is closing his business he requests all who are indebted to him in any, way to call as soon as possible and settle, either by paying the cash or giving their notes.

He has on hand a stock of Shoes, which will be sold on *the most reasonable terms* for *cash* Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

JAMES B. PARRISH.
Oct. 6. 3w.

A MANAGER WANTED.

A SINGLE MAN or one who may have a small family, is wanted to take charge of a small farm, any one who can come well recommended, for industry and sobriety, will hear of a suitable situation by applying to

JAMES E. BARROLL.
October 6.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *October* 3, 1826.

On application of John Maxwell administrator of Margaret Briscoe, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of October eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, 1826.

JOHN MAXWELL,
Adm'tor of Margaret Briscoe dec'd.
Chestertown, October 6.

MAYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *October* 3, 1826.

On application of Joseph Moffit executor of William Moffit, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of October, 1826.

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JOSEPH MOFFITT.
Executor of William Moffitt, dec'd
October 6.

HOUSE TO RENT.

The Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the House in Queen Street now occupied by Mrs. Kennard.

E. F. CHAMBERS.
Oct. 6.—3t.

TO MILLERS.

A person well acquainted with the milling business will find a desirable situation by aplying to

HENRY W. CARVILL.
Oct. 6.

WORTON MANOR.

THE FARM

ON which I now reside is offered to a good tenant for the ensuing year.—It is situated directly on the mouth of Worton Creek, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake bay; and being very convenient to Baltimore renders it a desirable situation for sending grain to market. The land is remarkably fertile, and on the farm is an immense quantity of shells for manure. It is I believe considered one of the healthiest situations in the county; is contiguous to a good fishery, and at the proper seasons, affords an abundant supply of crabs, fish, and wildfowl, particularly canvass back ducks. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CATHARINE BORDLEY.
Sept. 1.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 1st day of January next, the front room in the house at present in the occupancy of the Miss Skervins. This room was occupied for some years as the Sheriff's office, and for various other public purposes, and is very large and pleasant. For further particulars apply at the Telegraph Office.

Sep. 29.

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM

CLASS 6.

Most splendid Scheme in the U. States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Sept. 11, 1826.

☞Under authority of the General Assembly, the following Brilliant Scheme, is presented to the Public, to be drawn on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, in consequence of its unrivalled popularity—the whole IN ONE DAY, and will take place in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the

15th of November Next.

Grand State Lottery

Of Md.—The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining *at least* One Prize, and may draw *THREE!*

HIGHEST PRIZES:

$50,000, 30,000, 20,000.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000		30,000
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250 prizes of	12		3,000
17500 prizes of	9		157,500
18,051 prizes			$308,000

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Whole Tickets	$10	Quarters	2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

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Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114 Market-street, Baltimore,

Where Both the great and magnificent Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

Each, were sold in late Grand State Lotteries, in shares, all to distant adventurers, and where both the Great Capitals of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn in the last Grand State Lottery, were also sold—*And where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

Orders from any part of the United States or territories either by mail post paid or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any lotteries, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Sept. 1826. BALTIMORE.

☞COHEN'S "*Gazette & Lottery Register,*" will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE and who signify their wish to receive it.



POETICAL.

MELANCHOLY HOURS.

Oh would that I could flee this life,
  This home of guilt and pain,
No more to view its bitter strife
  Or feel its woes again.
I would not live as I have lived
  And see what I have seen,
For all its hopes, for all its joys,
  To be what I have been.

In youth I gazed upon the scene
  That bloom'd around me there,
Each face then seem'd to wear a smile,
  Unknown the frown of care.
Such were the thoughts so bright so fair,
  That hailed my early hour,
Why have ye fled and left me thus
  To feel the tempest's pow'r!

A mother then with tender care
  Gazed on me as I slept,
While her mild eye above me then
  Its holy vigils kept:
A father look'd upon his boy
  And fondly tried to trace
His own dark eye, his own fair brow,
  Within my infant face.

But where are they; and where the smile
  That lit my guiltless heart?
Alas, that joy, so pure and bright,
  Thus quickly should depart.
And ye are gone, then sleep ye on,
  Beneath the funeral sod,
Till ye shall rise, in glory rise,
  To wake again in God.

Joy, fame, ambition, ye are nought
  To him who spurns ye all;
And gold and gems but ill bedeck
  Affliction's sombre pall.
I ask them not, I cannot prize
  These baubles of the earth,
That to our vain and idle dreams,
  But owe their transient breath.

My heart is as a wasting scine,
  Its hopes in ruins lie;
Oh would that I could quit the world
  From all its pleasures fly,
To some lone scene where none should weep,
  Nor shed for me one tear,
A lonely and forgotten thing,
  To court oblivion's bier.

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS,

Delivered at the public dinner given to him on the 30th Aug. by the citizens of Lewisburg, Va. and its vicinity.

The following sentiment being given, as the 7th regular toast—

Our distinguished guest, HENRY CLAY, the statesman, orator, patriot and philanthropist, his splendid talents shed lustre on his native state, his eloquence is an ornament to his country—

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the company in a speech which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery, of which we can only attempt an imperfect sketch.—He said that he had, never before felt so intensely the want of those powers of eloquence which had been just erroneously ascribed to him. He hoped however, that in his plain and unaffected language he might be allowed, without violating any established usuage which prevails here, to express his grateful sensibility, excited by the sentiment with which he had been honoured, and for the kind respectful consideration of him manifested on the occasion which has brought us together. In passing through my native state, towards which I have ever borne and shall continue in all vicissitudes to cherish, the greatest respect and affection, I expected to be treated with its accustomed courtesy and private hospitality, but I did not anticipate that I should be the object of such public, distinguished, and cordial manifestations of regard. In offering you the poor and inadequate return of my warm and respectful thanks, I pray you to believe that I shall treasure up these testimonies among the most gratifying reminiscences of my life. The public service which I have rendered my country, your too favourable opinion of which has prompted you to exhibit the demonstrations of your esteem, has fallen far below the measure of usefulness which I should have been happy to have filled. I claim for it only the humble merit of pure and patriotic intention. Such as it has been, I have not always been fortunate enough to give satisfaction to every section, and to all the great interests of our country. When an attempt was made to impose upon a new state about to be admitted into the Union, restrictions incompatible, as I thought, with her co-equal, sovereign power, I was charged in the north, with being too partial to the south, and as being friendly to that unfortunate condition of slavery, of the evils of which, none are more sensible than I am. At another period, when I believed, that the industry of this country required some protection against the selfish and contracted legislation of foreign powers, and to constitute it a certain and safe source of supply, in all exigencies, the charge against me was transposed, and I was converted into a foe of southern and an infatuated friend of northern and western interests. There were not wanting persons, in every section of the union, in another stage of our history, to accuse me with rashly contributing to the support of a war, the only alternative left to our honour by the persevering injustice of a foreign nation.—These contradictory charges and perverted views gave me no concern, because I was confident that time and truth would prevail over all misconceptions, and because they did not impeach my public integrity. But I confess I was not prepared to expect the aspersions which I have experienced on account of a more recent discharge of public duty. My situation on the occasion to which I refer, was most peculiar and extraordinary; unlike that of any other American citizen. One of the three candidates for the presidency presented to the choice of the house of representatives was out of the question for notorious reasons, now admitted by all. Limited as the competition was to the other two, I had to choose between the statesman long experienced at home and abroad in numerous civil situations and a soldier—brave gallant and successful—but a mere soldier—who, although he also had filled several civil offices, had quickly resigned them all, frankly acknowledging, in some instances, his incompetency to discharge their duties. It has been said that I had some difference with the present chief magistrate at Ghent. It is true that we did not agree on one of the many important questions which arose during the negociations at that city; but the difference equally applied to our present minister at London, and to the lamented Bayard, between whom and myself, although we belonged to opposite political parties, there existed a warm friendship to the hour of his death. It was not of a nature to prevent our co-operation in the public service, as is demonstrated by the convention at London, subsequently negotiated by Messrs. Adams, Gallatin, and myself. It was a difference of opinion on a point of expediency, and did not relate to any constitutional or fundamental principle. But with respect to the conduct of the distinguished citizen of Tennessee, I had solemnly expressed, under the highest obligations, opinions, which, whether right or wrong, were sincerely and honestly entertained, and are still held —These opinions related to a military exercise of power believed to be arbitrary and unconstitutional. I should have justly subjected myself to the grossest inconsistency, if I had given him my suffrage. I thought, if he were elected, the sword and the constitution, bad companions, would be brought too near together. I could not have foreseen, that fully justified as I have been, by those very constituents, in virtue of those authority I exerted the right of free suffrage, I should nevertheless be charged with a breach of duty and corruption, by strangers to them, standing in no other relation to them, but that of being citizens of other states, members of the confederacy. It is in vain, that these revilers have been called upon for their proofs; have been defied, and are again invited, to enter upon any mode of fair investigation and trial.—Shrinking from every impartial examination, they persevere with increasing zeal in the propagation of calumny, under the hope of supplying by the frequency and boldness of asseveration, the want of truth, and the deficiency of evidence—until we have seen the spectacle exhibited, of converting the hall of the first legislative assembly upon earth, on the occasion of discussions which, above all others, should have been characterised by dignity, calmness and temperance, into a theatre for spreading suspicious and groundless imputations, against an absent and innocent individual. Driven from every other hold, they have seized on the only plank left within their grasp, that of my acceptance of the office of secretary of state, which has been asserted to be the consummation of a previous corrupt arrangement. What can I oppose to such an assertion, but positive, peremptory, and unqualified denial, and a repetition of the demand for proof and trial? The office to which I have been appointed is that of the country; created by it, and administered for its benefit. In deciding whether I should accept it or not, I did not take counsel from those, who foreseeing the probability of my designation for it, sought to deter me from its acceptance by fabricating anticipated charges, which would have been preferred with the same zeal and alacrity, however I might have decided. I took counsel from my friends, from my duty; from my conscious innocence of unworthy and false imputations. I was not left at liberty by either my enemies, or friends, to decline the office. I would willingly have declined it from an unaffected distrust of my ability to perform its high duties, if I could have honourably declined it. I hope the uniform tenor of my whole public life, will protect me against the supposition of any unreasonable avidity for public employment. During the administration of that illustrious man, to whose civil services, more than those of any other American patriot, living or dead, this country is indebted for the blessing of its present constitution, now more than ten years ago, the mission to Russia, and a place in his cabinet, were successively offered me.—A place in his cabinet at that period of my life, was more than equivalent to any place, under any administration, at my present advanced age. His immediate successor tendered me the same place in his cabinet, which he anxiously urged me to accept, and the mission to England. Gentlemen, I hope you to believe, that far from being impelled by any vain or boastful spirit to mention these things, I do it with humiliation and mortification.

If I had refused the department of state, the same individuals who now, in the absence of all proof, against all probability, and in utter disregard of all truth, proclaim the existence of a corrupt, previous arrangement, would have propagated the same charge, with the same affected confidence, that they now unblushingly assume, and it would have been said, with at least as much plausibility that I had contributed to the election of a chief magistrate, of whom I thought so unfavourable, that I would not accept that place in his cabinet which is generally regarded as the first. I thought it my duty, unawed by their denunciations, to proceed in the office assigned me by the president and senate, to render to the country the best service of which my poor abilities are capable. If this administration should shew itself unfriendly to American liberty, and to free liberal institutions; if it should be conducted upon a system adverse to those principles of public policy, which I have ever endeavoured to sustain, and I should be found still clinging to office, then nothing could be said by those who are inimical to me which would be undeserved.

But the president ought not to have appointed one who had voted for him.—Mr. Jefferson did not think so, who called to his cabinet a gentleman who had voted for him, in the most warmly contested election that has ever occured in the house of representatives, and who appointed to other highly important offices other members of the same house, who voted for him. Mr. Madison did not think so, who did not feel himself restrained from sending me on a foreign service, because I had supported his election. Mr. Monroe did not think so, who appointed in his cabinet, a gentleman now filling the second office in the government, who attended the caucus that nominated him and warmly and efficiently espoused his election. But suppose the president acted upon the most disinterested doctrine which is now contested for, by those who opposed his election, and were to appoint to public office from their ranks only, to the entire exclusion of those who voted for him, would he then escape their censure? No!—We have seen him charged for that equal distribution of the public service among every class of citizens, which has hitherto characterized his administration, with the nefarious purpose of buying up portions of the community! A spirit of denunciation is abroad. With some, condemnation, right or wrong, is the order of the day. No matter what prudence or wisdom may stamp the measures of the administration; no matter how much the prosperity of the country may be advanced, or what public evils may be averted under its guidance, there are persons who would make general, indiscriminate, and interminable opposition.

This is not a fit occasion, nor perhaps am I a fit person, to enter upon a vindication of its measures. But I hope I shall be excused for asking what measure of domestic policy has been proposed or recommended by the present executive, which has not its prototype in the previous acts or recommendations of administrations at the head of which was a citizen of Virginia? Can the liberal and high minded people of this state condemn measures eminating from a citizen of Massachusetts, which when proposed by a Virginian, commanded their express assent or silent acquiescence, or to which, if in any instance they made opposition, it was respectful, limited and qualified?—The present administration desires only to be judged by its measures, and invites the strictest scrutiny and the most watchful vigilence on the part of the public.—With respect to the Panama Mission, it is true that it was not recommended by any preceding administration, because the circumstances of the world were not then such as to present it as a subject for decision. But during that of Mr. Monroe, it has been seen it was a matter of consideration, and there is every reason to believe if he were now at the head of affairs, his determination would correspond with that of his successor. Let me suppose that it was the resolution of this country, under no circumstances to contract with foreign powers intimate public engagements, and to remain altogether unbound by any treaties of alliance, what should have been the course taken with the very respectful invitation which was given to the United States to be represented at Panama? Haughtily foulding your arms, would you have given it a cold and abrupt refusal? or would you not rather accept it, send ministers and in a friendly and respectful manner, endeavour to satisfy those who are looking to us for counsel and example, and imitating our free institutions, that there is no necessity for such an alliance, that the dangers which alone could, in the opinion of any one, have justified it, have vanished, and that it is not good for them or for us.—What may be the nature of the instructions with which our ministers may be charged, it is not proper that I should state, but all candid and reflecting men admit, that we have great interests in connection with the southern republics, independent of any compacts of alliance. Those republics now containing a population of more than 20 millions, duplicating their numbers probably in periods still shorter than we do, comprising within their limits the most abundant sources of the precious metals, offer to our commerce, to our manufactures, to our navigation, so many advantages, that none can doubt the expediency of cultivating the most friendly relations with them. If treaties of commerce and friendship, and liberal stipulations in regard to neutral and belligerent rights, could be negotiated with each of them at its seperate seat of government, there is no doubt that much greater facilities for the conclusion of such treaties present themselves at a point, where all being represented, the way may be smoothed, and all obstacles removed, by a disclosure of the views and wishes of all, and by mutual and friendly explanations. There was one consideration which had much weight with the executive in the decision to accept the mission, and that was the interest which this country has, and especially the southern states, in the fate and fortunes of the island of Cuba. No subject of our foreign relations has created with the executive government, more anxious concern than that of the condition of that island, and the possibility of prejudice to the southern states, from the convulsions to which it might be exposed. It was believed, and is yet believed, that the dangers which, in certain contingencies, might threaten our quiet and safety, may be more successfully averted at a place, at which all the American powers should be represented, than any where else. And I have no hesitation in expressing the firm conviction, that if there be one section of this union more than others interested in the Panama mission, and the benefits which may flow from it, that section is the south. It was therefore, with great and unaffected surprise, that I witnessed the obliquity of those political views, which led some gentlemen from that quarter, to regard the measure as it might operate on the southern states, in an unfavourable light. Whatever may be the result of the mission, its moral effect in Europe will be considerable: and it cannot fail to make the most friendly impression upon our southern neighbours, it is one of which it is difficult, in sober imagination, to conceive any possible mischievous consequences, and which the Executive could not have declined, in my opinion, without culpable neglect of the interests of this country, and without giving some dissatisfaction to nations, whose friendship we are called upon by every dictate of policy to conciliate.

There are persons who would impress on the southern states, the belief that they have just cause of apprehending danger, to a certain portion of their property from the administration. It is not difficult to comprehend the object, and the motive of these idle alarms. What measure of the present administration gives any just occasion, for the smallest apprehension to the tenure by which that species of property is held? However much the president and the members of his administration may deprecate the existence of slavery amongst us as the greatest evil with which we are afflicted, there is not one of them that does not believe, that the constitution of the general government confers no authority to interpose between the master and the slave, none to apply an adequate remedy, if indeed, there be any remedy within the scope of human power. Suppose the object of these alarmists were accomplished, and the slave holding states were united in the sentiment, that the policy of this government, in all time to come, should be regulated on the basis of the fact of slavery; would not union on one side, lead to union on the other; and would not such a fatal division of the people and states of this confederacy, produce perpetual, mutual iritation and exasperation, and ultimately disunion itself? The slave holding states cannot forget that they are now in a minority, which is in a constant relative diminution, and should certainly not be the first to put forth a principle of public action by which they would be the greatest losers. I am but too sensible of the unreasonable trespass on your time which I have committed, and of the egotism of which my discourse has partaken. I must depend for my apology upon the character of the times, and the venom of the attacks which have been made upon my character and conduct, and upon the generous sympathy of the gentlemen here assembled. During this very journey, a paper has been put into my hands, in which a member of the house of representatives is represented to have said, that the distinguished individual at the head of the government and myself, have been indicted by the people. If that be the case, I presume some defence is lawful. By the bye, if the honourable member is to have the sole conduct of the prosecution, without the aid of other counsel, I think that it is not difficult to predict, that his clients will be non suited, and that they will be driven out of court with the usual judgment pronounced in such cases. (Great applause.) In conclusion, I beg leave to offer a toast, which, if you are as dry as I am, will I hope, be acceptable, for the sake of the wine if not the sentiment. Mr. Clay then gave

The continuation of the turnpike road which passes through Lewisburgh, and success to the cause of internal improvement under every auspices.

He then took his seat amid the repeated cheers of the whole company.

Magistrates' Blanks
For sale at this office.

Kent County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Ebenezer T. Massy of said county, hath this day brought before me, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for the county aforesaid, a brown mare, a stray, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, her left hind foot white:—no other particular marks.

Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of September, 1826.

JOHN McDANIEL.

Sept. 9.

NEW GOODS,
Very Cheap.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of seasonable

GOODS.

Which he will sell very low for cash.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.

Sept. 22.

LOOK HERE!

A person wishes to purchase an active male Negro from 16 to 25 years, of age, on a credit of twelve months, for which bond and good security with interest from date will be given. Apply at this office for farther particulars.

August 25. tf.

WEAVER WANTED.

The subscriber living near Belle Air, Kent county, Maryland, will give liberal wages to a good weaver, if immediate application be made.

NATHL. COPPER.

Sept. 22. 3t.

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm called Hill-Top at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake; together with the farm, eight head of cattle and fine sheep will be let. To a good and careful tenant, a ease of two years will be given.

This farm is situated in Worton hundred, and within a mile and a half of navigable water. The situation is one of the healthiest in the county, and the buildings extremely comfortable; the farm is under excellent fencing, and at present under good tillage. It may be considered one of the most desirable situations in Kent county. For terms apply to Washington College, or

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

Sept. 15. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

THE farm at Black's Cross Roads, now in the tenure of Isaac P. Groome, for one two, or three years, commencing on the 1st. January, 1827 The Tenant will have the privilege of sowing the wheat this fall. For Terms apply to Mr. Samuel Kerr near the premises, or to the subscriber in Elkton.

JOHN GROOME.

Also the Farm (adjoining the above mentioned farm) belonging to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, for one or a term of years commencing at the same time, 1st of January next. The tenant will have the same privilege of seeding the wheat. For terms apply to Mr S. Kerr who resides near the property, or to the subscribers.

THOMAS W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck.
JOHN C. GROOME, *Elkton.*

Aug. 25.

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a *Fruit and Confectionary shop*, No. 89, Market Street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of Goods in their line of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND,
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do.
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen,
WINE BITTERS, 5 do. do.

August 18. 6m

The editor Easton Star, will insert the above six months and forward his account to J. & R. Stevenson for payment.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf—with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1826. NO. 51.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM

CLASS 8.

Most splendid Scheme in the U. States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Sept. 11, 1826.

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NATHL. COPPER.

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AGRICULTURAL.

DORCHESTER COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Dorchester Agricultural Society, will hold their second Cattle Show in Cambridge on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th of November next, 1826; to commence each day at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The first day will be allotted to the exhibition of Domestic Animals, Domestic Manufactures, Liquors and butter as set forth below. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clk. an Auctioneer will dispose of, free of cost to the seller, any stock that may be for sale.

The second day will be devoted to the exhibition of Implements of Husbandry and the Ploughing Matches. At 9 o'clk. the ploughing will commence. Lots of 1-16th of an acre will be laid off.

At 1 o'clock, the reports will be read and the premiums distributed to the successful competitors. At 3 o'clock P. M. the sales will be renewed.

Premiums, in appropriate pieces of silver plate.

CROPS.

For the best five contiguous acres of Wheat, to be not less than 30 bushels per acre,	$3 00
For the best five contiguous acres of Corn, to be not less than 50 bushels per acre	3 00
For the best five contiguous acres of Hay, to be not less than ten tons,	3 00
For the best entire half acre of Potatoes, to be not less than 250 bushels per acre,	3 00
For the best acre of Carrots, not less than 400 bushels,	3 00
For the best acre of Mangel Wurtzel, not less than 800 bushels,	3 00
Volunteered by a Member.	
For the largest crop of Seed Cotton,	10 00

HORSES.

For the best Stallion,	10 00
For the best Mare,	8 00
For the best colt under two years,	5 00

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull over two years,	10 00
For the second best bull over two years,	5 00
For the best Bull under two years,	8 00
For the second best Bull under two years,	3 00
For the best milch Cow,	5 00
For the second best do.	4 00
For the best Heifer under two years,	5 00
For the second best Heifer under two years,	4 00
For the best pair of well broke Oxen,	5 00
For the second best do. do.	3 00
For the best fatted bullock,	5 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar over one year,	5 00
For the second best Boar under one year,	5 00
For the best breeding Sow, litter of pigs to accompany her,	5 00
For the best Sow Pig under ten months old,	3 00
For the best Boar Pig do. do.	3 00
For the fattest and heaviest Hog, live weight,	3 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram,	5 00
For the second best Ram,	3 00
For the best Ewe,	5 00
For the second best Ewe,	3 00
For the best lot of Wethers, not less than six in number,	6 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best bolt of Flannel, not less than ten yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Kersey, not less than twenty yards,	4 00
For the best Linsey, not less than ten yards,	4 00
For the best Carpeting not less than twenty yards	5 00
For the second best Carpeting	4 00
For the best Hearth Rug,	4 00
For the second best do.	3 00
For the best Counterpane,	4 00
For the best Linen Sheeting not less than ten yards,	4 00
For the second best Linen Diaper, for table cloths, not less than ten yards,	4 00
For the best towelling Linen Diaper, do.	4 00
For the best pair knit Woollen Stockings,	2 00
For the best pair knit Cotton do.	2 00

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Agricultural Implement that may be considered new and worthy of patronage	5 00

BUTTER,

For the best fresh butter, not less than 5 lbs.	4 00
For the second best do. do. 5 lbs.	3 00
For the best potted Butter, not less than three months old, nor less than 10 lbs.	4 00
For the second best do. do.	3 00

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For a sample of the best barrel of Cider of any age,	4 00

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

For the best Ploughing by two horses,	6 00
For the second best do. do.	5 00
To each successful Ploughman	$3 6 00

THE FRIENDS.

THE EPISTLE

From the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 24th of the Fifth Month, to the first of the Sixth Month, inclusive, 1826.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

Under the animating influence of the love of the Gospel, we are again induced to acknowledge that the power of the Lord has been known to prevail amongst us. We are sensible that we are unworthy partakers of these his renewed mercies; but we consider it as a duty thus to express our gratitude to the Author of all our blessings. And, seeing, beloved friends, that his compassion fail not, we earnestly desire that you may humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God: casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you. We invite you all to seek to be made perfect through faith and obedience; that thus you may become partakers of those gracious promises which are fulfilled through our ever-blessed Redeemer;—through Him, who by one offering hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified.

Seeing then that our heavenly Father has in his infinite love, appointed this means for our salvation, let us all take heed that we neglect not so great a blessing. For if ever we become rooted and built up in Christ, it must be by waiting in faith for the revelation of his power in the soul. This we esteem as the foundation of a Christian life, and happy, yea blessed are they, who, in their own individual experience, have attained to a full depend on his all powerful aid.

If this were the constant concern of all, we should not receive such repeated accounts of the neglect, on the part of some of our members, of our meetings for divine worship. Many there are who can testify that as, in their silent waiting, they have diligently sought the Lord, He has refreshed their spirits, and satisfied their souls. And we believe, if with uprightness of heart, and a solicitude proportionate to its importance, every one were engaged, each for himself, to place his whole expectation upon God, that his divine power would more eminently overshadow our religious assemblies.

A patient humble reliance on the teachings of the spirit of truth weans the mind from trusting in any inferior source of good. It induces the profitable work of self-examination; and if we are not at all times alike favoured with the sensible enjoyment of the presence of the Lord, we become anxious to ascertain whether this arises from our own unwatchfulness, or from those dispensations of Divine Providence, which may be designed to prepare in us a pure and perfect heart.—In a state of silent, humble retirement of mind, the Christian traveller is often permitted clearly to perceive the various stratagems of the enemy; and to pour out his secret supplications unto the Father of mercies, that none of the devices of the Devil may retard his progress in the consecrated path of self-denial. He is at times endued with ability to pray that the faculties of his mind, the exercise of his talents, whether natural or acquired, and the employment of the spiritual gifts bestowed upon him, may be under the sanctifying and restraining influence of the Spirit of Christ. Patient waiting upon God brings with it a humble estimate of our own religious attainments; and prepares the mind justly to appreciate, and to accept with gratitude that ministry of the word of life, which, through the goodness of the great head of the Church still continued to us, is at times to be heard in the congregations of the people.

We feel tenderly for such of our dear friends, as come together in very small companies in their religious meetings; but we earnestly desire that they may not relax in their diligence, or allow either their solitary situation, or their outward concerns, to prevent a due and punctual attendance of these meetings.

The importance of endeavouring to train up children in the right way of the Lord is so great, that it is no cause for surprise that the minds of faithful brethren are, from year to year, as has been the case at the present time, exercised on the subject in this meeting. Our Christian profession leads to a religious life and conversation, of great purity both in example and precept. It excludes worldly-mindedness: it enforces the necessity of habits of Christian love and gentleness: it enjoins a watchful, guarded demeanour: it allows no compromise of principle for any system of expediency. Thus the life of a pious parent will show forth a steady endeavour to follow the light of Christ, and to imitate his pure and holy example.

Such parents will often watch for favourable opportunities to imbue the susceptible minds of their youthful charge with the true filial fear and love of the Almighty: to turn their attention to the Lamb of God who "taketh away the sin of the world," and to instruct them in the precious truths of Holy Scripture. They will frequently feel the vast importance of doing their utmost to cultivate in their tender offspring, a humble obedience to the teachings of the Lord's Spirit; and as they advance in years, to establish in them a firm belief in the all sufficiency of this holy guide. When precept and example are thus happily combined, they most effectually prepare the way for the adoption of those testimonies and practices in regard to speech, behaviour and apparel, which accord with our views of Christian simplicity. Those we believe to have their origin in that pure and perfect law of the Lord; from whence spring our more important views of Christian doctrine and practice. And we desire that none of our dear friends may be discouraged in contemplating that high standard of parental duty, which we are concerned to hold up. And should be endeavouring to perform their part with entire consistency, and if we are sincere in these attempts, we have abundant cause to believe that the blessing of the Most High will not be withheld.

In the course of the last year, the circumstances of the commercial inhabitants of this country have been such as to involve numbers in great distress and perplexity.—Members of our Society, some we fear through their imprudence, have partaken of this calamity. We feel for such as are in trouble, and desire that their sufferings may be made conducive to their lasting benefit. To those who, in the management of their temporal concerns, are now struggling under difficulties which, it is possible, are only fully known to themselves and to the great Searcher of Hearts, we would offer a word of encouragement and sympathy. We entreat you to act with prudence and uprightness, and so to live from day to day, that you can in humble trust place your whole dependence upon the Lord; then you may entertain the consoling belief that his protecting care will be extended towards you. And may we all, dear friends, be so instructed by the things that have suffered, as to fix our hearts upon a "treasure in the heavens that faileth not."—Luke xii. 33.

In the course of the business of this meeting, we have received and read epistles from our friends in Ireland, and from all the yearly meetings in America, except that one from North Carolina, which has not yet reached us.

The amount of the sufferings of our members, as reported at this time, including the charges of destraint, is upwards of thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty pounds. These have arisen almost exclusively from demands of an ecclesiastical nature; a small proportion only having been incurred on account of military purposes.

We have had again at this meeting, as on similar occasions of latter time, to observe with satisfaction the solid deportment of some in early life, and of others of our younger friends who have made some strait steps in the Christian path.—We do take comfort in their having yielded to the visitations of the love of our Heavenly Father; and we tenderly invite all such to persevere in the way of holiness, until all the gracious purposes of the Most High are effected in them.—We wish them to look with filial respect at the example of those who have had long experience in the course of devotedness; to come forward with a holy fear; and to be resigned to do, or secretly to suffer, for the name of Christ. We are anxious that no warmth of natural feeling, that no zeal which is not of God, may mar his blessed work in their hearts, or dim the brightness of that light, which, by the effectual yet gradual operations of his power. He may design should shine forth through them.

And O! that we could induce all of our beloved young friends to choose the Lord for their portion, and to accept the invitations of his grace. We should rejoice to see you all dedicated to his service.—Receive, we beseech you, the word of cordial invitation. Come unto Christ, take his yoke upon you, learn of him who declared "I am meek and lowly in heart." Resist the allurements of this world the fashion of which passeth away. Retire day by day before the Lord, and seek for his blessing, and for his preservation.—Then will you find for yourselves that there are no joys comparable to those of God's salvation. In his presence there is fulness of joy; and at his right hand are pleasures for evermore.

Beloved friends of every age, and of every class—Farewell in the Lord; and may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by JOSIAH FORSTER.
Clerk of the Meeting this year.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM THE BRAZIL.—Brazilian papers to the 13th of August have been received at Boston. The Censor Maranhense, of July 4, printed at Maranham, contains an account of an insurrection at Cameta, a city of Para, on the night of the 22d of April. The sleeping inhabitants were roused by the shouts of their assailants, the noise of musquetry, and the blows of axes demolishing the gates.—The journalist thus proceeds:—

"The watch word was the same as usual. It was the same, which to the scandal of human nature, and to the injury of the most sacred rights, has so often resounded in our ears. "Death to the robbers who have come to rob us of that which is our own—Long live the Emperor!"

All that the imagination can figure, most horrible and most cruel, will fall much short of what these monsters perpetrated upon the victims of their cowardly ferocity. Torn from the asylum of their home, without arms or means of defence, some were cast into prison, others dragged through the streets, to the public squares, where they arrived half dead, and with their limbs broken; and after they had breathed their last, still the assassins continued to stab them and cut off their limbs, and discharge their muskets into them. Those who were thrown into prison, were afterwards torn to pieces in the same manner. Two slaves, in spite of the horror spread around them by these dreadful events, went to gather together the scattered pieces of their master's dead body, in order to give them burial. These two slaves were shot by the monsters, by the furies of this revolt. We give the list of the European Brazilians, who fell a sacrifice in this insurrection. There was no respect to rank, station nor age; for dotage itself was sacrificed to the spirit of rapine of the insurgents.

Here follows a list of 31 European Brazilians.

Some native Brazilians also perished, for no other reason than that they were good men, friends of peace, order, and possessed of fortune.

Such were the horrors of the insurrection of Cameta.

Another and later paper, viz. Aug 5th, contains orders of the Governor of Para to a Major, commandant of a battalion, to pursue the guilty so that not one should escape. A paper still later contains the account of the defeat on the fifth of May, of Major Didislao, with the loss of four pieces of cannon, eighty muskets and more than fifty killed and wounded and prisoners. The criminals, (*facinorosas*) are said to be 4 or 500 in number, and to be commanded by one Barboza."

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

By the schooner John and Joseph, arrived this morning in fifteen days from Laguayra, we have received our files of Caracas papers to the 14th of September, and letters to the 16th—Extracts follow:

"CARACCAS, 13th Sept. 1826.

"I wrote you last by the James Coulter since when we have been gulled with sundry reports of the arrival of our President and Liberator Bolivar—We have had him in Truxillo, Bogota, Merida, and within a short distance of Valencia—and such has been the assurances given to those reports that preparations have been made for his reception in Valencia, and Bandos have been published here preparatory to making arrangements for receiving him, and workmen have been engaged day and night preparing a house for him.

"I only wish that Bolivar may be as near Bogota, as but in truth, Ido not believe that he is in Colombia.

"I believe I can say with truth, that Gen. Paez is very ill in Maracay, arising, I presume, from fatigue of body and mind—he had just returned from the Plains when he heard of the unexpected departure of Col. Marcono for the Department of Cumana; he says it is impossible for him to say who are his friends.—It is reported here that Aresmendi, supported by Colonel Montes, and the Department of Cumana, and the Island of Margaritta have declared in favour of General Paez, and that Bermudez had fled his Department and taken refuge in the lower Apure—this I only give you as report, it may be true."

A letter of the 13th of September after mentioning a report of Aresmendi having declared in favour of General Paez says:

"This may be true in part as respects the operations in Cumana, but the people will be more discrete than the leaders in this province—they will submit the sub-

ject to the consideration of the General Government and use mild measures to obtain their object. I do not believe the report about Bermudez—it is a manœuvre of Marino in my opinion. We have a foreign patrol in La Guira, at the request of the chief Alcade."

General Marino, the person alluded to by our correspondent, is the right hand man of Paez and is held in general contempt by the people of Caracas. On the night of the 14th of September when a report was put in circulation that the Libertador had arrived, the walls of the most conspicuous houses were placarded with "Live Bolivar, Live the Municipality of Caracas—*death to Marino.*"

An article in the Constitutionel of Bogota of the 6th Aug. denies the arrival of Bolivar, and states that the report originated with an officer named Captain John Melendez who arrived from Lima, via. Guayaquil and Popayan in February and put the report into circulation. A commission has been issued to try him for the offence.

Our Commercial Advices, on account of their length, and the late hour they were received, are unavoidably postponed till our next publication.

[*Balt. Gazette.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMODORE PORTER.

To the editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

SUCKASUNNY, (N. J.) Sept. 1826.

A few days before Com. Porter left this country for Mexico, he sent me a letter containing an explicit avowal of the motives that would govern him in accepting the offers of the government of Mexico, if he should accept the same; and the circumstances which would impel him to become an exile from his country.

I owe it to Commodore Porter, that the people of the United States should be informed of these motives and circumstances:—a duty I can perform in no way more satisfactory to the public or to my own feelings, than by sending you a copy of his letter for publication. I am urged to the immediate performance of this duty, by perceiving that certain editors of newspapers, attribute to the Commodore motives of a mercenary character, in leaving the service of his country, and entering that of Mexico. I am, with great respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

MAHLON DICKERSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29th 1825.

My Dear Sir: I have been prevented by a variety of circumstances from replying to your highly esteemed favour of the 12th, until this moment.

Be assured, Sir, that the interest you have taken in my concerns, and the wishes and sentiments you express with regard to me, will ever be borne in grateful and pleasing recollection, the more so as I feel myself forced to become an exile from my country, and from a service, among the officers of which, there is but one who has served as long as myself.—Commodore Rodgers, was the *first* Lieutenant, and I was the *first* Midshipman who entered the present Navy, and we served together on board the *first* frigate that was launched.

Should I determine on accepting the command offered me in the Mexican Navy, I beg you to be assured that I shall do so under the most thorough conviction, that I should fail in my duty to myself and my country, were I to decline it.

Resentment for the past, (as some have conjectured) will have nothing to do with my determination. It is true, I feel that I have been harshly dealt with; and it is true, that I am almost every day made to feel that I am not yet restored to the good will and confidence of the Executive. What is past, I can forgive. The evils of the day, I can bear,—but I have the utmost dread of the future. I feel that I have nothing to look for from the Government during the present Administration, but contumely and neglect. And seeing that there is no controlling or protecting power to whom I can look for redress, I cannot bear the idea of remaining in a situation to be again exposed to treatment, similar to that which I have already experienced from the Government.

I have met with much sympathy of my fellow citizens in general, many of whom believe that I am an injured man, and many gentlemen in Congress have assured me, that I should receive from that body protection. To this end, an effectual call has been made on the executive for information.

I feel grateful for the sympathy of my fellow citizens, and to those in Congress who wished to protect me, but neither the one nor the other have been able to relieve me for the present, or give me hopes of security for the future. The punishment to which I was sentenced, and which I have borne without murmuring, has passed off without any abatement whatever. The Executive has been influenced neither by the voice of the one, nor the call of the other, but to the last has manifested a rancour which has been increased by every expression of the good will of others towards me. This feeling, which has been bequeathed from one Administration to the other, may remain to my prejudice, an *heir-loom* in the Government, at least as long as I can feel an interest in the events of this life. And under these circumstances, it would, I conceive, be but a useless waste of my time, as well as a voluntary submission to degradation, were I to remain longer in the United States Navy, if I can find honorable and useful employment in that of Mexico.

Let those who would reprove me for leaving my country to embark in the service of a foreign nation, reflect that I but pursue my vocation. If I cannot find employment from the Government *here*, where can I look for it in this country!—My life has been spent in the Navy, I have no other profession, and am too far advanced to learn a new one. The command tendered to me is the most honourable that can be offered. It is the command in chief of the Navy of a young and prosperous republic, in amity with the United States, actuated by the same feeling and interest, and struggling as she has done against despotism, for the establishment of free principles. Let those who see disgrace in the act, reflect on the unparalleled honors which they have bestowed, nay, heaped on Lafayette, for doing the same thing. Why should I be disgraced by what was considered so honourable in him, De Kalb, Kosciusco, Steuben, &c. &c.? Why is it more disgraceful in me to accept the invitation of the Government of Mexico, than in Gen. Bernard to accept that of the Government of the United States? We acknowledge the value of *his* services to this country; and I hope and trust Mexico, will experience equal benefit from *mine*, should I accept her offer.

The profession of arms has never been deemed dishonourable, and whether I go to learn it or to teach it, malignity only can find cause to censure me.

I have served my country with fidelity, my country has treated me with more than kindness. She has estimated my poor exertions far beyond their value. I shall ever feel grateful for the interest she has manifested for me, and the praise she has bestowed. It will be a severe struggle to separate myself from *such a country.*

Until recently, I have had the happiness to pass through my official life with the entire approbation of the *Government* of that country. But I now find myself, after twenty-nine years of constant service, under its ban, for doing all in my power to support its "honour and interests!"

If the only reward of a faithful discharge of duty, of a laudible desire to sustain the "honour and interest of the country," is *degradation*, and if there is no power to controul the government that inflicts the punishment, then farewell country, farewell friends, farewell to every blessing that this country and this life can afford, if the enjoyment of them is only to be purchased by *degradation.*

With sentiments of the highest respect and with the best wishes for your happiness, I remain your very obedient humble servant,

DAVID PORTER.

HON. M. DICKERSON.

From the Freeman's Journal.

PHILADELPHIA TOWN MEETING.—The adjourned town meeting was held yesterday afternoon. The great question as to a nomination of an Adams or Jackson elector by the Democrats, was decided. The nomination of Mr. HORN, (favorable to the cause of Jackson,) was made by an overwhelming majority. In the three Congressional districts of this City and County, the Democratic Candidates are Jacksonmen; in the first and third district, the Federal candidates are Adams men. It is understood that the Federal candidate in the second district is for Jackson, so that in the city, at the ensuing election, the Jackson and Adams question will not come up very fairly.—Much excitement prevailed at the meeting yesterday afternoon. The Circuit Court room was crowded and there was a crowd in the yard below. Wm. Jones, esq. decided that a motion to adjourn to the yard was out of order. There was then a great commotion, and Mr. Jones was put out of the chair by force, having refused to leave it. General R. Patterson then took the chair and the question was carried.

From the United States Gazette.

The democratic meeting yesterday at the Court House, was shamefully "*uproarous,*" the question to be decided was, whether the *party*, would support a Jackson! or an Administration candidate for Congress—Wm. Jones esq. was made chairman of the meeting, but such was the state of excitement, that it was found necessary to separate. The administration men taking with them their Officers, removed to Keating's Hotel, and Jackson party opened their meeting in the State House Yard. Mr. John Sergeant was nominated by the former, and Mr. Horn's nomination continued by the latter assembly.

From the Democratic Press.

A cry of "divide," was now heard, the uproar increased on the Jackson side, and a few persons pushed toward the chair, evidently determined to displace the officers of the meeting. Their friends crowded round them; the press was very great; the furniture gave way, and the pressure became greater and greater. "Let us give them Jackson law," said one rude and boisterous body, who, not respecting himself, felt no respect for the character of the meeting, of which he formed a most unworthy portion.

In this state of things, a gentleman of good reputation, and himself a Jackson man, put himself forward to maintain order and support the chair—he was forthwith assaulted and beat by at least half a dozen men of his own party, and to their eternal dishonour and disgrace be it here recorded, as they have recorded it in black and white on the arms of their friend, they *bit him*—BIT HIM WITH THEIR TEETH—FEROCIOUSLY AND FIERCELY BIT HIM!!!

This took place immediately in front, and within a yard of the chair.

The following resolutions it is said, were adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, and with the acclamations of the assembled citizens:

Resolved, That the democratic citizens of the city of Philadelphia have the most full and entire confidence in the talents, integrity and principles of General ANDREW JACKSON, and will continue to appreciate the great and important services he has rendered to the country.

Resolved, That in common with the great democratic family of Pensylvania, they consider the election of General JACKSON to the presidency of the United States essentially necessary to the destruction of the corrupt coalition, which has placed in the executive chair a federalist of 1798, in violation of the most sacred instructions by the people to the contrary, and thereby jeopardizing the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens of the city of Philadelphia, to continue to use every honourable effort to promote the election of General JACKSON as the next President of the United States.

Lord Cochrane's Steam Vessels.—The two steam-vessels, the Enterprise and the Irresistible, in which officers of the customs have been placed, are now lying within the tiers above Deptford Creek, a situation which has evidently been selected for the purpose of avoiding obstruction. On approaching them they give the spectator an impression that they are of foreign build, being totally unlike any of the steam-vessels hitherto constructed. Their sharp angular appearance is one of the greatest peculiarities, especially as the stern nearly resembles the bow; the former differs only in its more sharp-like appearance, and it is said that the sharp point of the bow is intended for forcing its way, if necessary, into the sides of an enemy's ship on an occasion of close quarter. They lie low in the water, and are thus calculated to come suddenly and almost unobserved on the enemy. The burden being only 120 tons, they of course appear much smaller than could be expected from the nature of the service for which they are destined but their smallness renders them fit for running in and out of creeks, and getting into shallow water; where they can throw with impunity shells into the seacoast towns of the enemy. The draught of water is only nine feet, and when the guns are in it will be only ten feet. Both vessels are calculated to carry from 14 to 16 18 pounders, and probably 2 or 3 mortars; for in each vessel there is a shell room, and the extraordinary strength and size of the timbers seem to justify the belief that they will be much employed in bombardment. The vessels are about one hundred and fifty feet in length, and twenty feet in width in the beam. Each vessel has two fifty horse power engines, and it is supposed that the rate at which they will travel will equal that of the largest steam vessel. There are three small sized masts for sailing, but the reliance seemed to be placed almost exclusively upon their steam power. Each vessel will carry from fifty to sixty hands, the accommodation for whom appears to be of a very limited description. The officers have very small cabins, and that intended for the admiral on board the Enterprise is much smaller than the captain's cabbin in many merchant vessels. Every thing seems to have been sacrificed to the warlike and important object for which these vessels were built; but as in warm climates it is usual for the crew to sleep on deck, under an awning the want of accommodation below will be the less sensibly felt. The paddle boxes are of a very peculiar construction. The starboard paddle box containing a dressing room and bath for the captain, and the larboard paddle box is conveniently fitted up as a cook's galley or kitchen. Taken altogether, the appearance of these vessels gives us the idea that they are likely to prove the most formidable engines of warfare which even the ingenuity of modern times has constructed.—*English Paper.*

From the Washington (Pa.) Examiner.

CROSS CREEK, Sept. 2.

On Wednesday evening last, a little before sundown, this neighbourhood was visited with the most frightful hurricane of wind, hail and rain, that we have had for many years. It commenced near Gen. Patterson's mills, and passed in a south east course across six plantations, leveling as it went, every fence that stood in its way. A part of the roof of one barn is taken off and a number of cabin buildings totally uncovered.—Several corn fields are stripped of the blades, and many of the stalks broken down, and in some places the green timber is much torn to pieces. But the most appaling occurrence took place at the plantation of Mr. Johnson. Being engaged in erecting a tread grist mill, a large open shed had been made to shelter the workmen from the sun and rain, and covered with loose boards, the first gust of wind whirled the whole covering away and carried along with it, Mr. Neal Gunn, one of the millrights, and threw him on his head and face, in the bottom of an empty water course, at the distance of 75 feet from where he was taken; the fall and bruise on his head stunned him so much, that he could not raise, and he lay in a state of insensibility, exposed to the pelting of the hail until the flood produced by the rain on the high ground came down and aroused him. James Love, a carpenter, was in the second story of the mill house, a frame not weatherboarded. The same blast, blew him and a number of loose boards, out of the house; as he passed the corner post of the frame, he attempted to support himself by it, but not getting a good hold, was forced out, and come to the ground on his feet, 13 feet from the house. At that instant a second blast with increased fury, met him, and carried him across a piece of low ground, a distance of 100 feet, and set him again on his feet, beside a green tree, around which he threw his arms and supported himself until the wind somewhat abated; he then let go his hold, and in a moment the wind whirled around and took him back about 70 feet nearly on a line to the mill house; and a third time dropped him on his feet so nearly balanced that he did not fall off them. In all the dashing from place to place, with the fury of a whirlwind, he escaped without receiving any injury.—Both of these men say, they are not conscious of having touched the ground in all the distance they were carried, in any other way, than the toes of their shoes rubbing, it, once or twice, as they were borne along by the wind. Every circumstance confirms the belief that they are not mistaken. James Love was twice taken across a water course, five or 6 feet wide, and 2 or 3 deep; had he been forced by the wind to stumble along with his feet on the ground, it is not at all probable he could have escaped being thrown into it, and severely bruised. Some doubts were entertained at first, that Mr. Gunn's scull might be fractured, not having regained his senses so speedily and perfectly, induces the hope that he has only received a severe bruise on the head and face, and that he will be able in a few days, to resume his business as formerly.

An important Lottery.—It has been computed that among 10,000 people the average death will be one a day. If this computation be accurate, a person in common health has a daily risk of dying, which compared with the chances of life, is in the same proportion as an unit bears to the number 9,999. This risk is seemingly so small that it commonly gives no alarm, and is scarcely thought of; whereas, if the same risk, were placed upon a different ground, so as to be seen in another light, it would be greatly alarming. Suppose, for instance, that to morrow morning a lottery were to be drawn of this kind; 9,999 white balls, and one black ball, should be thrown promiscuously into a box, and that 10,000 people, you and I among the number, should each put in a hand, and draw out a ball at random and whoever chanced to draw the black ball, should inevitably suffer death within 24 hours; I say, if we knew that such a Lottery were to be drawn to morrow morning, and we must take our chance, it would doubtless produce in us, some serious apprehensions, and might probably interrupt our sleep to-night.

HORRIBLE.—A flat boat passed this place a few days ago, having on board five white men and about seventy-five negroes, brought, it is said, from Maryland. The slaves rose upon the white men on Sunday morning last, about two miles above Rome, a small town of Indiana, opposite Breckinridge County in this state, and murdered the whole—threw their bodies into the river, and sunk them with stones. After sinking the boat, and plundering it of about $2,000 in specie, they attempted to make their escape through Breckinridge county; but by the timely vigilance of the citizens, to whom information was probably conveyed by some of the negroes, not concerned in the murder, fifty-six were apprehended and lodged in jail—three of which have confessed their participation in the horrid deed; and say, that the remainder who are running at large, have the money, and were the principles concerned in the perpetration of the shocking deed. The names of the unfortunate men, whose lives have been thus taken, we are told, are Edward and Howard Stone, of Bourbon county in this state, David Cobb, of Lexington, and James Gray and ——— Davis, said to be from Natchez.

Louisville, Sept. 22.

Savage Murders.—This state has never been the scene of a more dreadful transaction than took place at Slatersville, in Smithfield, on Wednesday last. The wife of Andrew Davis, a Scotchman, a Cabinet maker in Slatersville, in consequence of ill treatment, left him and returned to her parents, with an infant five weeks old. Davis, on Wednesday noon, having previously swallowed a quantity of brandy, went to the house of her parents, and being unable to induce her to return home with him, stabbed her in the presence of her mother and others who were at the dinner table, with a knife which he had prepared for the purpose, by grinding it on both sides, and pointing it. He inflicted one wound in her neck, one in her body, and one in her thigh, which pierced an artery and proved fatal.

Davis then, with a razor he had with him, cut his own throat in several places and nearly divided his windpipe. Mr. Isaac Mason, (formerly of Thompson, Conn.) who lived in the same building, alarmed by cries for help, came into the room, and on approaching the bleeding murderer, received a stab in the abdomen. Other persons arrived and disarmed and secured Davis, after some struggle. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, but it was unavailing. The wretched woman died on Friday morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. Mason died at ten o'clock the same morning. Davis lingered, we are informed, until Sunday night, when he also died.—He was but 26 years of age—Mr. Mason was 53.

[*Rhode Island American.*

We hear that the Engineers in the state of Maryland, are taking levels in the immediate neighbourhood of Washington, with a view to ascertain the best route for the proposed canal for connecting the Potomac navigation with the Port of Baltimore. They were on Wednesday, engaged in surveying the valley of the Tyber, with a view to this object.

Nat. Intelligencer.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim. Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1826.

Yellow Fever.—The yellow fever prevails at present in Norfolk, Va. and Staten Island, near the New York quarantine ground—Many have died of the black vomit at both places.

The Election.—Below we give a statement from the different counties. The result as to congressmen—which turned upon administration and anti-administration principles—we understand, gives five members in favour of, and four who, although not friendly to Mr. Adams, are not directly hostile to his administration.

In the election of delegates to the general assembly of Maryland, we were sorry to see (after so much had been said and published towards harmonizing party rancour) that Hydra headed monster, *party distinction*, again make its appearance among the voters of Kent. The result was, that two Federalists and two Democrats were elected. We cannot say whether this was the case in other counties.

ELECTION RETURNS.

SOMERSET.

For the Assembly.

William Doane	836
Littleton J. Denniss	805
Henry Gibbons	669
Littleton D. Teackle	606

DORCHESTER.

For Congress.

Ephraim K. Wilson	652

For the Assembly.

John R. Pitt	1033
R. I. Goldsborough	856
M. L. Wright	829
S. L. Rawleigh	762
For Primary Schools	393
Against them	1064

CAROLINE.

For Congress.

John L. Kerr 636 | P. B Hopper 534

For the Assembly.

T. Salisbury 696 | W. Hardcastle 691
R. T. Keene 732 | John Brown 674

TALBOT.

For Congress.

John L. Kerr 346 | P. B. Hopper 343

For the Assembly.

Thomas B. Bennett	778
Stephen Reynor	643
Spry Denny	636
Robert Banning	626

QUEEN ANNE'S.

For Congress.

Philemon B. Hopper	799
John L. Kerr	360

For the Assembly.

Robert Stevens	624
Charles R. Nicholson	543
James Winchester	400
Richard Ridgaway	360

CECIL.

For Congress.

Levin Gale	709

Dr. Wm. C. Miller	702
Israel D. Maulsby	171
James W. Williams	64
General Philip Reep	38

For the Assembly.

Thomas, Thompson, Harlin and Moffitt are elected.

HARFORD.

For Congress.

James W. Williams	848
Israel D. Maulsby	759
Levin Gale	210
Gen. Philip Reed	136

For the Assembly.

Hope, Norris, Sutton and Montgomery are elected.

Baltimore City and County.

For Congress.

Peter Little 7015 J. P. Kennedy 4031
John Barney 6907

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

For the Assembly.

McCulloh	1893	Price	2107
Buchanan	2030	Turner	1965

BALTIMORE CITY.

For the Assembly.

Tyson	3896	Stricker	2057

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

For Congress.

Rezin Estep 141 | John C. Weems 142

For the Assembly.

Geo. Wells jr.	139	R. J. Crabb	152
R. Wilson sen.	70	Jos. J. Speed	152

For Primary Schools	278
Against them	12

ANNE ARUNDEL.

For Congress.

John C. Weems	1030
Resin Estep	1108

For the Assembly.

C. R. Stewart	1263
Wm J. Compton	1107
R. W. Kent	903
Abner Linthicum	878
For Primary Schools	1944
Against them	172

PRINCE GEORGES.

For the Assembly.

Col. Beale	705	R. Peach	680
Col. Duvall	561	R. L. Gantt	514

For Congress.

John C. Weems is elected by a majority of 14 votes in the whole district over Mr. Estep.

CHARLES.

For the Assembly.

John G. Chapman, John Hughes, Philip King and Thomas Rogers are elected.

CALVERT.

For the Assembly.

Messrs. Smith, J. Brooke, Somerville and Bourne are elected.

St. MARY'S.

For the Assembly.

John F. Hawkins, Stephen H. Gough, John L. Millard and Richard Thomas are elected.

For Congress.

From the District of Charles County, St. Mary's County, &c. *Clement Dorsey* is re-elected Representative to Congress without opposition.

MONTGOMERY.

For Congress.

Peter 877 | Washington 1324

For the Assembly.

Hughes	774
John T. C. Peter	943
James	873
Lansdale	783

The following endorsement is on the Montgomery Way Bill: "a statement from Frederick says, Washington is elected by a majority of 283 votes."

FREDERICK.

For Congress.

Washington	1324	Peter	988
Lee	1432	Sprigg	1156
Hughes	321	Kennedy	36

For the Assembly.

Cockey	3190	Sappington	2513
Barnes	3069	Farquhar	2417

WASHINGTON.

For the Assembly.

Hall	1420	Newcomer	1227
Tidball	1379	Fitzhugh	1154

For Congress.

Lee	941	Hughes	605
Sprigg	872	Kennedy	825

ALLEGHANY.

For Congress.

Michael C. Sprigg	1030
John Lee	282

For the Assembly

William Ridgely	658
Joseph Hoblintzell	552
William Shaw	478
Robert Armstrong	487
For Primary Schools	460
Against them	320

DIED—In Cecil county on the 5th inst. *Dr. William C. Miller.*

MARYLAND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following will show the result of the late election for Representatives to the next Congress of the State of Maryland.

Present Members.	*Elected to the 20th Congress.*
Peter Little,	Peter Little,
John Barney,	John Barney,
R. N. Martin,	E. K. Wilson,
Geo. E. Mitchell,	Levin Gale,
John Leeds Kerr,	John Leeds Kerr,
John C. Weems,	John C. Weems,
Clement Dorsey,	Clement Dorsey,
George Peter,	G. C. Washington,
T. C. Worthington,	Michael C. Sprigg.

The Elkton Press says that the Rev. *Stevens W. Woolford*, Missionary of the Delaware Baptist Mission Society, will preach at the Head of Chester on Monday the 16th of October, at 4 o'clock P. M.—at the Trappe in Talbot county, the 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M.—at Easton, the 29th, at 11 o'clock—at Centreville, the 31st, at 11 o'clock—at Chestestown, the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH

I beg leave to tender to those of my friends in Kent, who honoured me with their votes at the late election, the tribute of my gruteful acknowledgments, and the expression of my thanks to others who were friendly disposed towards me, and who would have given me their support as well as their good wishes, but for an erroneous impression which prevailed that I should not lead the Congressional polls in Harford. The result has proved that I was the strongest in my own county, as well as in my own immediate district.

I now take occasion respectfully to announce to the Voters of Kent, Cecil and Harford that I am a Candidate for their suffrages and support at the next Congressional Election.

JAMES W. WILLIAMS.
Harford County, October 4th, 1826.

FROM THE BOND OF UNION.

TO THE VOTERS OF HARFORD COUNTY.

Placed by your free suffrages at the head of the Congressional Polls in my own county, as well as in my own immediate district, I tender you thus publicly, fellow-citizens, my heart felt acknowledgements for the honour you have done me.

The cheering support so generously bestowed upon me by the PEOPLE of Harford, notwithstanding the overt opposition that was arrayed against me, and in spite of the combined efforts that were secretly made to defeat me at home and impair my strength and standing in the other counties of the distrtct, is evidence that I have not forfeited your confidence and good opinion; or proved myself unworthy of your favour and protection.—Deeply sensible of the kindness I have received at your hands, I shall ever remember it with feelings of gratitude.

Encouraged by this renewed manifestation of your preference and regard for me, under the peculiar circumstances that marked the late canvass, I now beg leave respectfully to announce myself a *candidate* for the suffrages of the Voters of Harford, Cecil and Kent counties, at the *next congressional election.*

JAMES W. WILLIAMS.
Harford County, Oct. 4, 1826.

STATE OF DELAWARE.—The only state which perseveres in keeping up the old Party distinctions, has re-elected to Congress, that distinguished Pupil and Townsman of the lamented Bayard.—Lewis M'Lane, esq. is elected: he was vigorously opposed by Dr. Naudian, a popular Democrat. The valuable services of Mr. M'Lane, as chairman of the committee of Ways and Means are thus secured to the nation.

Mr. Polk, the Federal Candidate, is elected Governor of Delaware, by a small majority over Mr. Hazard, the Democratic candidate.

Our readers know that there are three counties in Delaware—New-Castle, the northern, decidedly democratic—Sussex, the southern county decidedly federal—Kent generally nearly equally divided.—Kent county having a federal majority this year their state Legislature will assume that character of course.

[*Balt. Gazette.*

A letter dated Sept. 19 says, "the Secret Convention (referring to the convention of the South American Republics negotiated at Panama,) is about this island, I know it positively."

The citizens of Pittsburg, at a meeting held on the 25th ult. agreed to form a society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

LEAD MINES.—The United States' Lead Mines are now becoming a source of considerable revenue. The numbers of diggers and smelters, at the upper mines have greatly increased, and are still increasing, and the quantity of lead made this year will exceed in a fourfold ratio that of former years. Should a part of the rent arising from those mines be apportioned in making the great road to Potosi, the mine district in Missouri, as well as the United States. At present, the Rapids are the only obstruction to the navigation in the Upper Mississippi, and when once removed, the river will remain open to steam boats during the greater part of the year. We hope that the Agent for lead mines, Mr. Thomas, may succeed in directing the attention of government to this subject, the importance of which, in case of war, (even with the Indians,) would be, as has already been, secretly felt.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Fraud in Tea.—A grocer in Brooklyn a few days since, upon examining a chest of tea which he had just purchased, discovered that the box was filled with dirt up to within about six inches of the top, where was a layer of very excellent tea. It was ascertained that the fraud was committed at Canton, whither the chest was returned.—*Gazette.*

TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

THE Subscriber being desirous to devote his attention exclusively to the GROCERY BUSINESS, will Rent, for one or more years, his large and extensive Tavern, situate in Chestertown, Maryland, known by the name of

The Exchange Hotel,

which is supposed, by good judges, to be the best stand in the town for a public house of entertainment, being within a short distance of the Court-house and other public places.

The United States mail stages for Wilmington, Centreville, Easton and Rock-Hall, leaving the Exchange three times a week, viz: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and returning arrive in Chestertown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, necessarily ensures to the Tavern a number of passengers and travellers.—The beds, bedding and bed steads, which are nearly new, and in good condition, together with a variety of other articles essential to tavern keeping on a large scale, will be sold and disposed of at fair prices.

The Subscriber will also dispose of the residue of his term or contract with the General Government for transporting the United States mail from, and to, the above mentioned places, Rock Hall excepted, together with 4 stages or coaches, and from 12 to 14 stage horses, all in good order and running daily. To a good tenant the terms will be moderate and possession given at any time required.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to give any further description of the property as it is so well known.

Persons disposed to rent will no doubt call, examine, and judge for themselves. The Subscriber also takes this opportunity of tendering the public his warmest thanks and gratitude for the very liberal patronage he has received, and hopes that the same generous encouragement will be extended to his successor at the Exchange Hotel.

CHARLES STANLEY.
Chestertown, Oct. 13.

N. B A considerable number of well disposed gentlemen can ensily be obtained at the Exchange Hotel as yearly boarders. C. S.

☞The Centreville Times, Easton Gazette and Baltimore Patriot, will insert the above three times, and send their accounts to Charles Stanley for settlement.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Sen. will take corn in exchange for Goods—the corn must be sound and good and the ears well filled, for which he will allow $2 25 cents per barrel. If any inferior corn be brought such as nubbins, an not well filled up, it will be refused, unless there be a considerable deduction.

Oct. 13.

N. B. The corn must be dry so that it will admit of being moderately heaped, if any be offered that is very damp or wet, it will be refused. Any person wanting corn by the barrel, after I take some in, can have it at $2 50 cents per barrel.

W. H.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Chestertown, Md. on the 1st of October, 1826.

A
Jacob Anderson.
B
James Browne,
James Beck, jr.
John Bromley.
C
Miss J. T. Cavender.
E
Lawrence Everett,
Ann L. Emory,
Thomas Emnick, 2.
F
Mark Foreman.
G
Isaac Gale,
Edward Giddis,
Thomas Gibbons.
H
Temperance Harris,
John Hyland,
Elizabeth Harrison,
Sophiah Hynson,
John Hynson, senr.
J. Hackett, (Q. A.)
Miss P. Howard.
J.
Arthur T. Jones.
L.
Winder Lodge, 2;
Mrs. Sarah Lamb.
M
James Martin,
William M'Daniel,
Lewis Mestayer,
George Magginis,
Rebecca Meredith,
Juda Marshall.
N
James Newnam,
Joseph Newell.
P
Miss Mary Pearce,
Alex. Patterson.
R
John L. Ringgold,
Henry Robinson,
John Redding.
S
Miss M. Simpson,
Mrs. P. Saunders,
Mrs. D. Smith.
T
Razin F. Tillard,
Mrs. Jane Toulson,
William Thomas,
J. J. Taggart.
W
Simon Wickes,
Mrs. E. Wheeler,
Geo. S. Webster,
Rev. Simon Wilmer.

JOSEPH REDUE, *P. M.*
Oct. 13.

TO RENT,

The farm belonging to the heirs of William Strong, deceased, for the ensuing year, to a good and careful tenant.—The farm will be found seeded. It adjoins Belle Air, and is under very good fencing. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SUSAN STRONG.
Oct. 13. 3t.

New Grocery and Fruit STORE.

WILLIAM G. LUCAS,

HAS just opened, next door to Mr. Samuel Leonard, and opposite the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq, a general assortment of Groceries, Fruit, Confectionary and Crockery Ware—amongst which are

Brown and loaf sugar,
Young Hyson, old Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS.
Coffee, (very nice,)
Tobacco, Large and Small Twist,
Scotch and Rappee Snuff,
Soap and Candles,
Chocolate and Cheese,
Allspice and Ginger—Pepper,
Spanish and Country Cigars,
Rice and Mustard,
Raw Cotton, very nice,
Powder and Shot—French Brandy,
Holland Gin—Whiskey—Rum,
Wine—Old Jamaica Spirits,
Almonds and Raisins,
Figs and Filberts, English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts, Lemons and Oranges,
Mint, Lemon, Cinnamon, Rose and Horehound Candies,
Sugar Almonds and Radishes,
Common Tea cups and Saucers,
China do. do.—Coffee do do.
Pint and half pint Bowls,
Dining plates, Breakfast do.
Desert do. Dishes assorted,
Pint Flasks and Tumblers,
Pint and half pint mugs,
Quart and pint Pitchers,
Shell and mock shell Combs, assorted.

And many other articles, too tedious to mention—all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash or country produce.

Also a complete assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

His friends and the public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

Oct. 13.

POSTAGE.

ALL persons, who have accounts with me for postage, are requested to bear in mind, that at the end of every quarter the income of the office is due from me to the General Post office, whether collected or not, and a neglect to pay a draft from the Post Master General, would be attended with a removal from office and the expenses of a suit.—The keeping of accounts for postage is attended with vast trouble and some expence, and is all done for the accommodation of the public; it is therefore confidently expected that every person indebted, (except those who have accounts against me) whether much or little, will come forward and settle the same promptly. The quarter expired on the 1st inst. and the accounts are now ready—a neglect, on the part of any person, will oblige me to discontinue their accounts in future, having suffered grent inconvenience from too liberal an indulgence heretofore.

JOSEPH REDUE.
Oct. 13—3w.

Fresh and Salt BEEF

For sale every day throughout the season.—also,

Candles, Tallow and Wool.

E. B. GIBBS.
Chestertown, Oct 13.

N. B. A second hand Dearborn for sale, or hire by the day. E. B. G.

Kent County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Ebenezer T. Massy of said county, hath this day brought before me, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for the county aforesaid, a brown mare, a stray, about nine years old, fifteen hands high her left hind foot white:—no other particular marks.

Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of September, 1826.

JOHN McDANIEL.
Sept. 29.

MRS. SMITH,

INFORMS her friends and the public, that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Spry in the Head of Chester, where she carries on the

Millinery Business,

both in the fashionable and plain manner. She also keeps a good assortment of

Medicines, Paints and Oil.

Also Ladies and Children's Shoes—She invites the public to give her a call.

Oct. 6.

3 CENTS CASH,

Will be given for clean linen and cotton RAGS at this office; they will also be taken in payment for the Telegraph.

NEWARK BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Young Ladies' Boarding School at Newark, heretofore conducted by Mr. SHEREN, will, on the first day of November next, be opened and continued under the superintendence of the Rev. SAMUEL BELL.

Instruction will be given by the most accomplished teachers, in all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of female education, such as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, History, Chronology, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry—Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c.

A strict and uniform attention will be paid to the intellectual improvement, health, manners and morals of the Young Ladies; they will be constantly under the care of a governess of unexceptionable character and accomplished manners.—The healthful and pleasant situation of the Village, and the high character of the gentlemen, who have consented to superintend this Seminary, it is hoped will procure for it a liberal share of public patronage.

Terms of Board and Tuition per quarter, $30

Extra charges for Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c.

The subscribers who will attend as a visiting committee, owe it to themselves and children, and to the public in general, to patronize an Institution so worthy of support, and cannot forbear to congratulate Parents and Guardians on the prospect of its becoming equal if not superior in chafacter to any other in the State.

ANDREW K. RUSSELL,
JOHN THOMSON,
ANDREW GRAY,
ISAAC GIBBS,
THOMAS W. HANDY,
SAMUEL MEETEER,
HENRY WHITELY.

Newark, Del. Oct. 13, 1826.—2m.

☞The "Patriot," Baltimore, "Telegraph," Chestertown, "Times," Centreville, "Chronicle," Cambridge, "Star," and "Gazette," Easton, will copy the above once a week for two months, and forward their accounts to the Elkton Press Office.

HOUSE AND LOT, For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, the House and lot on High Street in Chestertown, which was owned and occupied by the late John Magnor. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee with good security, to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON, *Trustee.*
Oct. 13. tds

Kent County Court.

September Term, 1826.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by E. F. Chambers, Trustee for the sale of the property of Alexander and Susan B. Corse, infants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of March Term, 1827; provided, a copy of this order be published in the Chestertown Telegraph for three successive weeks before the first day of April next. The Report states that a Grist and Saw Mill with about thirty acres of Land thereto attached were sold for $3510.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True Copy.—Test,
JOSEPH N. GORDON, Clerk.
October 11, 1826—13.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Blacksmith Shop,

Considered to be an excellent stand, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Strong, deed. It is situated on the farm now occupied by Thos. Waltham—the rent will be made low. For terms apply to

SUSAN STRONG.
Oct. 13. 3t

CONSTABLE'S SALE

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, by John Hurtt and William S. Lassell, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace for Kent County, against Joseph Blackiston at the suits of Elizabeth Vickers and William F. Harper, will be sold at public sale, for cash, on Saturday the 28th inst. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Blackiston, in right of his wife Harriet Blackiston, in and to an undivided moiety of a tract of land called Miller's Delight, upon which a certain Albert G. Miller now resides, seized and taken as the property of said Joseph Blackiston, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to bec me due thereon.

ELIJAH BECK, *Constable.*
Oct. 6.



POETICAL.

From the Boston Juvenile Miscellany.

THE RIVULET'S SONG.

I travel on, I travel on,
By woody bank and mossy stone!
Gaily singing as I pass,
To bending flowers and waving grass.
Unto me the wood-birds come,
And the bees with busy hum,
Murmuring round the flowers, that sip
My sparkling brim, with thisty lip.

See me in the early Spring!
Am I not a happy thing?
On I wander, singing, dancing,
In the merry sun-light glancing,
Bubbling round the budding trees,
Or shouting to the wandering breeze,
Warbling still my mellow tune,
To morning sun, or midnight moon.
When the Summer sun is high,
And blue and hot the cloudless sky,
See me sleeping calm and cool,
In the deep, dark, rocky pool:
Or stealing down the silent glen,
Far away from busy men—
Seek me in that green retreat;
There my song is love and sweet.

When the Autumn winds come sighing,
Over leaves and blossoms dying;
And the squirrel in the wood,
Gathers up his Winter food—
Then my path is strewed with showers
Of leaves, as bright as Summer flowers,
Am I not a happy thing,
With nought to do but dance and sing?

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Farmer.

"Falstaff. Boy—

Page. Sir?

Falstaff. What money have I in my purse?

Page. Seven groats and two pence.

Falstaff I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable."

Unfortunate Sir John! so fond of good living with means so slender!—I condole. I sympathise with thee, merry knight, being in the same predicament myself.

It may be useful to some of your readers, Mr. Editor, to know by what process my purse, once distended by gold and silver, has thus been sweated down—how it contracted this incurable consumption. I commenced the world with some advantages: such as family, reputation, property.—Finding the world combined against bachelors, partly to please it, partly to please myself, I got married; and although I did not find matrimony "such great things as it had been *cracked up* for." I was pretty well satisfied, until I found my expenses increased in an alarming degree. "My dear" soon discovered that we wanted a vehicle to ride in I reminded her of our "chaise and one," the good old style of our country; but she preferred a "coach and pair." I objected to the cost—that I could not spare the money.—She replied that neighbour Dash, no richer or better than myself, had "a double carriage." I tried to convince her that this would bring on "double trouble," as well as double expense. "We can drive the chaise ourselves—the chaise costs only one half as much as the coach, and besides, we have the chaise already—one horse costs and consumes but one half as much as two—and, again, we already have "Dumpling," for whom I have no *match*, and, therefore, should have to buy a *pair*, which, you know, are not worth any thing unless they are exactly alike.—The coach must have a coachman, and, in this country of gates, a foot man, and I have not them to spare." "But my dear," said she, "you are of a good *family*, as well as myself,—every genteel family has a coach—and, you know, I cannot *drive*." I urged the example of neighbour Thrift's wife, who could *drive*, ride on horseback, or walk, as might be most convenient, but she remarked that "Mrs Thrift did not come of a *good family*, and that this, in her, was all natural enough. How should I look were I to meet Mrs. ——rolling in a coach and I *driving Dumpling*?" I replied that Mr ——had died a bankrupt, in consequence, as it was thought, of her extravagance, and that the coach she now used was borrowed.

The contest was often renewed: at length, whether the flattery contained in her argument, or the sake of a quiet house, the coach was bought; and from that moment I date the commencement of my ruin;—not exactly from the cost, but from the style of living it introduced.

The importance of a family in the country, is wonderfully increased, in their own conceit, by a "double carriage," not a negro on the farm but feels it, and becomes more proud and worthless. For a long time little was thought of, by my wife and servants, but sporting the coach and long tailed *bays*. Dumpling was reduced to the ranks; and I could not help thinking that he reproached me every time we met. My plough and cart frequently stood still, when they ought to have been moving, for the want of my principle hands, the coachman and footman. Every thing went wrong. Instead of selling I had to buy corn; instead of putting out money at interest every year, I had to borrow—to put my name on the "lender's book." The wheat went for necessaries and luxuries—we had a constant round of company; and every farmer knows how that operates. I gradually lost my spirits, my good humour, had my misgivings—saw breakers ahead, but did not change my course At length I was obliged to *mortgage* my *land*. After that I resigned myself to my fate. I formerly delighted in improving it—but who ever improved a mortgaged farm? when it comes to that the game is nearly up—you may almost say, "Othello's occupation's gone."

Ruin now approached with rapid strides. My credit sunk—my neighbors began to prophesy; friends to be ceremonious, and shy, especially at vendues—sometimes remarking, *accidentally*, in my hearing, that they had come to a resolution not to be security for any one.

"Misery makes a man acquainted with strange bed fellows."—I found it so—numberless evils, not foreseen, as the result of poverty, were not now only *seen*, but felt. Shifts for "raising the wind," and keeping up appearances, were resorted to that I did not like to remember—Friends fell off—creditors pressed—my note was no longer current at bank—crops, worse and worse. Interest accumulating—expenses undiminished—what was to be done? *Luckily* one of the servants (that is the fashionable phrase) *misbehaved*, and was sold to a negro trader—it went against my conscience—the idea that we had *eat him up*, though an odd one, haunted me continually. This expedient, not to say, crime, served for a time, but, although repeated, again and again, it would not do. Suits were brought—judgments, executions and cash sales soon followed, and swept every thing on board. The predictions of my neighbors were fulfilled—they "knew it would be so"—"pride must have a fall." I took pains to get a good master for Dumpling—as for the bays they were struck off to a jockey, who nicked, and sold them to a spendthrift, who is travelling the same road to ruin.

Adieu, Mr. Editor—avoid "double carriages" and long tailed bays.

OLDSCHOOL.

A SAD MISTAKE.

A rattlesnake was about a fortnight since discovered in the Canal in Warwasink, by an emigrant from the land of St Patrick, who supposing it to be an eel, without any ceremony grappled it, exclaiming "An ale! An ale, by the powers!" Some by-stauders soon undeceived him, when it was found that he had been bitten three times by the poisonous reptile. By a timely application, however, the poison was extracted.

[Sulivan Whig.

From Mr. Noah's New York Enquirer.

WALKING.—What is the reason that in the throng of Broadway, an English lady is so easily distinguished and distinguishable from an American? The one is plump, ruddy, fair complexioned, of a firm step, and an ungraceful carriage; the other, thin delicate graceful and indolent. Their habits differ materially. An English woman walks considerably—that is, she takes a long substantial and fatiguing walk, a walk which strengthens her nerves and muscles; expands her lungs, and invigorates her whole frame; she rises early and retires early; she is always well clothed—bustles about with smartness and activity; systematises labour, and thus secures health, and banishes premature old age. The English climate, with all its humidity is excellent; it braces without producing lassitude by its transitions, and the fogs of London are no mean auxiliaries in producing fair complexions. English women ride much, and in every respect consider exercise as a cardinal preservative. Here is the essential difference between them and the ladies of our country. We consider a listless lounge and stroll in Broadway as exercise.—Scarcely has breakfast disappeared, when our ladies in their morning dress, sally out for what they call a shopping; with a little loose change, and a straggling bank note, in a bead purse, and thus with parasol in hand, they stroll into shops; tumble over goods; look at Fountain's cashmere shawl for $1,200; admire some of Marquand's splendid jewelry; purchase a feather fan and a pair of gloves, and arrive home at two o'clock, and throw themselves on the bed until it is time to dress for dinner: and after dinner, the same listless, drawling walk is taken until evening. *This is not exercise*—it fatigues without strengthening, it pains without invigorating; it is a slow progress through the hot air of the city, instead of tasting the free and balmy breeze of the environs. Hence the difference in complexion, in ruddiness and appearance. The bed is an active promoter of weakness and lassitude; but it is so great a favorite during the day, that an invitation is seldom resisted for a few leisure moments.

The difference of dress between the English and American ladies affords a singular contrast. The one makes no sacrifice to fashion or personal figure; the other relinquishes health and comfort to appearances. The friendly flannel and ample clothing of the one carry health and comfort in their train, while the thin and sickly drapery of the other so admirably calculated to exhibit a handsome figure in a high wind, it is the promoter and precursor of cramps, agues, rheumatism and consumptions. But on this point we should step cautiously. Our faculty reads us a lesson occasionally about interfering in their *vocation* and giving advice gratis. A foreigner told us that in a fine afternoon's walk in Broadway he met ladies more splendidly dressed than many he has seen abroad in the drawing room. Indeed, on this point, walking and evening dresses appear to be the same, and nothing but the plastic and sharp air in October will revive the neat pelisse and velvet spencer, the merino shawl or cashmere scarf.

WILLIAM HARRIS

Has just returned from the Springs:
He has purchased a variety of

GOODS

In Philadelphia, suitable for the fall season: he has bought them on low terms, and is determined to sell them very cheap for *Cash*.

He has employed a very fine young man, who pays great attention to customers, and no doubt will give every satisfaction. The subscriber will give his personal attention to business, and customers will find him regularly at the Store.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

N. B. I have a large lot of home-made plain Linseys, and some handsome stripe Linseys. I have a lot of grey home-made Kerseys, made in Massachusetts, uncommonly stout; these goods will be sold cheap, for they have been sacrificed at auction. I have a few pieces fine Cotton or Chintzes, new style, uncommonly handsome, suitable for the fall season; and a number of other articles on very low terms, especially Cassinetts.

W. H.

Chestertown, Oct. 6. 4t

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *October* 3, 1826.

On application of John Maxwell administrator of Margaret Briscoe, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of October eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, 1826.

JOHN MAXWELL,
Adm'tor of Margaret Briscoe dec'd.
Chestertown, October 6.

MAYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *October* 3, 1826.

On application of Joseph Moffit executor of William Moffit, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of October, 1826.

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JOSEPH MOFFITT.
Executor of William Moffitt, dec'd
October 6.

NOTICE.

ORDERED by the Levy Court of Kent County, that all persons having claims against James Harris, Esq. late Treasurer of the School Fund for the education of poor children, are requested to present their accounts for settlement to the Levy Court, on Saturday the 21st October inst.

JOSEPH N. GORDON, *Clerk.*
Oct. 6

HOUSE TO RENT.

The Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the House in Queen Street now occupied by Mrs. Kennard.

E. F. CHAMBERS.

Oct. 6.—3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being about to leave this part of the country wishes to dispose of his dwelling house and lot, situate on Queen street, opposite Mr. Richard Ringgold's. This is a desirable property—persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view it—Terms will be moderate; possession given on the 1st of January or earlier if required.

As the subscriber is closing his business he requests all who are indebted to him in any, way to call as soon as possible and settle, either by paying the cash or giving their notes.

He has on hand a stock of Shoes, which will be sold on *the most reasonable terms* for *cash* Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

JAMES B. PARRISH.

Oct. 6. 3w.

A MANAGER WANTED.

A SINGLE MAN or one who may have a small family, is wanted to take charge of a small farm, any one who can come well recommended, for industry and sobriety, will hear of a suitable situation by applying to

JAMES E. BARROLL.

October 6.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

On the Road between Chestertown and Georgetown Cross Roads, 4 miles from the former and 12 from the latter, on Morgan's Creek, about 30 acres of arable land, 20 acres of marsh, which at a small expense might be made an excellent meadow—the remainder is in wood. On



the premises are a large and commodious frame dwelling and kitchen, brick smoke house, frame stableing, &c.—a young orchard of excellent fruit which has borne but a few years, a two story brick mill house 40 by 45 feet, with one pair of Burrs and a pair of Collars, a large frame fulling mill house in which are two fulling stocks, two carding machines, spining machine, looms, &c. all in order and now in operation. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to J. C. Murphy on the premises, or to S. Murphy near Smyrna; and if not sold before the 8th day of Nov. will on that day be exposed at public sale, at the house of Capt. C. Stanley in Chestertown, at 2 o'clk. Attention given and terms made known by

SAML. & J. C. MURPHY.

Oct. 6.—5w.

The Elkton Press is requested to publish the above 5 weeks and forward his account to J. C. Murphy for settlement.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 1st day of January next, the front room in the house at present in the occupancy of the Miss Skerwins. This room was occupied for some years as the Sheriff's office, and for various other public purposes, and is very large and pleasant. For further particulars apply at the Telegraph Office.

Sep. 29.

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm called Hill-Top at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake; together with the farm, eight head of cattle and five sheep will be let. To a good and careful tenant, a case of two years will be given.

This farm is situated in Worton hundred, and within a mile and a half of navigable water. The situation is one of the healthiest in the county, and the buildings extremely comfortable; the farm is under excellent fencing, and at present under good tillage. It may be considered one of the most desirable situations in Kent county. For terms apply to Washington College, or

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

Sept. 15. tf.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the house now occupied by Col. Frederick Wilson, owned by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake—The Terms made known on application to

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

Sept. 29.

TO BE RENTED,

THE farm at Black's Cross Roads, now in the tenure of Isaac P. Groome, for one two, or three years, commencing on the 1st. January, 1827 The Tenant will have the privilege of sowing the wheat this fall. For Terms apply to Mr. Samuel Kerr near the premises, or to the subscriber in Elkton.

JOHN GROOME.

Also the Farm (adjoining the above mentioned farm) belonging to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, for one or a term of years commencing at the same time, 1st of January next. The tenant will have the same privilege of seeding the wheat. For terms apply to Mr S. Kerr who resides near the property, or to the subscribers.

THOMAS W. VEASEY,
Sassafras Neck.
JOHN C. GROOME, *Elkton.*
Aug. 25.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, authentic information hath been received by the Executive of this State, that a most cruel and unprovoked murder was committed on the nineteeth day of August last in Calvert county, on the body of Joseph R. Fowler, by BENJAMIN BUCKMASTER, both of the said county, and that the said Buckmaster hath fled from justice And whereas, it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such heinous offences should be brought to condign punishment. Now, therefore, 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

200 *DOLLARS*,

To any person or persons, who shall apprehend the said Benjamin Buckmaster, and lodge him in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.

L.S. Given under my hand and the great seal of the said state, this, twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-first.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor,
THOMAS CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council. 6w.

Description of Benjamin Buckmaster, proclamated by the Governor

Buckmaster is aged about 34 years, about 5 feet nine inches high, light hair and very thin, nearly bald before, short neck, round shoulders, large body for his height, small feet and legs. blue eyes, round face, a drooping nose, a good set of teeth, down look when spoken to, has a quick speech. His dress was a blue coat and pantaloons.

To be published once a week for six weeks, in the Maryland Republican, Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis; the Patriot, American, Gazette and Chronicle, Baltimore; the Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Political Examiner; and Herald, Frederick-town; Cumberland Advocate, Bond of Union, Belle Air; Star, and Gazette, Easton; Centreville Times; Elkton Press; Cambridge Chronicle; Chestertown Telegraph, and National Intelligencer.

Sept. 29.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the following houses:



One Brick House, with two cellar rooms, and four rooms between the cellar and garret.—Attached to this dwelling is a large garden.



Also a one story frame House, with two rooms and a shop below and three rooms above stairs—a good cellar, meat house and kitchen—also a good garden attached. This is one of the best stands in the upper part of the town.

Also, a new house of one story, as well situated for business as the other, containing a shop and one room on first floor with a kitchen adjoining, two rooms on the second floor; attached is a good garden and a wood yard 8 feet high.

All the above tenements are for rent for the ensuing year. For farther particulars apply to

THOMAS E. DUGAN.
Chestertown, Sept 29.

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened *a Fruit and Confectionary shop*, No. 89, Market Street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of Goods in their line of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND,
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen,
WINE BITTERS, 5 do. do.

August 18. 6m

The editor Easton Star, will insert the above six months and forward his account to J. & R. Stevenson for payment.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season, Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf—with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb 24

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1826. NO. 52.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

Frtderick County, Va. Sept. 27, 1826.

MR. SKINNER,

Much has been written in your valuable paper upon the cultivation of the Irish potato. As every thing relating to this valuable root is worth attention, I give you the practice of Mr. Heflebower, living near me, which I have adopted with complete success this season.

He selects the poores spots in his fields ploughs them well in November or December, and in the month of March plants his potatoes in drills two feet apart and two inches deep: then covers the whole ground with wheat or other straw, from eight to twelve inches thick, fifteen will not be to much, for the potatoes will make their way through. This keeps the ground cool & moist, prevents the growth of grass and weeds, saves the labour of ploughing and weeding, and greatly improves the land. Mr. Heflebower last year made an abundant crop, whilst every other person in this neighbourhood failed. To him they have been indebted the last spring for seed potatoes for miles around. Yours, &c. A. R.

SHEEP.

From the Bostan Centinel.

Messrs. Editors,—Hay being so scarce the present year, and the crops of corn, potatoes, and turnips very good, I think it is well for farmers to prepare places to feed their sheep daily during the winter, with some other food besides hay.

Sheep will digest grain better than any other animals except fowls, and there is no need of grinding corn for either of them. Yet it ought to be ground fine to fatten hogs; and that it may be ground fine, I have, for several years past, kept old corn enough for that purpose.

It is no matter how hard corn is for fowls, as they will digest even gravel stones.

Having been convinced of the utility of feeding *sheep* with grain in the winter, and having practised it for forty years, giving but little when hay is cheap and plenty, and more when hay is scarce and dear. I send you the following, which I think will be read with interest by farmers:

Facts and observations in relation to keeping sheep.

It will be recollected, that in the summer of 1822, the drought was severe in many parts of our country. In Cayuga county, where I reside, and in the adjacent counties, it was greater than in any former year, since the settlement of the county. Our meadows were so much parched, that we did not secure more than one third of the hay we do in ordinary seasons. At this time, my flock consisted of 500 sheep, including about 120 lambs; and as I had a very scanty supply of hay, I was obliged to resort to some expedient to winter my flock upon less than the usual quantity of it.

About December 15, I commenced feeding them, at which time I had only about nine tons of fine timothy and clover hay. I divided my sheep into flocks of about 100, and commenced giving them about half a gill of corn per day, in the ear, divided it so as to give half of it in the morning, and the residue in the evening, except that to the lambs I gave nearly the same quantity of oats in the sheaf. I fed in this way, until about the first of January following, when the quantity of grain was a little increased; so that, between the 15th of December and the 15th of April following, I actually fed to my 380 sheep, 145 bushels of corn, and to the 120 lambs, 40 bushels of oats, which would be something less than a gill of corn and oats per head, per day, to both sheep and lambs, during the winter. The flock had little more than enough of hay to form a cud, except that in extreme cold weather, I directed them to be full fed on hay.

In this manner 500 sheep were wintered with the loss of only three lambs; and at the opening of the spring, they were in better health and condition than any flock I ever wintered in any former season since I have been engaged in rearing sheep and growing wool.

I estimate the expence of keeping my flock of 500 sheep through the winter, as follows:

9 tons of hay, at $7.	$63,00
145 bushels of corn, at 52 cents	75,95
50 do. oats, at 19 cents,	7,60
Salt with the hay, &c.	5,00
Attendance of shepherd,	20,00
	$171,55

I have adopted the same course with my sheep, this winter; and from letters recently received from my son, who has the charge of the flock, I entertain a confident expectation of the same result.

JEDIDIAH MORGAN.

Cayuga, March, 18, 1824.

GOOD CIDER.

Good cider can be made any where, of good fruit, by the following method:—When your apples are well ground, wet your straw with the juice instead of water, put some straw in a cask next your receiving tub, with a blanket on it, to filtrate or strain it; then put it into a good clear strong cask immediately; suffer it to have as little air as possible to prevent fermentation. When your cask is full, bung it up tight, and remove it to your cellar, not to be disturbed for one month at least. This cider will retain its sweetness for years, and be as clear as needful; it will be fit for bottling in four weeks. It should not be removed in the cask it was put up in, but racked into another. If there be any who doubt this mode, let them try one cask after the above method. The foregoing is certified from experience.

BENJ. WALDRON.

New York Sept, 15, 1826.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

The Postmaster at White Hall, in a letter to the Postmaster at Albany, N. Y. says, "the steam boats Phenix and Congress, on Lake Champlain, ran foul of each other night before last, nearly opposite Port Kent. The Congress had one of her guards torn off, two passengers killed and a number very severely injured, and the mail from Canada lost, supposed to be overboard."

The New York Evening Post has received from a friend the following particulars of the accident:—"On Thursday evening last, about 9 o'clock, as the steam boat Congress, Capt. Lathrop, was leaving port Kent on Lake Champlain, on her passage to White Hall, distance about 3 quarters of a mile from the dock, in deep water, she was run into by the steam boat Phenix, Captain Barrington, on her passage to St. Johns, at the moment of entering port Kent. The Phenix was seen at some distance, and concluding the Congress was also, the pilot lay too directly for her, and when too late putting her helm hard down to avoid the Phenix, who with all her force ran directly into the Congress, carrying away the water wheel, breaking the shaft short off, and splintering into a thousand pieces the guard and housings from one end of it to the other, sweeping the mail bags and all the luggage over board and crushing a female instantly to death, and bruising another so severely that her life is dispaired of. A third was wounded, but not dangerously. Had not the bowsprit of the Phenix struck the strong gallows frame midships, which stopped her way, both boats to a certainty must instantly have sunk. The mail was small, but there was a considerable sum of money in the passengers trunks, which were all lost. Scarce a single thing from the luggage room was saved. One of the proprietors being on board the Congress instantly gave directions for every exertion to be made to recover the baggage, but from the great depth of the water, (considered from 30 to 40 feet, there was but little prospect of success. Both the captains are very gentlemanly and attentive men, belonging to the same concern.—The directions are for two lights. The Congress had but one up. She saw the Phenix at some distance and no excuse can be offered for pilots daring to run their boats so near each other in the night, when the passengers are below.—The pilot and passengers on the Phenix say the Congress was not known until too close to avoid her, supposing the single light she had hoisted to be on shore, being in range with Port Kent, the shadow of the hill increased the deception.—But it is to be remarked that the Congress having grounded at St. John's was long behind her time, and they were, or ought to have been very vigilant and particularly cautious in entering any place that they could not distinctly see. With all the allowances that can be made, there certainly has been a degree of carelessness highly censurable, which has resulted in the death of two persons and an irreparable loss to many And it may not be out of place here to remark upon the very careless manner in which the mails are conveyed from place to place. There can be no excuse for putting the mail in the baggage room, under the care of (if it can be called care) of a waiter on board these boats, and where passengers who are utter strangers, pass in and out at their leisure."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From an American, in one of the interior towns of Mexico, to his friend in New Orleans:

"I have now seen this country from Vera Cruz to Mexico, from thence to Tampico, and from Tampico to this place. I have conversed with several who have traversed it in almost every direction, and I am lost in astonishment at the exaggerated picture of fertility which almost every traveller who has written has thought proper to draw of it. In the first place, the mountains occupying fully one third of the country, are wholly incapable of cultivation.

"The valleys it is true, are rich; but the immense plains are far from being universally so, even many of the valleys would not produce without manure. But the great curse and terrific scourge of this country, is drought, unremitted drought nine months of the year, throughout four fifths of the Republic; hence there are few streams and little wood.

"Water and steam pawer are almost unknown, and can never come into general use. The women are obliged to grind by hand all the corn that is consumed, and have but little time to employ themselves in domestic manufactures, which however [illegible] aining ground.

"The labour of the husbandman is wholly lost during a great part of the year, for it is useless for him to sow when all consuming drought will destroy his crop, or rather prevent it from coming up; and irrigation can be practised only upon a few favoured spots.

"From these causes or rather the single one want of rain, I am disposed to attribute the little progress this country has made in comfort and civilization, much more than to its being oppressed by an arbitrary government. Drought produces idleness, and idleness, as the proverb says, 'is the root of all evil,' as is exemplified in this country.

"How much more preferable is our 4 months winter, to eight or nine months dry season of this country! Could the worst government in the world make so wretched a people out of the inhabitants of the United States? No! for rain falls there frequently."

GREAT NATIONAL ROAD.

Major LONG of the Topographical Engineers, has returned to this city from the examination of the route for a National Road from Washington to Buffalo. The western route, examined by him on his return is contemplated to pass thro' Rockville, Fredericktown and Hagerstown, Md. Greencastle, Lundon, Baunt Cabins, Shirleysburg, Huntingdon, Philipsburg, Instantur and Smithport, Pa.; Olean, Ellicottsville, &c. to Buffalo, N. Y. The whole distance on this route is about the same as that on the route thro Emmitsburg, Carlisle, &c. viz: 366 miles

The mountain section, which occupies the space between London and Philipsburg, presents but two ridges in any degree formidable to the construction of a road, viz: the Tuscarora mountain, which can be passed at an elevation of about 350 feet above the neighbouring valley country, and the Alleghany mountain, near Philipsburg, at an elevation of about 600 feet. Northward of Philipsburg, the country is hilly, and in places, broken by the valleys of water courses, which usually are sunk very deep below the common level of the country, but the impediments to the passage of a road are of a character to be overcome without much difficulty.

The route that next presents itself for examination, leads directly north from this city, passing through Westminster, the Valley of the Susquehannah, Williamsport, Painted Post, &c. Maj. Long, assisted by Lieut. Trimble, will immediately engage in the examination of this route. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

A DUEL PREVENTED!

Information was received at the Police Office yesterday morning at half past five o'clock, that a duel was on foot, between a Mr. S*****, and a Mr. B.*****, and unless prevented would be fought early that morning at Hoboken. Mr. Justice Hopson was instantly on the alert, and repaired himself, to one of the Jersey ferries, and despatched some officers to the other. It was in season; for the officer had just arrived at the Barclay-street ferry before the gentleman against whom the complaint was made, (S*****) made his appearance at the Ferry-house, and was of course politely taken into custody. He refused to give bail neither to shoot his antagonist, nor suffer himself to be shot, and was taken to prison, where he remained at the last advices. Information was soon afterwards received, that the other party, seconds, doctors, pistols and all, were at the ferry, and officers were sent to make them captives also.—But on learning the fate of the first principal, and believing that there can be no fighting—"where one side only give the blows," they prudently "made themselves scarce."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Richmond Whig.

A GHOST!

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It was on such a night, that two gentlemen, carefully wrapped up, and carrying with them a dark lanthron, to protect them from the danger of plunging into some of the numerous ravines which intersected and surrounded their path, secretly left their domicles, and slowly wended their way towards the dwelling of the midnight disturber of their rest.—They had not proceeded many yards, before a loud and fearful noise was head, which seemed almost to hush to silence the ragings of the tempest. Nothing daunted, however, the gentlemen continued to advance towards the spot whence the sound proceeded; and presently, having arrived within a few steps of the old building, *a dark figure* was seen gliding with ghost-like noiselessness of tread, into an adjoining thicket. Who would not now have shuddered with terror? Even in recording the fact, our blood sensibly recedes to the heart! We know, under such circumstances, we should have proved to be a "white liver'd runagate!" But the adventurous gentlemen, preserving their presence of mind, and determined to discover the character of their disturber, forthwith accosted him, in a rough and surly tone: "Who goes there?" demanded one of them. "*Washington!*" answered the respondent, in a hollow sepulchral voice, a lambent flame apparently issuing from his mouth and nostrils, and playing around his form, and his eyes gleaming with unearthly fire.—This flame, however, served rather to obscure than to illuminate his features; and, for a moment, the exploring party was so much astounded as to be unable to repeat another word. After a while, however, the ghost politely awaiting their pleasure, they again advanced to the charge. "What noise was that we just heard in this house?" enquired they.—"I don't know, I heard none," slowly and solemnly replied the ghost "Did you just now leave it?" asked one of the gentlemen. "I did!" answered the ghost; and, as he spoke the surrounding atmosphere became tainted with a sulphurous smell, bones were heard to rattle for an instant, and, as the "*black figure*" slowly vanished into air, the very depths of the ravine as well as every hollow in the sides of the neighbouring hills, seemed to echo and re-echo his parting asseveration! Since then, the noise has been again heard; but no one has been found chivalrous enough to attempt a second exploration. Neither of the gentlemen were at all injured by his ghostship, and they unite in representing his conduct to have been moddied on the strictest principles of ghostly ettiquette.

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Chronic Rheumatism—We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease, without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice.—This certainty we are convinced will attend the remedy, which it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsam of sulphur and spirit of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given morning and evening, and the dose increased two drops a day until it produces stranguary, when the dose should be diminished a little, and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effects of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice, in which the disease in its worst form vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been long using, without advantage the usual and other most powerful remedies for his troublesome and painful malady.—*Bost. Med. Intelligencer.*

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CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I. CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1826. NO. 52.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.

The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

Frtderick County, Va. Sept. 27, 1826.

MR. SKINNER,

Much has been written in your valuable paper upon the cultivation of the Irish potato. As every thing relating to this valuable root is worth attention, I give you the practice of Mr. Heflebower, living near me, which I have adopted with complete success this season.

He selects the poores spots in his fields ploughs them well in November or December, and in the month of March plants his potatoes in drills two feet apart and two inches deep: then covers the whole ground with wheat or other straw, from eight to twelve inches thick, fifteen will not be to much, for the potatoes will make their way through. This keeps the ground cool & moist, prevents the growth of grass and weeds, saves the labour of ploughing and weeding, and greatly improves the land. Mr. Heflebower last year made an abundant crop, whilst every other person in this neighbourhood failed. To him they have been indebted the last spring for seed potatoes for miles around. Yours, &c. A. R.

SHEEP.

From the Boston Centinel.

Messrs. Editors,—Hay being so scarce the present year, and the crops of corn, potatoes, and turnips very good, I think it is well for farmers to prepare places to feed their sheep daily during the winter, with some other food besides hay.

Sheep will digest grain better than any other animals except fowls, and there is no need of grinding corn for either of them. Yet it ought to be ground fine to fatten hogs; and that it may be ground fine, I have, for several years past, kept old corn enough for that purpose.

It is no matter how hard corn is for fowls, as they will digest even gravel stones.

Having been convinced of the utility of feeding *sheep* with grain in the winter, and having practised it for forty years, giving but little when hay is cheap and plenty, and more when hay is scarce and dear. I send you the following, which I think will be read with interest by farmers:

Facts and observations in relation to keeping sheep.

It will be recollected, that in the summer of 1822, the drought was severe in many parts of our country. In Cayuga county, where I reside, and in the adjacent counties, it was greater than in any former year, since the settlement of the county. Our meadows were so much parched, that we did not secure more than one third of the hay we do in ordinary seasons. At this time, my flock consisted of 500 sheep, including about 120 lambs; and as I had a very scanty supply of hay, I was obliged to resort to some expedient to winter my flock upon less than the usual quantity of it.

About December 15, I commenced feeding them, at which time I had only about nine tons of fine timothy and clover hay. I divided my sheep into flocks of about 100, and commenced giving them about half a gill of corn per day, in the ear, divided it so as to give half of it in the morning, and the residue in the evening, except that to the lambs I gave nearly the same quantity of oats in the sheaf. I fed in this way, until about the first of January following, when the quantity of grain was a little increased; so that, between the 15th of December and the 15th of April following, I actually fed to my 380 sheep, 145 bushels of corn, and to the 120 lambs, 40 bushels of oats, which would be something less than a gill of corn and oats per head, per day, to both sheep and lambs, during the winter. The flock had little more than enough of hay to form a cud, except that in extreme cold weather, I directed them to be full fed on hay.

In this manner 500 sheep were wintered with the loss of only three lambs; and at the opening of the spring, they were in better health and condition than any flock I ever wintered in any former season since I have been engaged in rearing sheep and growing wool.

I estimate the expence of keeping my flock of 500 sheep through the winter, as follows:

9 tons of hay, at $7.	$63,00
145 bushels of corn, at 52 cents	75,95
50 do. oats, at 19 cents,	7,60
Salt with the hay, &c.	5,00
Attendance of shepherd,	20,00
	$171,55

I have adopted the same course with my sheep, this winter; and from letters recently received from my son, who has the charge of the flock, I entertain a confident expectation of the same result.

JEDIDIAH MORGAN.

Cayuga, March, 18, 1824.

GOOD CIDER.

Good cider can be made any where, of good fruit, by the following method:—When your apples are well ground, wet your straw with the juice instead of water, put some straw in a cask next your receiving tub, with a blanket on it, to filtrate or strain it; then put it into a good clear strong cask immediately; suffer it to have as little air as possible to prevent fermentation. When your cask is full, bung it up tight, and remove it to your cellar, not to be disturbed for one month at least. This cider will retain its sweetness for years, and be as clear as needful; it will be fit for bottling in four weeks. It should not be removed in the cask it was put up in, but racked into another. If there be any who doubt this mode, let them try one cask after the above method. The foregoing is certified from experience.

BENJ. WALDRON.

New York Sept, 15, 1826.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

The Postmaster at White Hall, in a letter to the Postmaster at Albany, N. Y. says, "the steam boats Phenix and Congress, on Lake Champlain, ran foul of each other night before last, nearly opposite Port Kent. The Congress had one of her guards torn off, two passengers killed and a number very severely injured, and the mail from Canada lost, supposed to be overboard."

The New York Evening Post has received from a friend the following particulars of the accident:—"On Thursday evening last, about 9 o'clock, as the steam boat Congress, Capt. Lathrop, was leaving port Kent on Lake Champlain, on her passage to White Hall, distance about 3 quarters of a mile from the dock, in deep water, she was run into by the steam boat Phenix, Captain Barrington, on her passage to St. Johns, at the moment of entering port Kent. The Phenix was seen at some distance, and concluding the Congress was also, the pilot lay too directly for her, and when too late putting her helm hard down to avoid the Phenix, who with all her force ran directly into the Congress, carrying away the water wheel, breaking the shaft short off, and splintering into a thousand pieces the guard and housings from one end of it to the other, sweeping the mail bags and all the luggage over board and crushing a female instantly to death, and bruising another so severely that her life is dispaired of. A third was wounded, but not dangerously. Had not the bowsprit of the Phenix struck the strong gallows frame midships, which stopped her way, both boats to a certainty must instantly have sunk. The mail was small, but there was a considerable sum of money in the passengers trunks, which were all lost. Scarce a single thing from the luggage room was saved. One of the proprietors being on board the Congress instantly gave directions for every exertion to be made to recover the baggage, but from the great depth of the water, (considered from 30 to 40 feet, there was but little prospect of success. Both the captains are very gentlemanly and attentive men, belonging to the same concern.—The directions are for two lights. The Congress had but one up. She saw the Phenix at some distance and no excuse can be offered for pilots daring to run their boats so near each other in the night, when the passengers are below.—The pilot and passengers on the Phenix say the Congress was not known until too close to avoid her, supposing the single light she had hoisted to be on shore, being in range with Port Kent, the shadow of the hill increased the deception.—But it is to be remarked that the Congress having grounded at St John's was long behind her time, and they were, or ought to have been very vigilant and particularly cautious in entering any place that they could not distinctly see. With all the allowances that can be made, there certainly has been a degree of carelessness highly censurable, which has resulted in the death of two persons and an irreparable loss to many And it may not be out of place here to remark upon the very careless manner in which the mails are conveyed from place to place. There can be no excuse for putting the mail in the baggage room, under the care of (if it can be called care) of a waiter on board these boats, and where passengers who are utter strangers, pass in and out at their leisure."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From an American, in one of the interior towns of Mexico, to his friend in New Orleans:

"I have now seen this country from Vera Cruz to Mexico, from thence to Tampico, and from Tampico to this place. I have conversed with several who have traversed it in almost every direction, and I am lost in astonishment at the exaggerated picture of fertility which almost every traveller who has written has thought proper to draw of it. In the first place, the mountains occupying fully one third of the country, are wholly incapable of cultivation.

"The valleys it is true, are rich; but the immense plains are far from being universally so, even many of the valleys would not produce without manure. But the great curse and terrific scourge of this country, is drought, unremitted drought nine months of the year, throughout four fifths of the Republic; hence there are few streams and little wood.

"Water and steam pawer are almost unknown, and can never come into general use. The women are obliged to grind by hand all the corn that is consumed, and have but little time to employ themselves in domestic manufactures, which however [illegible]aining ground.

"The labour of the husbandman is wholly lost during a great part of the year, for it is useless for him to sow when all consuming drought will destroy his crop, or rather prevent it from coming up; and irrigation can be practised only upon a few favoured spots.

"From these causes or rather the single one, want of rain, I am disposed to attribute the little progress this country has made in comfort and civilization, much more than to its being oppressed by an arbitrary government. Drought produces idleness, and idleness, as the proverb says, 'is the root of all evil,' as is exemplified in this country.

"How much more preferable is our 4 months winter, to eight or nine months dry season of this country! Could the worst government in the world make so wretched a people out of the inhabitants of the United States? No! for rain falls there frequently."

GREAT NATIONAL ROAD.

Major LONG of the Topographical Engineers, has returned to this city from the examination of the route for a National Road from Washington to Buffalo. The western route, examined by him on his return is contemplated to pass thro' Rockville, Fredericktown and Hagerstown, Md. Greencastle, Lundon, Baunt Cabins, Shirleysburg, Huntingdon, Philipsburg, Instantur and Smithport, Pa.; Olean, Ellicottsville, &c. to Buffalo, N. Y. The whole distance on this route is about the same as that on the route thro Emmitsburg, Carlisle, &c. viz. 366 miles

The mountain section, which occupies the space between London and Philipsburg, presents but two ridges in any degree formidable to the construction of a road, viz: the Tuscarora mountain, which can be passed at an elevation of about 350 feet above the neighbouring valley country, and the Alleghany mountain, near Philipsburg, at an elevation of about 600 feet. Northward of Philipsburg, the country is hilly, and in places, broken by the valleys of water courses, which usually are sunk very deep below the common level of the country, but the impediments to the passage of a road are of a character to be overcome without much difficulty.

The route that next presents itself for examination, leads directly north from this city, passing through Westminster, the Valley of the Susquehannah, Williamsport, Painted Post, &c. Maj. Long, assisted by Lieut. Trimble, will immediately engage in the examination of this route. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

A DUEL PREVENTED!

Information was received at the Police Office yesterday morning at half past five o'clock, that a duel was on foot, between a Mr. S*****, and a Mr. B.*****, and unless prevented would be fought early that morning at Hoboken. Mr. Justice Hopson was instantly on the alert, and repaired himself, to one of the Jersey ferries, and despatched some officers to the other. It was in season; for the officer had just arrived at the Barclay-street ferry before the gentleman against whom the complaint was made, (S*****) made his appearance at the Ferry-house, and was of course politely taken into custody. He refused to give bail neither to shoot his antagonist, nor suffer himself to be shot, and was taken to prison, where he remained at the last advices. Information was soon afterwards received, that the other party, seconds, doctors, pistols and all, were at the ferry, and officers were sent to make them captives also.—But on learning the fate of the first principal, and believing that there can be no fighting—"where one side only give the blows," they prudently "made themselves scarce."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Oct. 14.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Late and interesting advices have been received from Europe. As was anticipated the continued scarcity of some articles of the first necessity to the poorer classes in great Britain, has induced the government to open the ports for the admission of oats and oat-meal, rye, peas and beans. The admission extends to the 24th of December, subject to the pleasure of parliament, which is to meet on the 14th of November for the despatch of business. This order has had the effect of causing an advance in the price of grain on the continent. At Amsterdam wheat rose 5s per quarter. Four millions is the amount, it is calculated, to which the kingdom will become a customer to foreign countries. The distress in the manufacturing districts has not abated, although the papers received by former arrivals held out the hope that a speedy change for the better might be calculated on with certainty, from the increased demand for goods and the regular employment of workmen; neither of which has taken place to the extent predicted.

There is an indication of renewed troubles in Russia, but the information at present is rather two vague to afford much room for speculation.

Spain still continues in that state of political distraction for which her history since the restoration of Ferdinand has become proverbial, and rapid changes made in his council, shew that the King knows not who to trust. Another decree has been issued declaring that no change will be made in the manner of administering the government, and reprobating the idea of the establishment of chambers of deputies from the provinces.

In Portugal another plot to change the government, no doubt formed by the Queen and favoured by the partizans and agents of one of the principal powers of Europe, has been happily discovered and suppressed without bloodshed—

And last though not least in our esteem, we must remark that Greece still holds on the doubtful struggle, and several important successes have crowned her efforts since the fall of Missolonghi—that she has been nearly as badly treated by the Christian as by the Turk, may be ascertained on perusing the annexed paragraph from the New York Commercial Advertiser:—

"We have received a statement of the financial affairs of the Greek committee in London, made to a meeting of the holders of Greek bonds, at the City of London Tavern, on the 4th of September.—We perceive among the items of expenditure, that there have been remitted to the United States, for the building of the two frigates, about which there has been so much difficulty in this city, the sum of £155,000—equal to $768,883; and that the sum of £12.000 has been allowed to Gen. Lallemand, for one year's services—equal to $53,496—or more than twice the salary of the President of the U. States! Who would not be a patriot at such a price? There is an item of £64,000 charged by Mr. Ricardo, for commissions. When this was read it produced a shower of hisses. How would they have hissed, if they had heard that the *patriots* of N. York had charged $25,000 each for the rent of the lot on which the frigates were built—thus realizing for one year's rent, $40,000 more than the fee of the lots were worth!"

A. M. Bowring has, according to the London Globe, realised the sum of £10,000 by the Greek cause.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We acknowledge, says the Baltimore Gazette of 17th inst. the attentions of our New York correspondents for the transmission of several interesting articles from Europe received by the James Cropper. It appears by these accounts that new difficulties have arisen between the Russians and the Turks, respecting the evacuation of the fortresses occupied by the former, and belonging of right to the latter, which may yet lead to something serious, and produce a diversion in favour of the Greek cause. The intelligence from Constantinople is contradictory—the Austrian papers affirming that every thing remained tranquil since the destruction of the Janissaries, and some of the French papers asserting that all was doubt and despondency among the people.

The Liverpool papers assert that a favourable change had taken place in the demand for goods, which would, in all probability continue, and thereby afford permanent relief to the manufacturing district.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

COLOMBIA.

By the schooner Abarilla, Captain Edwards, at this port yesterday, in 14 days from Laguayra, advices to the 20th ult. have been received. Gen. Paez was at Valencia, and no doubt was entertained of his determination to keep affairs quiet until the arrival of Bolivar, who was daily expected. Business was extremely dull at Laguayra, and no sale for any thing except provisions. Great difficulty existed in making collections. The British sloop of war Valorous, and Dutch brig of war Falcon, were lying at Laguayra. The British frigate Druid left there a few days before the Abarilla.

Caracas, 23d Sept. 1826.

I wrote you last by the John and Joseph, since when nothing materially interesting in the political way has transpired, but we anticipate something new in a few days. A deputation was yesterday sent out to treat with Colonel Marcero, who is not far from this place, and to invite him to return to the city with the troops under his command, guaranteeing to him and his troops pardon and personal security. Colonel Stopford and one of the young Ybarras, compose the deputation. They have not yet returned—consequently, we do not know the result of their mission; but the general opinion is, that Marcero will not return. Should he refuse, I fear the consequences will be fatal to the peace of this department, for I am told, (and by good authority too,) that if he persists in his opposition, it is the intention of Gen. Paez, who is now at Valencia, to attack him immediately on his arrival at this place, which will be in a few days.

"The day before yesterday, about 400 cavalry came in from Llanas, and more troops are expected—it is said the battalions of Cassaderes and Granaderos are coming. I do not mean Col. Ustler's Granaderos, but those of Echagnas, real Llaneros, and, of course, not the most pacific creatures in the world. Gen. Paez is still very sick, otherwise we should have been favoured with the presence of his excellency before this time.

I don't know what will be the end of all this; some think it will stand as it is until the arrival of Bolivar—others think we shall have fighting in the neighbourhood of Caracas in a few days, or at all events, that a few days will develope much, and partially fix the ultimate result of this unpleasant business."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Quebec Mercury of the 30th ult.

Daring Robbery.—Yesterday morning at half past one o'clock, a gang of Robbers, consisting of ten or twelve, all armed, painted or masked, entered the house or Presbytery of Messire Masse, Cure of Point Levy, through the windows. They seized the Cure, placed him on a sofa, with a loaded pistol presented to his breast, and forced him to deliver up the key of his chest. It appears that they had previously obtained information of its situation and contents. They carried off all the money, consisting of thirteen hundred pounds in gold and five hundred pounds in dollars, without molestation.—Early information having been given to the police, no time was lost in taking judicious and effectual measures for their apprehension. We notice with pleasure that Captain Guy's troop of cavalry, under his immediate command, as also the companies of volunteers of the Quebec militia, offered their services, and were instantly despatched by the Police, in pursuit of the robbers, in different directions, together with 200 men of the regulars of this garrison, who were accompanied by several Magistrates, and a number of respectable citizens, (the latter appointed special constables for the occasion,) having all the constables at their command. They succeeded yesterday in arresting three of the gang, and no doubt is entertained, from the measures adopted, that the whole of them will be taken.

The three men who were arrested, were stripped and closely examined, when cash to the amount of £5 was found upon each of them; they had purchased wearing apparel and trinkets, (one of them a watch) to the amount of £1 each.—One of them was observed to rub in some remnants of the paint or blacking on his face.

The troops and militia were ordered to continue the pursuit for two days.

ROBBERY.

Elkton, Oct. 14.

On Saturday the 6th inst a very daring robbery was committed on Dr. Caleb Parker, of this place. The Doctor was on his return from visiting some of his patients at North East, and when about 3 miles from this place, a man stepped into the road, leveled a pistol at his breast and threatened his life, if he did not immediately deliver his watch and purse. The Doctor being entirely unarmed, was compelled to comply with the request. The purse only contained a trifle of change, but the watch was valuable.

The Dr. arrived in Elkton and related the circumstance, when a number of the citizens with a laudable zeal, turned out in search of the robber, but could make no discovery on that evening. On the next day (Sunday,) he was arrested at Port Deposit, where he had taken passage in the Steamboat for Baltimore.—On being apprehended, he confessed the crime, and gave up the property. In 24 hours after the robbery was committed, the watch and purse were delivered to the owner, and the offender safely lodged in prison.

Much praise is due to the gentlemen who exerted themselves in arresting this highway-man.

We understand Henry D. Miller and Samuel Hollinsworth, Esqrs. of this place, forwarded an account of the affair to Port Deposit. Mr. Cornelius Smith, and Mr. Boyce arrested the robber and conveyed him to this place.

The perpetrator of this offence is a young man who does not appear to be more than 20 years old, of light complexion and small stature—he says his name is Woodsworth, but refuses to tell his place of residence, and expresses a wish that his relatives may not know of his situation.—He was dressed in a suit of false black hair and coarse clothes when he committed the deed, but when he was apprehended he had his artificial hair, pistols, dirk, &c. in his bundle, and was genteely dressed.—*Press,*

St. Martinsville, (Lou.) Sept. 9.

One of our townsmen, who lately passed through the Choctaw nation, informs us that David Folsom, a principal chief of that tribe, expressed much anxiety to have the Chitimachas and the other Indians of Louisiana, who speak the Mobilian Language, incorporated with the Choctaws and settled in their territory west of the Mississippi. This would be a very favourable change for the remnant of Red people among us, who are fast losing the Indian character; without advancing in the art of civilized life. Missionaries among the Choctaws have established schools, at which most of the young people are taught the English language, reading, writing and practical agriculture. The annuities of the nation from the U. States, amount to about $20,000 a year; and their concerns are judiciously managed by Folsom and the other new chiefs. We hope the overtures made to our little tribes will be accepted, and that the southern Indians will prove more susceptible of civilization than their norther brethren.

The planters of our section have generally succeeded in making abundant crops of corn this season. The Sugar cane was never more promising, and without a storm or a premature and heavy frost, will do well. The weather for the last ten days has been wet and cloudy.—Some of the planters complain greatly of the rot in their cotton, since the moist weather begun. We fear it has done great damage to that staple which, two weeks ago, promised to yield very abundantly.

The Steam boat Opelousas, we are told, cost about $22,000. She paid four thousand dollars due on her original cost, last season; and made a dividend of 10 per cent. to the stockholders. Besides all this, we are told the company had a handsome surplus, which they appropriated to improving the navigation of the bayous through which the boat passes.—The boat freighted cotton at two dollars a bale, and charged $25 for a trip to New-Orleans and back again to Opelousa, with the privilege of boarding on board of the boat while in the city. This success of our neighbours, in their first attempt at steam navigation, must give much confidence to the stockholders of the St. Martinsville now building up at Cincinnati.

Up to the present time, we have never known a more healthy season than this.—Our district can vie with any other on the globe, for the health of its inhabitants, and we entertain a confident belief that the whole of Louisiana, when the country becomes opened, drained and cultivated, will lose its character for insalubrity.

From the Quebec Gazette, of Sept. 18.

Great Britain and the U. States.—The report of the 15th August, on the London Stock Exchange, of an apprehension of a misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, merits little notice. Interruptions of trade equally great have several times occurred within a few years past, without other serious apprehensions than those of a stock broker, a being made up of apprehensions.

It is, however obvious that there do exist actual differences of opinion between these powers, which sooner or later must lead to serious difficulties. In several instances these differences of opinion have been publicly insisted on with warmth. Mr. Canning's letter on the slave convention, agreed to by the president and refused by the Senate of the United States is a fresh instance. It is very well known that several negotiations of the very first importance have been pressed upon the attention of the English Court by the American Ministers, during several years without success. Mr. Gallatin who arrived about the end of July last in London, was specially instructed as said at the time of his departure from the State, to insist among other things, on the settling of the boundary lines, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, the arrangement of the commerce of the two countries, and the claims of American fishing vessels in the Bay of Funday.—These, and other difficulties, arising out of the influence of the United States in that favourite but fatal field of speculation for England, South America, undoubtedly exist. Hitherto Great Britain has managed to delay their settlement. It is not a little singular, however, that she despatched in 1824 a commission, composed of Sir James C. Smyth and Sir George Hoste, two eminent engineer officers, to examine the state of the fortifications in the colonies. That examination was followed by a written appeal to the public on the value of the colonies, attributed to one of these officers, and noticed by the Quarterly review; and that again by the mission of the three colonels, of the Engineers, two to Upper Canada and one to Bermuda, to superintend objects of defence, now going on with activity. It will be recollected by many that reports of a probable rupture were in circulation in Quebec about the end of last month after the arrival of the July mail.

Portsmouth, (N. H.) Oct. 5.

Manchester, Eng.—The following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman formerly of this town, to his friend here, dated August 15, and shows the extremities to which the poor manufactures are driven.

"Here every thing is bad enough, Heaven knows. No business doing—commerce stagnated—the markets for our articles glutted, and goods increasing, without any demand for them, while one third of our immense population is only kept from open rebellion and lawless violence (to which they are driven by actual starvation) by the presence of a large military force, of which there are no less than 3000 men, cavalry and infantry, stationed in the town of Manchester. It has now more the appearance of a town besieged by an enemy than any thing else. The mob demolished several factories in our neighbourhood, and such is the native obstinacy of *John Bull*, they would not desist till the sabres of the dragoons were laying their heads open. The last fortnight things have remained pretty quiet. All eyes are turned to the meeting of the new Parliament, and no doubt we shall have changes in our laws and restrictions, but what the result will be time will show."

Montpelier, Sept. 26.

A hard Case.—A fine little lad, about five or six years old, came into our office a few evenings since, and inquired "Sir what will you ask to print in the paper, that my father has run away and *left his family behind*?" Should his father see this notice, and possess the feelings of a parent, he will return to, or send for, his suffering and distressed family.—*Watchman.*

From the Boston Patriot.

The finding of a body in Charles River, has led to the developement of a tragedy more distressing in its result than has occurred in our vicinity for many years. It appears a widow by the name of Fairbanks, who was a resident in this city, left her place of residence on Monday evening last, with her children, for what avowed reason we do not learn, and proceeded towards Charlestown. She was observed with the children at the toll house when she stopped to pay her toll, but was not seen, as appears on inquiry, to pass the opposite toll house or to pass into the city. Much interest was elicited on finding the body of the little girl, and gave rise to conjecture that either by design or accident one of those children had been drowned. The worst, however, had not been surmised till yesterday, when the body of the younger child was found near the same place with the elder, and the bonnet of the mother was picked up in the river. These circumstances, connected with reports of a splashing of the water and cries of children being heard, induce the belief that the mother consigned herself and her babes to the watery element, and that this double murder and suicide was premeditated.

An heroic Spaniard.—Extract of a letter dated Bilboa, July 27:—"A privateer captured four days ago a ship from the Havana, bound to Santander, and likewise a Biscayan sloop, the crew of which was put on shore, with the exception of an intelligent sailor, well acquainted with our coast. The corsair, besides this sailor, placed four pirates in the sloop, but the moment the corsair was out of sight, our valiant countryman availed himself of the first opportunity of one of the pirates being asleep, to put an end to his worldly miseries by a stroke of a hatchet, when he immediately attacked a second pirate and served him in the same way. The other two pirates fired and wounded him in his thigh severely, but notwithstanding that, he killed them both, and carried the sloop safe into the port of Navia.

From the Phila. U. S. Gazette.

Exhibition.—It was not until late yesterday afternoon, that we found an opportunity of visiting the lower room of the Masonic Hall, in which is held the exhibition of the Franklin Institute. It is truly interesting, and gives a most flattering account of the state of the mechanic arts and manufactures of this country. We shall of course be favoured with a detail of the various specimens deposited for exhibition.

We were particularly struck with the rich abundance of Cabinet ware, of the most splendid, and, judging from the elegance and richness of their finishing, we should say, of the most costly kind.

The Piano Fortes of various forms and exquisite tones, from Loud's, Pommer's, Dubois' and others, were worthy especial notice.

The specimens of Glass, from Boston; from Bakewell and Page, of Pittsburg; from New Jersey, and from M'Cords and Shiner's, in this city, attracted attention—they were of the most splendid kind.

The Porcelain from Jersey City and this place, presented highly interesting specimens of the happy ingenuity and enterprize of our countrymen.

Splendid Lamps and Chandeliers ornamented the ceiling; and other articles of elegant convenience, were displayed below, such as grates and Stoves, of almost every approved pattern.

Machinery for many valuable purposes was also exhibited.

Among the *useful* we discovered Cottons of a fine and substantial fabric, as shirting, sheeting, calicoes, &c.—and some specimens of Leather that would vie with the choicest manufactures of Europe.

Praiseworthy.—The Marblehead light infantry, commanded by lieut. Avery, lately marched into Salem, and had a dinner. During the collation, information was received that an old revolutionary soldier, who had fought with Lafayette, and for the liberties of our country, Benj. Barry, jr. by name, belonging to Andover, was incarcarated in the stone jail for a trifling debt. A collection was immediately made among the members of the two Salem companies, and a few other gentlemen who were present, and the sum required for his liberation ($22 13) was obtained. A committee repaired to the jail, released the old veteran (68 years of age) and accompanied him to the hall, where he participated in the refreshments and festivities. He departed for his home on Friday night, with his heart eased from a load of care, and his pockets heavier for the bounty of our soldiers.

Desha set free!—We learn by a letter published in the Frakfort Argus, of the 23d ult. dated Cynthiana, September 23d, that Isaac B. Desha, charged with the murder of Francis Baker, has been admitted to bail, himself in the sum of $1000 with two securities with the like sum each.

The petition that was filed in his behalf made two prayers, first that he should be *discharged*, because of his not having had a speedy trial; and secondly that he might be admitted to bail upon the ground, that if this latter prayer should be granted he could not escape, because of his debilitated condition.

On the first prayer the Judge took time to make up an opinion; but acceded to the latter on the terms mentioned above. The Judge who has made this *strange decision*, is named Brown, *and received his appointment from Governor Desha, the father* of Isaac B. Desha, the supposed murderer. If precedents such as the present one, are to be received in our courts of law, there will be an end to every thing like justice being obtained against wealthy culprits, or those who may have influential political friends. We think the decision of Judge Brown, a subject worthy the serious consideration of the Kentucky Legislature at its next session.

As a proof that Desha was not so debilitated as his petition represented him, he was no sooner set at liberty than he left Cynthiana for the residence of his father, distant 30 or 40 miles—where, we presume, he will remain to gather a little more strength, in order to bid adieu to "old Kentuc."—*Chronicle.*

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

He has seated himself among the farmers of New Jersey, where he maintains a kind and generous hospitality, without any idle ostentation that could provoke censure from the most severe. He may be found directing his labourers, who are all attached to him, on his own estate, or in the public road, in the improvement of which he has expended large sums of money. In the space of two or three hundred yards he has nearly leveled two steep and dangerous hills at the cost of above three thousand dollars. His public works he considers as some acknowledgement and return for the protection and hospitality he has enjoyed in the United States. A great number of the laboring and industrious class of our citizens find constant employment with him; and the increase of comfort and prosperity among them, at and near Bordentown, is very striking, and will be durable.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*First Election District, Baltimore County.*—At the late election, the citizens of the first election district of Baltimore County, decided in favour of the establishment of Public Schools, by a vote of 380 for, and only 12 against, their district plan; by a vote nearly similar, they also approved the State plan. At the same time,

JAMES W. McCULLOH,
JACOB COUNCILMAN,
NATH. H. ELLICOTT,
JOHN MARSH and
JOHN WALTER,

were elected Commissioners for the term of one year. They will have to divide the district into convenient school sections, build the school houses, employ teachers, &c. &c. To the voters of that district belongs the merit of having determined, almost unanimously, to commence the good work in Maryland, of Public Education in primary schools, to be supported by a just scale of taxation, levied upon industry and skill, as well as upon property—a determination alike benevolent and wise, one that will redound to their honour through future ages.

Balt. Gazette.

It is stated in the Trenton New Jersey paper of Saturday, that several cases of yellow fever occurred in the upper part of that and in Middlesex counties, during the last month; in some of them death was preceded by the black vomit.—Much sickness of different descriptions has raged through the country this season.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1826.

OUR PATRONS

Will perceive that the present is the 52d number of the Telegraph, and consequently closes the first year of our editorial labours in this place.

The expenses unavoidably incurred in the prosecution of our business, imposes upon us the necessity of reminding our friends that we are in want of *Cash* to liquidate those expenses, and we confidently hope that this call will not be made in vain. Many of our patrons paid us promptly the advance on their subscriptions--to such we tender our warmest thanks. And we think that all must now see the propriety--saying nothing of the necessity—of paying at least once a year for our labour and paper.

Many are also indebted to us for the publication of their advertisements, and for other printing--as our engagements require a considerable sum of money to meet them, we do most earnestly request that all who can possibly do so, will call and pay their respective accounts.

We cannot, in justice, withhold those expressions of gratitude which are always due to a generous public—For notwithstanding we came amongst you as strangers, our feeble efforts have been patronized beyond our expectations.—The number of our subscribers has continued to increase through the year, and is now about double that with which we commenced the publication of our paper. This fact induces us to think that our toil and anxiety will not go unrewarded, but that we shall in due time reap the fruit of our labour. We have the satisfaction too of knowing, that the course which we have pursued, has met the approbation of a *majority* of our patrons—and if we have had the misfortune to offend any, the fault must be attributed to the head and not the heart.

We have one other source of felicity, and that exists in the fact of our having obviated the absurd notion which prevailed, prior to our commencement, that an impartial and decent paper, one exempt from personal abuse, could not be published here. We think that all will now agree that such a thing is possible, and that we have not violated the *motto* selected for our government:

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.

Which, when rendered into English, reads thus:

"My cares and my inquiries are directed in search of decency and truth, and in this I am wholly engrossed and occupied."

We are now about to enter on another year, and we do it with the greater pleasure, as we feel our local attachments increased, and our interests and sentiments more closely connected with those of the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, &c.

We have set down, we hope, permanently amongst you; our object is to gain a subsistence by honest industry; we desire to be judged by our merits, and patronized accordingly.

Feeling, as we do, our interests identified with the interests of the people of the Eastern Shore, the columns of the Telegraph will ever be open to, and our feeble powers enlisted in, the vindication of their rights.

N. MITCHELL.

Oct. 20, 1826.

The editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received, by the brig Harriet, Capt. Wm. Spear, forty days from Rio Janeiro, a file of Rio papers to the 3d of September and Buenos Ayres of the 30th July. Another engagement had taken place between Admiral Brown and the Brazilians, neither of which gained any important advantage, although the Brazilians, as usual, were twice the number of their opponents. The brig Ruth of Philadelphia which was captured by the blockading squadron and sent into Rio, and the captain and supercargo imprisoned, was released in conformity to the prompt demand of Commodore BIDDLE, of the United States Squadron on the Brazilian coast.

Captain SPEAR is bearer of despatches from Commodore BIDDLE to the government of the U. States.

Balloon Ascension.—The N. York National Advocate informs us of the ascension of Mr. Robertson, the celebrated aeronaut, from Castle Garden a few days since, accompanied in his flight by a young lady, who is said to have entered the car undaunted. They landed in New Jersey, at a village called Union, at which place Mr. R. left the lady, and ascended a second time--He next landed at Westfield about twenty-five miles from the place where he first started.

Council Chamber, Oct. 2d, 1826.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday, 23d inst.

Tho. Culbreth Cl'k of the Council.

The elections in Philadelphia took place on the 10th inst. and the following is given as the result in the second Congressional District, the only one from which the returns are received. For Representative in the present Congress in the room of Mr. Hemphill, who has resigned, Mr. Horn, the Jackson candidate, received 1961 votes, and Thomas Kittera 2399 votes. Mr. Kittera is therefore elected. For a Representative to the 20th Congress, there were three candidates. Mr. Horn received 1597 votes Mr. Sergeant received 1597, and Mr. Kittera 1396 votes. Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Horn having received an equal number of votes, another election must be held.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

From all we can gather from the papers it appears certain, that the Administration Congressional ticket has prevailed in New Jersey. by between two and three thousand majority. A letter from Newark received in New York says,—"I have ten to inform you of the result of the election in this state as far as information has been received. In this county (Middlesex) the administration ticket has a majority of 1300—Middlesex county, adjoining this, 900 majority for the administration—[Middlesex, at the last Presidential election, gave a majority of thirty for Jackson.] Somerset county, formerly a Jackson county, has given our ticket 500 majority—Bergen in all probability will give a small majority for Jackson.—There can be no doubt as to the success of the administration cause in this state. We expect at least three thousand majority."

A letter from Trenton states, "there is *two thousand* majority for Administration Ticket for Congress that in the State Legislature there a majority for the Administration in the Senate, and 8 in the Assembly. Thus are the worst fears of the Jacksonians, and the brightest hopes of friends of the Administration realized. It was the Democratic Counties in Jersey, as we learn, that gave majorities for Mr. Adams, while the federal counties gave majorities for General Jackson.

We understand, that a letter has been received from a gentleman in London, (dated the 4th August,) stating that Mr. John Randolph dined with him, and declared in the course of conversation, that the United States was the only place for a man to live in.—He was to sail on the next day for France; and on his return to the United States, by the 1st of December.

The United States sloop of war Lexington, Captain Shubric, sailed from New York on Friday for Trinidad Island, to bring home the remains of Commodore PERRY.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The brig Caspian has arrived at Boston from Smyrna, which she left on the 15th of July. By a slip from our correspondent, we learn that a division of the Turkish fleet, consisting of thirteen sail, including a 74, with the flag of the Capt. Pacha, was entering the Gulf of Smyrna on the 17th. It was conjectured at Smyrna, that they would have troops on board and make an attack on Samos. The fleet is no doubt the same which was stated in our foreign news on Thursday to have been frustrated in their attack on the Island. The Caspian was convoyed from Smyrna by the U. S. ship Ontario, and spoke the Porpoise in the gulf, bound up. The North Carolina and Constitution were at Mytilene, on their return from Tenedos, where the Captain Pacha partook of an entertainment on board of the North Carolina. The U. S. ship Erie sailed from Smyrna on the 1st of July, and was off Cerigo on the 15th. *Balt. Pat.*

FROM TRIESTE.—By the arrival of the ship General Jackson, Capt. Dearth at Bristol, R. I. from Trieste, via Sardinia, the Providence Patriot is informed that the steam vessel Perseverance, fitted by Lord Cochrane, for the service of the Greeks, was at Sardinia on the 17th of August, repairing her machinery, which was much injured on her passage from England. She was to sail on the first of September to join Lord Cochrane, who was off Napoli with two heavy schooners.

TO RENT,

THE house and lot where the subscriber formerly resided, one mile from Chestertown, on the road leading to Rockhall—the dwelling house is convenient, three rooms below and two above, with a good kitchen, and all out houses that are necessary—A lot of excellent land and a good garden—Possession will be given the first day of January next—terms fully made known by application to

JONATHAN HARRIS.

Oct. 20.

FALL GOODS.

Lassell & Greenwood

Have just received from Philadelphia an elegant Assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Which were carefully selected from the latest arrivals—they are unusually low. They keep also a constant supply of

GROCERIES.

Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine their assortment

N. B.—The highest market price will be given for *Country Produce.*

Oct. 20.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office

FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE.

N. SPELMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will sell his whole stock of

Fruit Trees,

on Thursday the 16th of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at

Public Vendue,

unless it rain, if so, the next fair day, consisting of 40 different kinds of Apples, of Pears, 11 of Cherries, 6 of Plums, of Apricots, and a variety of Peaches, inoculated and natural, all of which will be sold without reserve—Gentlemen who may be desirous of having a selection, will find it advantageous to call on him previously to the sale—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Kent County, near St. Paul's Church, Oct. 20.

☞ The editor of the Centreville Times will publish the above to the amount of one dollar and forward his account to N. Spelman for settlement.

Six Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on or about the 20th day of September last, an apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named GEORGE S. ROBERTSON, light complexion, and about 12 years old. The above reward will be given if bro't home to the subscriber living in Chestertown, but no charges paid. All persons are forwarned from harbouring said apprentice.

SOLOMON BARRETT.

Oct. 20.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, the FARM adjoining the "Trappe," in Kent county, called the "Scott Farm"—Apply to

WM. H. BARROLL.

Chestertown, Oct. 20.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, the FARM near Chestertown, called "Jamaica" now culti[vated] by L. Rollison. Apply to

WM. H. BARROLL.

Chestertown, Oct. 20.

HOUSE AND LOT, For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, the House and Lot in High Street in Chestertown, which was owned and occupied by the late John Taylor. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee with good security, to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON, *Trustee.*

Oct. 13. tds

Kent County Court.

September Term, 1826.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by E. F. Chambers, Trustee for the sale of the property of Alexander and Susan B. Corse, infants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of March Term, 1827; provided a copy of this order be published in the Chestertown Telegraph for three successive weeks before the first day of April next. The Report states that a Grist and Saw Mill with about thirty acres of Land thereto attached were sold for $3510.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True Copy.—Test,

JOSEPH N. GORDON, Clerk.

October 11, 1826—13.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 1st day of January next, the front room in the house at present in the occupancy of the Miss Skervins. This room was occupied for some years as the Sheriff's office, and for various other public purposes, and is very large and pleasant. For further particulars apply at the Telegraph Office.

Sep. 29.

Chestertown and Baltimore Packet.



The fast sailing coppered bottom Sloop General LA FAYETTE, Robert Constable, Master, will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, the 1st of March, and continue the same during the season. Leaving Chestertown, on Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturday, at the same hour, from Commerce-st. wharf—with a good wind can make the passage from five and a half to seven hours.

Chestertown Feb. 24.

3 CENTS CASH,

Will be given for clean linen and cotton RAGS at this office; they will also be taken in payment for the Telegraph.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Chestertown, Md. on the 1st of October, 1826.

A
Jacob Anderson.

B
James Browne,
James Beck, jr.
John Bromley.

C
James Martin,
William M'Daniel,
Lewis Mestayer,
George Maginnis,
Rebecca Meredith,
Juda Marshall.

15th of November Next.

Grand State Lottery

Of Md.—The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining *at least* One Prize, and may draw *THREE!*

HIGHEST PRIZES:

$50,000, 30,000, 20,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50.000
1 prize of	30,000		30,000
1 prize of	20,000		20,000
1 prize of	10,000		10,000
1 prize of	6,000		6,000
1 prize of	4,000		4,000
10 prizes of	1,000		10,000
10 prizes of	500		5,000
50 prizes of	100		5,000
100 prizes of	50		5,000
125 prizes of	20		2,500
250 prizes of	12		3,000
17500 prizes of	9		157,500
18,051 prizes			$308,000

☞ The whole of the Prizes payable in CASH, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICES, can be had, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $10 | Quarters 2 50
Halves 5 | Eighths 1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114 Market-street, Baltimore,

Where Both the great and magnificent Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

Each, were sold in late Grand State Lotteries, in shares, all to distant adventurers, and where both the Great Capitals of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn in the last Grand State Lottery, were also sold—*And where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

Orders from any part of the United States or territories either by mail post paid or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any lotteries, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Sept. 1826. BALTIMORE.

☞ COHEN'S *"Gazette & Lottery Register,"* will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

POETICAL.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Sen. will take corn in exchange for Goods—the corn must be sound and good and the ears well filled, for which he will allow $2 25 cents per barrel. If any inferior corn be brought such as nubbins, and not well filled up, it will be refused, unless there be a considerable deduction.

Oct. 13.

N. B. The corn must be dry so that it will admit of being moderately heaped, if any be offered that is very damp or wet it will be refused. Any person wanting corn by the barrel, after I take some in, can have it at $2 50 cents per barrel.

W. H.

CONSTABLE'S ALES.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, by John Hurtt and William S. Lassell, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace for Kent County, against Joseph Blackiston at the suits of Elizabeth Vickers and William F. Harper, will be sold at public sale, for cash, on Saturday the 28th inst. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Blackiston, in right of his wife Harriet Blackiston, in and to an undivided moiety of a tract of land called Miller's Delight, upon which a certain Albert G. Miller now resides, seized and taken as the property of said Joseph Blackiston, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ELIJAH BECK, *Constable.*

Oct. 6.

MRS. SMITH,

INFORMS her friends and the public, that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Spry in the Head of Chester, where she carries on the

Millinery Business,

both in the fashionable and plain manner. She also keeps a good assortment of

Medicines, Paints and Oil.

Also Ladies and Children's Shoes—She invites the public to give her a call.

Oct. 6.

Fresh and Salt BEEF

For sale every day throughout the season.—also,

Candles, Tallow and Wool.

E. B. GIBBS.

Chestertown, Oct 13.

N. B. A second hand Dearborn for sale, or hire by the day. E. B. G.

New Grocery and Fruit STORE.

WILLIAM G. LUCAS,

HAS just opened, next door to Mr. Samuel Leonard, and opposite the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq. a general assortment of Groceries, Fruit, Confectionary and Crockery Ware—amongst which are

Brown and loaf sugar,
Young Hyson, old Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS.
Coffee, (very nice,)
Tobacco, Large and Small Twist,
Scotch and Rappee Snuff,
Soap and Candles,
Chocolate and Cheese,
Allspice and Ginger—Pepper,
Spanish and Country Cigars,
Rice and Mustard,
Raw Cotton, very nice,
Powder and Shot—French Brandy,
Holland Gin—Whiskey—Rum,
Wine—Old Jamaica Spirits,
Almonds and Raisins,
Figs and Filberts, English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts, Lemons and Oranges,
Mint, Lemon, Cinnamon, Rose and Horehound Candies,
Sugar Almonds and Radishes,
Common Tea cups and Saucers,
China do. do.—Coffee do do.
Pint and half pint Bowls,
Dining plates, Breakfast do.
Desert do. Dishes assorted,
Pint Flasks and Tumblers,
Pint and half pint mugs,
Quart and pint Pitchers,
Shell and mock shell Combs, assorted
And many other articles, too tedious to mention—all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash or country produce.

Also a complete assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

His friends and the public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

Oct. 13.

TO RENT,

The farm belonging to the heirs of William Strong, deceased, for the ensuing year, to a good and careful tenant. The farm will be found seeded. It joins Belle Air, and is under very good fencing. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SUSAN STRONG.

Oct. 13. 3t.

TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

THE Subscriber being desirous to devote his attention exclusively to the GROCERY BUSINESS, will Rent, for one or more years, his large and extensive Tavern, situate in Chestertown, Maryland, known by the name of

The Exchange Hotel,

which is supposed, by good judges, to be the best stand in the town for a public house of entertainment, being within a short distance of the Court-house and other public places.

The United States mail stages for Wilmington, Centreville, Easton and Rock Hall, leaving the Exchange three times a week, viz: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and returning arrive in Chestertown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, necessarily ensures to the Tavern a number of passengers and travellers. The beds, bedding and bed steads, which are nearly new, and in good condition together with a variety of other articles essential to tavern keeping on a large scale, will be sold and disposed of at fair prices.

The Subscriber will also dispose of the residue of his term or contract with the General Government for transporting the United States mail from, and to, the above mentioned places, Rock Hall excepted, together with 4 stages or coaches, and from 12 to 14 stage horses, all in good order and running daily. To a good tenant the terms will be moderate and possession given at any time required.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to give any further description of the property as it is so well known.

Persons disposed to rent will no doubt call, examine, and judge for themselves. The Subscriber also takes this opportunity of tendering the public his warmest thanks and gratitude for the very liberal patronage he has received, and hopes that the same generous encouragement will be extended to his successor at the Exchange Hotel.

CHARLES STANLEY.

Chestertown, Oct. 13.

N. B. A considerable number of well disposed gentlemen can easily be obtained at the Exchange Hotel as yearly boarders. C. S.

☞The Centreville Times, Easton Gazette and Baltimore Patriot, will insert the above three times, and send their accounts to Charles Stanley for settlement.

Kent County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Ebenezer T. Massey of said county, hath this day brought before me, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for the county aforesaid, a brown mare, a stray, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, her left hind foot white:—no other particular marks.

Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of September, 1826.

JOHN McDANIEL.

Sept. 29.

NEWARK *BOARDING SCHOOL.*

THE Young Ladies' Boarding School at Newark, heretofore conducted by Mr. S[illegible], will, on the first day of Novem-

JOSEPH N. GORDON, *Clerk.*

Oct. 6.

TO BE RENTED,

THE farm at Black's Cross Roads, now in the tenure of Isaac P. Groome, for one two, or three years, commencing on the 1st. January, 1827 The Tenant will have the privilege of sowing the wheat this fall. For Terms apply to Mr. Samuel Kerr near the premises, or to the subscriber in Elkton.

JOHN GROOME.

Aug. 25.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the following houses:

One Brick House, with two cellar rooms, and four rooms between the cellar and garret.—Attached to this dwelling is a large garden.

Also a one story frame House, with two rooms and a shop below and three rooms above stairs—a good cellar, meat-house and kitchen—also a good garden attached. This is one of the best stands in the upper part of the town.

Also, a new house of one story, as well situated for business as the other, containing a shop and one room on first floor with a kitchen adjoining, two rooms on the second floor; attached is a good garden and a wood yard 8 feet high.

All the above tenements are for rent for the ensuing year. For farther particulars apply to

THOMAS E. DUGAN.

Chestertown, Sept 29.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *October* 3, 1826.

On application of John Maxwell administrator of Margaret Briscoe, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give 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 the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of October eighteen hundred and twenty-six. L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order *notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, 1826.

JOHN MAXWELL,
Adm'tor of Margaret Briscoe dec'd.

Chestertown, October 6.

MAYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, *October* 3, 1826.

On application of Joseph Moffit executor of William Moffit, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of October, 1826. L.S.

Test, F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County

In compliance with the above order, *notice is hereby given*, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 3d of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, 1826.

JOSEPH MOFFITT.
Executor of William Moffitt, dec'd

October 6.

UABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

[illegible] Road between Chestertown [illegible]getown Cross Roads, 4 miles [illegible]ormer and 12 from the latter, [illegible]'s Creek, about 30 acres of [illegible], 20 acres of marsh, which at a [illegible]nse might be made an excellent [illegible]—the remainder is in wood. On [illegible] premises are a large and commodious frame dwelling and kitchen, brick smoke house, frame stableing, &c.—a young [illegible]f excellent fruit which has borne [illegible] years, a two story brick mill [illegible]y 45 feet, with one pair of Burrs [illegible] of Collars, a large frame fulling [illegible] in which are two fulling stocks, [illegible]g machines, spining machine, [illegible] all in order and now in operation. [illegible] person wishing to purchase [illegible]o J. C. Murphy on the premises [illegible]S. Murphy near Smyrna; and if not [illegible]efore the 8th day of Nov. will on that day be exposed at public sale, at the house of Capt. C. Stanley in Chestertown, at 2 o'clk. Attention given and terms made known by

SAML. & J. C. MURPHY.

Oct. 6.—5w.

The Elkton Press is requested to publish the above 5 weeks and forward his account to J. C. Murphy for settlement.

HOUSE TO RENT.

The Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the House in Queen Street now occupied by Mrs. Kennard.

E. F. CHAMBERS.

Oct. 6.—3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being about to leave this part of the country wishes to dispose of his dwelling house and lot, situate on Queen street, opposite Mr. Richard Ringgold's. This is a desirable property—persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view it—Terms will be moderate; possession given on the 1st of January or earlier if required.

As the subscriber is closing his business he requests all who are indebted to him in any way to call as soon as possible and settle, either by paying the cash or giving their notes.

He has on hand a stock of Shoes, which will be sold on *the most reasonable terms* for cash. Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

JAMES B. PARRISH.

Oct. 6 3w.

WILLIAM HARRIS

Has just returned from the Springs: He has purchased a variety of

GOODS

In Philadelphia, suitable for the fall season: he has bought them on low terms, and is determined to sell them very cheap for *Cash*.

He has employed a very fine young man, who pays great attention to customers, and no doubt will give every satisfaction. The subscriber will give his personal attention to business, and customers will find him regularly at the Store.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

N. B. I have a large lot of home-made plain Linseys, and some handsome stripe Linseys. I have a lot of grey home-made Kerseys, made in Massachusetts, uncommonly stout; these goods will be sold cheap, for they have been sacrificed at auction. I have a few pieces fine Cotton or Chintzes, new style, uncommonly handsome, suitable for the fall season; and a number of other articles on very low terms, especially Cassinetts.

W. H.

Chestertown, Oct. 6. 4t

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, authentic information hath been received by the Executive of this State, that a most cruel and unprovoked murder was committed on the nineteeth day of August last in Calvert county, on the body of Joseph R. Fowler, by BENJAMIN BUCKMASTER, both of the said county, and that the said Buckmaster hath fled from justice And whereas, it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such heinous offences should be brought to condign punishment. Now, therefore, 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

200 DOLLARS,

To any person or persons, who shall apprehend the said Benjamin Buckmaster, and lodge him in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said state, this, twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-first. L.S.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor,
THOMAS CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council. 6w.

Description of Benjamin Buckmaster, proclaimed by the Governor.

Buckmaster is aged about 34 years, about 5 feet nine inches high, light hair and very thin, nearly bald before, short neck, round shoulders, large body for his height, small feet and legs. blue eyes, round face, a drooping nose, a good set of teeth, down look when spoken to, has a quick speech. His dress was a blue coat and pantaloons.

To be published once a week for six weeks, in the Maryland Republican, Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis; the Patriot, American, Gazette and Chronicle, Baltimore; the Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Political Examiner, and Herald, Frederick-town; Cumberland Advocate, Bond of Union, Belle Air; Star, and Gazette, Easton; Centreville Times; Elkton Press; Cambridge Chronicle; Chestertown Telegraph, and National Intelligencer.

Sept. 29.

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened *a Fruit and Confectionary shop*, No. 89, Market Street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of Goods in their line of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND,
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do.
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen,
WINE BITTERS, 5 do. do.

August 18. 6m.

The editor Eastern Star, will insert the above six months and forward his account to J. & R. Stevenson for payment.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the house now occupied by Col. Frederick Wilson, owned by Mrs. Sarah B. Blake—The Terms made known on application to

WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

Sept. 29.