claims as the Claimants or their Agents thought ready, and decision on such, have, or will be immediately made.

We are informed that on the part of the Claimants, sundry preliminary motions or requests were made at the present session of the Board. By the third article of the Convention it is stipulated as follows: "And his Britannic Majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before "the Commission as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which "his Majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his Majesty's "officers or otherwise of the number of "slaves carried away, &c."

The Claimants by their Agents, requested the Commission to lay before them such evidence as they might be in possession of, and as referred to by the above extract from the third article. To this it was answered, that the Commission were not in possession of such evidence as that required by the Agents, who then requested the Commissioners to procure from his Britannic Majesty's government, the evidence alluded to: this last request was very full and special. On granting this application, our informant (who was not present) says he understood, the Commissioners stated, it should be by them communicated to their respective governments.

We further understand, that as at present advised, the Claimants and their Agents, do not incline to proceed with the examination of their cases, until the application is granted, or its rejection is more distinctly understood; to them, it can make no difference in what manner the evidence is procured, but without it they cannot with justice to themselves proceed; and it is also obvious that in whatever way this evidence is procured delay of some months is unavoidable.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

The bill for the relief of the Niagara Sufferers, to day, underwent a long discussion before the House, when a variety of amendments were offered, only some of which were adopted. In the end, a motion of Mr. Mercer prevailed, to lay the bill on the table, in order to afford time for the receipt of certain information called for yesterday by sundry resolutions from the Executive. On motion of Mr. Webster, the House went into committee, on the bill for the punishment of certain offences against the United States. Mr. Webster explained his views on the several sections of the bill, in which he pointed out the present defective state of our criminal law. The bill was then read by sections for the purpose of amendment, when, on reaching the third section, a motion for the committee to rise prevailed, and, the amendments, on motion of Mr. Webster, were ordered to be printed. A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Dr. Everett, his private Secretary and read by the clerk.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,

As the term of my service in this high trust, will expire at the end of the present session of Congress I think it proper to invite your attention to an object very interesting to me, and which in the movement of our government, is deemed, on principle, equally interesting to the public. I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a controul over the public moneys to a vast amount. If, in the course of my service, it shall appear, on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others, for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and of precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me in any instance, as I have believed it to be in many, and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be rendered. It is my wish that all matters of account and claims between my country and myself, be settled with that strict regard to justice which is observed in settlements between individuals in private life. It would be gratifying to me, and it appears to be just, that the subject should now be examined, in both respects, with a view to a decision hereafter. No bill would, it is presumed, be presented for my signature, which would operate either for or against me, and I would certainly sanction none in my favour. While here I can furnish testimony applicable to any case, in both views, which a full investigation may require; and the committee to whom the subject may be referred, by reporting facts now, with a view to a decision after my retirement, will allow time for further information, and due consideration of all matters relating thereto. Settlements with a person in this trust, which could not be made with the accounting officers of the government, should always be made by Congress, and before the public. The cause of the delay in presenting these claims will be explained to the committee to whom the subject may be referred. It will, I presume, be made apparent that it was inevitable; that from the peculiar circumstances attending each case, Congress alone could decide on it; and that from considerations of delicacy it would have been highly improper for me to have sought it from Congress at an earlier period than that which is now proposed—the expiration of my term in this high trust. Other considerations appear to me to operate with great force in favour of the measure which I now propose. A citizen who has long served his country, in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquility and peace in his retirement.—This he cannot expect to do, unless his conduct, in all pecuniary concerns, shall be placed, by severe scrutiny, on a basis not to be shaken. This, therefore, forms a strong motive with me for the inquiry which I now invite. The public may also derive considerable advantage from the precedent, in the future movement of the government. It being known that such scrutiny was made in my case, it may form a new and strong barrier against the abuse of the public confidence in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington 5th Jan. 1825.

A motion to refer the paper and documents to a select committee was made by Mr. Ingham, which he subsequently withdrew for a motion by Mr. Bartlett to lay them on the table—After an ineffectual motion to adjourn over to Monday, by Mr. Livingston, the House at a quarter past three o'clock, adjourned to 12 o'clock on Friday.

National Penitentiaries.—Mr. Cook, of Illinois, presented the following resolution:

'*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more National Penitentiaries for the confinement and punishment of persons convicted of offences against the laws of the United States, to be located at such place or places as shall be most convenient to the different sections of the Union.'

On Friday, the bill for the relief of the Niagara Sufferers, was called up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday, by—ayes 81—noes 67.

The same day the bill to amend the criminal law of the United States, was taken up in committee of the whole, at the third section, as far as which it was considered on Thursday. Several amendments were proposed, on which a discussion ensued that appeared to be interesting, and which was more particularly participated in by professional gentlemen of the House. Mr. Webster, as Chairman of the Committee that reported the bill, promptly met objections and sustained its provisions.—The Committee rose, with leave to sit again on the subject, and about half past two o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday.

Congressional Library Room.—In the National Intelligencer of Saturday, we find the following description of the new Library room at the Capitol, Washington.

The Room for the permanent accommodation of the Library of Congress, has been completed in a style of great beauty and elegance, which entitle it to particular commendation. It occupies nearly the whole west front of the centre building—is 90 feet in length, 30 in width, and about 35 in height. It is divided into twelve arched alcoves, ornamented with fluted pilasters, copied from the pillars in the celebrated Octagon Tower at Athens. At the entrance, in the centre of the room, which is approached from the great central *rotundo*, are two columns of stone, with capitals corresponding with those of the pilasters; and immediately opposite, and fronting the window which leads into the western colonade, stand two similar columes of stone. Those pillars, with the alcoves, support two galleries, extending nearly the whole length of the room, on both sides, and divided into the same number of shelved recesses as the lower apartment. From these recesses springs the arch which forms the ceiling, elegantly ornamented with rich stucco borders, pannels, and wreaths of flowers. On the roof, which is about ten feet above the ceiling, are three sky-lights, the walls of which are also beautifully decorated with stucco ornaments. Through these, and the windows on the west, the lights is admitted into the room, and can be lessened or increased at pleasure, by means of Venitian blinds. The principal apartment, as well as the reading rooms on the north, attached to it, is handsomely furnished with sophas, mahogany tables, desks, Brussels carpeting, &c. At each corner of this splendid apartment, is a staircase leading to the galleries above, which are calculated to contain several thousand volumes, and which are so arranged as to enable any one to read or write in them with perfect convenience. This room opens into a magnificent colonade, or *logia*, formed by ten pillars of the Corinthian order; between which runs an iron railing, to protect as well as to ornament this fine promenade.

The new Library Room is admitted, by all who see it, to be as a whole, the most beautiful apartment in the building. Its decorations are remarkably chaste and elegant, and the architecture of the whole displays a great deal of taste.

PHILOSOPHIC COURTSHIP.

Sir Isaac Newton was persuaded by some of his friends to marry; he excused himself in saying he had no time to court a wife; his friends said they would assist by sending to his apartment a woman of worth. He thanked them for their offer, and promised to receive a visit from her; his friends applied to the woman, and requested her to dispense with the usual ceremonies of courtship, and wait on the philosopher, which she consented to do. When she came to his apartment and produced her letter of recommendation, he received her politely; filled and fired his pipe; sat down by her side; took hold of her hand and conversed on the subject. Before they had brought the points to a close, some questions about the magnitude of the heavenly bodies struck his mind with such force, that he forgot what he was about—he turned his eyes up to heaven, took the pipe out of his mouth with his left hand, and being lost in his study, without design, took the lady's hand, which he held in his own, and with one of her fingers crowded the tobacco in the bowl of his pipe; held it there so long that her heart as well as her finger took fire, and she in a huff sprung up and went off, leaving the philosopher to finish his study alone.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1825.

"An attempt was made to-day to bring on the election of a United States Senator, the proposition to that effect, which was made in the House of Delegates, passed by a considerable majority—A message in conformity thereto was sent to the senate to go into the election at 1 o'clock. The senate in reply refused to agree to the message; but proposed Tuesday the 25th inst. for that purpose, which was concurred in by the house—Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Chambers were put in nomination.

"Mr. Perrine was yesterday elected Register of Wills for Baltimore county, in place of Mr. Buchannan, deceased—Mr. N. F. Williams, his opponent, was beaten by a majority of 13 votes."

The New York papers of Friday 7th inst. contain the Message of Gov. Clinton to the Legislature of that state—It occupies ten columns in small type, of course too long for insertion in this Gazette—We extract the following paragraph from it which we deem worthy of attention.

"A respectable portion of our fellow citizens recommended to our favourable notice by their virtuous lives, exemplary habits of industry, and their zealous co-operation in all benevolent undertakings, are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and to the payment of fines imposed for non-attendance in the militia. A complete relief can only be effected by the interposition of congress, or by an alteration of the constitution; and that it ought to be granted, I entertain no doubt. A sufficient equivalent is already rendered to the state by the exclusive support of their own poor, besides their full participation in the maintenance of the poor in general. In this enlightened age, when the rights of man are fully understood and practically asserted, it is surely not compatible with the tolerant and liberal spirit of the times, to wound the conscience of our unoffending fellow-men. At all events, it lies in your power to guard against abuses in the penal inflictions, which it is believed, have in some instances been carried to oppressive lengths."

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

If agreeable to you, I mean to be a correspondent—a very irregular one, probably very miscellaneous, and most likely an uninteresting one—but as I have always endeavoured in all my rambles through the world, to make people acquainted with each other, it has been equally my study to keep myself unknown, and now for the first time I divulge my history.

I had good and tender parents who educated me and bred me up as well as they could, and left me to commence life upon a comfortable little independence. I became early enamoured of a beautiful woman, who was kind to me in every look. I pursued my fortunes with her and gained upon her good will; but a young man of wealth, who drove a tandem in style, supplanted me in the preference of the mother, since which, I have felt no disposition to fall in love again, but spend my time occasionally with the finest women I can select, as the most interesting and chaste companions—but love has forsaken me.

I had a friend too in whom I confided, but he was ambitious, and as he manifested a desire to sacrifice me in the pursuit of his own views, I gently glided off from him with a memento, that ambition will as soon feed on friendship as on victories.

The ordinary results of events like these are to throw a man into a state of misanthropy, but better philosophy says, fix your happiness chiefly on things that you can controul—The happiness which depends upon external things will always be fluctuating—that alone is stable which flows from the mind. There was once an old fashioned gentleman by the name of Epictetus, (to be sure he was once a slave) who taught philosophy of this sort, with whose writings I was familiar in my youth, and to whom I owe the debt for having taught me all the forbearance I may possess, and all the expectations I may form of the deceptiousness of external things. I would recommend him to the acquaintance of all those who suffer frequent disappointments from sources of expected pleasure.

I never found in life that irritation answered any good purpose, as it neither served to prevent subsequent misconduct in others, or to relieve the difficulty in which I was placed—it seemed more like a hasty determination to do wrong before we correct an error, that disabled us in some degree from effecting what we wished.

But Sir, as I intended nothing more than merely to introduce myself to your acquaintance and to ask occasionally a little room in one of your columns, I will not go on to the exclusion of better matter from others further than to say, that I shall seldom trouble you through the mail, but shall leave my communications for the most part to the chance of conveyance from stores, tavern bar-rooms, blacksmith shops, churches, chapels, meeting-houses, and such places of great public resort, that I may the better remain concealed from suspicion, and yet I should regret that any worthy gentleman should bear the blame of my poor thoughts and still poorer language.

A TRAVELLER.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—We learn, (says the Norfolk Beacon of the 4th ult.) that Captain WARRINGTON, who has been appointed to the command of the U. States Naval Forces in the West India seas and Gulph of Mexico, in the room of Com. PORTER, who has been recalled in consequence of the affair of Faxardo, will leave this port in the course of the next week, in the U. S. schooner *Shark*, Lieut. Com. GALLAGHER, to enter upon the duties of his new appointment.

From the National Intelligencer.

You will confer a favor on a subscriber to your paper, by publishing the following account of Sporting, which I take the liberty to communicate.

On Wednesday, 22d December, a party of *five* gentlemen, Severn Teackle, James Polk, Samuel McBryde, Robert J. H. King and Henry P. C. Wilson, assembled in Somerset county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, at Arlington, the residence of John C. Wilson, Jr. for the purpose of Partridge Shooting. They returned in *five hours* having bagged forty-four brace of Partridges.

Shots of each person.—H. P. C. Wilson 26; Severn Teackle 20; James Polk 20; Samuel McBryde 12; R. J. H. King 10;—Total 88.

The Washington Journal furnishes us with the following interesting items, abstracted from the documents accompanying the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

Public Lands—Of the public lands there were sold at the several land offices, during the year 1823. 653,319 acres, for the gross sum of $850,136 26. The gross amount received in 1823, for land sold prior to 1st July, 1820, was $148,423 09; making the total amount received $998,559 35—The expenses of sales, including commissions and salaries, $71,812 87; the payments for land erroneously sold, was $2,153 20; and the payments into the treasury were $916,523 10.

During the two first quarters of 1824, the quantity sold, was 357,160 acres; for which the gross amount received was $456,507 36

Moneys received for land from Jan. 1, to June 30,		505,472 58
Incidental expenses of sales,	36,437 25	
Repayments to individuals	493 77	
		36,931 02
Nett proceeds in first two qrs. of 1824,		468,541 56
Amount paid into the treasury in first two quarters,		357,410 70
Do. do. third quarter,		411,394 40
Total paid into the treasury in three quarters of 1824,		768,805 10

Amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, &c. of bounties and allowances on Salted Fish, and of expenses of collection, &c. during the year ending Dec. 31, 1823.

Duties on Merchandise,	$22,376,725 25
Tonnage & light money	88,896 10
Passports & clearances,	12,376 00
Debentures issued	4,552,665 70
Drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic spirits,	5,799 28
Bounties and allowances,	187,644 58
Gross revenue,	17,732,114 79
Expenses of collection,	723,543 99
Nett revenue,	17,008,570 80
Payments made into the Treas'y.	19,089,433 44

The following statement exhibits the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1823, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.				
931,271	dollars at	7½	per cent.	69,845 32
18,933,703	do	15	do	2,090,055 45
6,120,269	do	20	do	1,224,053 80
15,467,941	do	25	do	3,866,985 25
1,645,610	do	30	do	493,683 00
38,098,794	do	20 3	average	7,744,622 82
SPECIFIC DUTIES.				
1. Wines	1,730,105 gal	av. 22.8		394,416 25
2. Spirits	3,702,132 do	44.7		1,655,326 43
Molasses	10,284,451 do	5.0		664,222 55
3. Teas	6,796,364 lbs.	30.9		2,105,955 66
Coffee	18,603,330 do	5.0		930,165 50
4. Sugar	43,309,475 do	3.02		1,311,004 79
5. Salt	4,449,740 bush.	20.0		889,948 00
6. All other articles				1,813,750 90
				$9,764,792 05
From which deduct, Duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, & difference of calculation				57,011 09
				17,452,403 78
Add 2 1-2 per cent. retained on drawback				126,359 15
Extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels				25,915 42
Discriminating duty on French vessels				7,183 58
Interest on bonds				20,865 18
Storage received				3,714 86
Duties on merchandise				17,636,441 97
Duties on tonnage				71,357 94
Light money				17,038 16
Passports and clearances				12,376 00
				17,737,914 07
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported				2,231 68
Do do domestic distilled spirits	do			3,517 60
Gross revenue				17,732,114 79
Expenses of collection				723,543 99
Nett revenue, per statement A				17,008,570 80

Wines.—The wines imported during the year amounted to 1,730,105 gallons, the duty upon which was $394,416 25. The different quantities were of Madeira, 68,207 gallons; Burgundy, &c. 4,038; Sherry and St. Lucar; 9,252; Lisbon, Oporto, &c. 35,741; Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. 185,111; Claret, 70,795, all others, 1,357,211.

Spirits.—The spirits imported was 3,702,132 gallons, paying a duty of $1,305,326 43. From grain of 1st proof, there were 196,138 gallons; 2d proof 32,928; 3d proof, 40,260; 4th proof 15,955; 5th proof 548; from other materials of 1st and 2d proof, 437,876 gallons; 3d. proof 1,112,032; 4th proof, 1,270,470; 5th proof, 1,315; above 5th, 630.

Teas.—Of Teas there were of Bohea 585,864 lbs. Souchong 1,593,114; Hyson Skin, 1,067,866; Hyson and Young Hyson 2,384,142; Imperial 265,725; making a total imported during the year 1823, of 6,796,511 lbs.

Sugars.—The imports of Sugars amounted to 42,137,421 lbs of Brown, and 1,172,054 lbs. of White Clayed.

Salt.—The whole amount of Salt imported was 5,435,449 bushels.

FAT PIGS.—Three pigs, raised by Mr. *Absalom Wroe*, living on 7th street, in this City (Washington) aged between 11 and 13 months were killed on Thursday, and the nett weight of them was found to be as follows: No. 1, 327 lbs: No. 2, 368½ lbs: No. 3, 419 lbs. These Pigs were of exactly the same breed as that which obtained the premium at the Maryland Agricultural exhibition a few weeks ago.—*Nat. Int.*

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of a worthy fellow-citizen, *William McDonald*, Esq. formerly Sheriff of Caroline county, who died at Denton, on the 7th instant. It has been too often the practice to eulogise the dead, but when a good man dies it is but a small tribute to his virtues, to express sentiments of respect for his memory which must ever be cherished by his surviving friends. It was the peculiar lot of the deceased to possess a sweetness of disposition which endeared him to the world; a sympathy for the feelings of others too often led him into that which proved an injury to himself. But a short time since his family was afflicted by the loss of a very promising son, this bereavement he bore with christian fortitude, and bowing with submission to the will of Heaven. It became an important case to look to his interest in the coming year, but alas! just at its dawn, which was probably to develope the future prospects of his young family, the slender cord of life is cut and an amiable wife and children are left to bedew the turf which covers the remains of an affectionate husband and father, amidst the sympathies and consolations of numerous friends.

Died in this county on Tuesday night last, Mr. *William Parrott*.

——— In this county on Thursday last, Mr. *John Golahon*.

D. ASHER, *Dentist,*

Will remain for some time in this town to CLEANSE TEETH, extract the broken parts and remaining roots, and remove all complaints of the teeth with care and safety.

He will fit in *artificial* teeth by the set, or single, which will have the appearance of *natural* teeth.

He also possesses an ARCANUM which will CURE the TOOTH ACHE in a very short time without drawing. He cures all kinds of CORNS and NAILS that grow in the FLESH, without pain, and that stubborn and disagreeable disease, the SCURVY.—Persons desirous of availing themselves of the relief now offered them, will please apply without delay, at Mr. Lowe's Easton Hotel.

Jan 15

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally, that he has commenced business on Mr. Thomas Hemsley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the mail road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Carts, Waggon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Carey, Connecticut, Peacock, Dutch left hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarafier, Stubble Rake; all Manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment on this shore. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centreville, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

P. R. HORGAN.

Any orders for this Establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Reardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centreville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand.

Jan 25 3w

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmith's on this shore, informs Agriculturalists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county, Md.

Jan 15 3w

Wanted.

A person to take charge of a Schooner: he must produce good recommendations as to honesty and sobriety, and must be well acquainted with the navigation of the Chesapeake bay—to such a person liberal wages and constant employ will be given by applying at this office.

Jan 15 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at the residence of the late Thomas Martin, deceased, the balance of the Personal Estate of the said Martin, consisting of about 50 barrels of Corn, a parcel of Rye, some Wheat—Beds, Bedsteads, and other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, but before the removal of the property the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give their note or bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

R. P. EMMONS, Agent

for Elizabeth Martin, adm'tx of Thomas Martin, deceased.

Jan 15 2w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 21st of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Ann's county (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, 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 first 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, Trustee.

Jan 15 ts

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