LAM-BOAT



YLAND
r regular route on Wed-
, at 7 o'clock, from the
n's wharf, (immediately
's steam mill on Smith's
and Easton, by way of
Thursday, 3d March,
way of Castle Haven, at
napolis and Baltimore,
o'clock, and continuing
es as follows: Buchanan's
Wednesdays and Satur-
ndays and Thursdays at
eason.
to proceed to Philadel-
oard the Union Line of
apsico river, and arrive
xt morning.
ommence her route from
own and Chestertown on
eaving Buchanan's wharf
onday and Chestertown
same hour for Queens-
uring the season. Horses
e taken on board from
ces except Queenstown.
risk of the owners. All
nall packages or other
hem when the boat ar-
take them away. Cap-
Castle Haven will keep
or the conveyance of pas-
ambridge.
Cambridge and Castle-
are for their conveyance
cement of the ensuing
be charged for passage
s:
n Castle-Haven to Balti-
ltimore to either of these
- - - $3 00
n Castle-Haven to
om Annapolis to
es, - - - 2 50
altimore and from
polis, - - 1 50
ltimore and Ches-
s heretofore.
- - - - 50
LEMENT VICKARS.

agreeably to the order
Court of Talbot county.
ice, that the subscriber
obtained from the Or-
bot county in Maryland,
on with the will annex-
tate of Charles Goldsbo-
ot county deceased; all
s against the said deceas-
d to exhibit the same,
reof to the subscriber o
borough of Easton, at or
of May next, they may
excluded from all benefit
iven under my hand this
r Anno Domini 1825.
LDSBOROUGH, Jr.
r. with will annexed of
les Goldsborough, dec'd.

YLAND:
y Orphans' Court,
R TERM, A. D. 1825.
Daniel and Benjamin Kir-
of Abner Kirby, late of
ased—It is ordered, that
required by law for cred-
ir claims against the said
and that they cause the
ed once in each week for
successive weeks, in one
rinted in the town of Eas-
the foregoing is truly co-
m the minutes of proceed-
f Talbot county Orphans'
I have hereunto set my
nd the seal of my office af-
this 7th day of November,
year of our Lord 1825.
JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

with the above order,
HEREBY GIVEN,
bers of Talbot county hath
e Orphans' Court of said
d, letters of administration
tate of Abner Kirby, late of
ceased, all persons having
said deceased's estate, are
exhibit the same, with the
hereof to the subscribers on
day of May next, they may
e excluded from all benefit
Given under my hand this
er, 1825.
NJAMIN KIRBY, Adm'rs.
of Abner Kirby, dec'd.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1825. NO. 51.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Character of William Cobbett.
From "Babylon the Great."

Foremost and fiercest (among public writers) stands Wm. Cobbett, a very colossus in his way—of so robust a construction and so perennial a constitution, that he alone remains, while the lapse of a few brief years has swept away the others, few asks and nobody answers where. The present times have been productive of marvels beyond all precedent, and of these "Babylon the Great," has possessed a share numerous and wonderful in proportion as she exceeds all other cities? But of all the modern marvels at least in a political and literary sense, William Cobbett is perhaps, the greatest—the one to whom Hohenlohe and Hunt, and every other person whose names can after the same fashion be named, must succumb; and in whose presence all the polemics and pamphleteers, upon all sides of all modern questions, and all views of all subjects, possible and impossible, must bow down in reverence, and own their superior. Cobbett, is not a man who has had many of the advantages of what the world call education; and his vision seems to be too broad for discerning, not only the metaphisical, but the political and moral causes of the qualities and discriminations of things and events; but Cobbett is, notwithstanding all this, a very wonderful person, and one who, had he husbanded the powers with which nature has endowed him with any thing like even a moderate share of discretion, would have had a good deal of influence in the world. Cobbett has, however, added another to the many instances upon record. that strong natural powers, especially when they incline to the rough and surly cast, and when they are not checked by good education, and kept in order by good sense, may in the end, produce only the exposure of him by whom, if better trained and managed, they might have been turned to good account.

The violence with which Cobbett swung round from one line of political conduct to another which was completely the reverse, might have been taken as an augury of his ultimate fate, and the vehemence of his assertions upon all manner of subjects, whether he happened to understand them or not, might have pointed conclusions the same way. But however ill Cobbett might have grounded the principle of many subjects about which he wrote, there were others, and many others, who were worse; and these yielded at once, not to the convincing power of his arguments, but to the tone of confidence in which that which served him instead of logical argument was put There was, perhaps, never a political writer who shifted his positions so often as Cobbett, and there certainly never was a prophet who had at once upon his hands so many unsuccessful predictions: but Cobbett put so very bold a face upon the matter, asserted so roundly in the teeth of experience, and built upon the tumbling fallacies of his soothsaying so very often, and with such an air of confidence in their stability, that a larger portion of disciples shifted their own senses, because he had prophesied the other way, than perhaps ever moved at the beck or echoed the words of any other modern politician who was without power to reward his followers, and probably without will though the power had been given him.

Cobbett was a strong writer certainly, and the stumps of him have a good deal of strength to this day; but his strength was the strength of slang, a happy thought a harsh turn for calling names, and a faculty, not of demonstrating that his views of a matter was right and the opposite view wrong, but of pointing the scorn of the rabble to whatever it suited his interest to dislike. Cobbett was not like a trained warrior of any sort, either with artificial or with natural weapon; he resembled a peasant of uncommon strength half out of temper and half out of his wits, armed with a gigantic flail, with which he so laid about him in all directions, that nobody cared for coming within the wind of it. Even when he was most vigorous at this exercise, he himself used to suffer as much by it as any thing upon which he was threshing; for the flail was swung with so much clumsiness and vehemence, that it was continually coming rap upon his own head, with such substantial bangs, that if the head itself had not happened to be cudgel proof, it would certainly have been fractured.

The wildness, the ferocity, and, as much perhaps as any thing, the novelty, of a man occupied in his fashion, would of itself have been sufficient to attract the attention of the populace; and when he saw the bent of their humor, and commenced thrashing in the way that they appeared to wish, they began by thinking that there was method in his madness, and ended in believing that it was all method, and without any madness whatever.

From the Calcutta John Bull.

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

I Achen, Cinaman, native of Pekin, return his thank to de religious of most worships in Bengal since his first begin business. He now have to acquaint de worshippers of Idols, that his son Aloo Achen have arrived after his study of sculpture in Italy and London; he have brought wid him, many blocks of that beautiful stelated granite from Kilkenny, he have also brought out a Mr. Bacon's Pentagraph, by wich we are now able to reduce to de smallest size, any favourite Idol for domestic worship and in portable compass (exactly resembling de original) for religious travellers by sea or land—We have one blocks of dis imperishable marble weighing Three Tons, beautifully variegated, dis I proposes as de basis of a durable Idol, to supercede de perishable wooden of figure of Juggernauth; I with my son have nearly completed de Idol, we have left one opening behind in de body to contain de dust of de first inventor and de bones of de carver in Wood, we have at de lower extremity of de body leaved room to introduce (from two oval reservoirs of mercury.) Tubes up to de corner of each eye close to de nose, dese filled wid water, de mercury below pressed by de warm hands of de priest, will cause de Idol to shed tears at any time, or any festival, like Peter de Greats Virgin on Good Friday—We have left a cavity in de mouth, between de teeth for phosphorous light; also, in each eye of de Idol, to illuminate de enamel and glass pupils in front. We makes figures of any incarnations, Bulls for Egyptian Worship of de same beautiful Irish marble, Boars, Tortoises, Hawks, Spinix, Lion—Any pious person inclined to employ me and son, will by sending a plan or likeness of de favorite Deity, be certain of having it exactly executed according to order.—Should de Wood, Cork, or Clay of any favorite family Idol, be rapidly in decay; We engage to restore de Deity to his original form, in imperishable materials (and if required) improved in de most graceful and natural proportion.—Orders directed to Achen and Son Sculpters, Penang, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

COPY OF A PETITION.

From the Princess Ali Chan, in the East Indies, to Governor General Hastings, in behalf of *her husband, whom the Governor had sentenced to death.*

[This petition is written in the most affecting strain, but was not granted.]

Most Mighty Sir: May the blessings of thy God ever wait on thee! May the sun of glory shine round thy head; & may the gates of plenty, honor, and happiness, be always open unto thee, and thine. May no sorrow distress thy days, may no grief disturb thy nights, may the pillows of peace kiss thy cheeks, and the pleasures of imagination attend thy dreams; and when length of years makes thee tired of earthly things, and the curtain of death gently closes the last sleep of existence, may the angels of God attend thy bed, and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its departure. O hearken then to the voice of distress, and grant the petition of thy servant. Spare, O spare the Father of my children, my husband, my all that is dear.—Consider, O Mighty Sir! that he did not become rich by iniquity, and that what he possessed was the inheritance of a long line of flourishing ancestors, who, in those smiling days, when the thunder of Great Britain was not heard on the plains of Indoston, reaped their harvest in quiet, enjoyed their patrimony unmolested. Think, O think, that the God whom thou worshippest delights not in the blood of the innocent. Remember thine own commandment: Thou shalt not kill, and obey the orders of Heaven. Give me back my Almas Ali-chan, and take all our wealth, strip us of our jewels and precious stones, of our gold and our silver, but take not away the life of my husband. Innocence is sealed on his brow, and the milk of human kindness flows around his heart. Let us go wandering through the deserts, let us become tillers and labourers in those delightful spots, in which we once were Lords and Masters, but spare! O spare, Mighty Sir, his life. Let not the instrument of death be lifted up against him, for he has committed no crime. Accept our treasures with gratitude, thou has them at present by force. We will remember thee in our prayers, and forget them. My children beseech for the author of their existence, by that humanity which we have been told glows in the breast of European loveliness, by the tender mercies of the enlightened souls of Englishmen, by the honour, the virtue, the honesty, and the maternal feeling so dear to her, the miserable wife of this prisoner, who beseeches thee to save her husband's life, and restore him to her arms. Thy God will reward thee, thy country will thank thee, and she, now petitioning, will ever pray for thee, if thou grantest the prayers of thy most humble vassal. ALMAS ALI-CHAN.

The following extract from a Rhode Island paper of 1777, we re-publish for the gratification of the curious, presenting it, as nearly as convenient, in its original form. When compared with the extent of our woolen manufactories of the present day, it affords a proud and pleasing contrast.

Boston Patriot.

Newport, Oct. 8.

We are assured that one Gentleman only, at Barnstable, about 50 Miles from Boston, who has, not long since, set up the *woolen* Manufacture, receives, from the Spinners he employs, 500 Skeins of Yarn one Day with another, and that he has lately purchased 6,000 lb. of Wool for his Winter's Stock.—By a moderate Calculation, he can't clear less than 3.000 dollars per Year by this Manufacture, which is the most profitable of any Business now carried on in America, according to the Stock invested in it; for the full Knowledge and Proof of which, we are obliged to our consummately *politic* LORDS and MASTERS, (*as they would be called*) the M——stry of G—t B—t—n.

From the Baltimore American.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

We have before us the messages of the governors of Georgia and Kentucky, to the legislatures of their respective states, now in session. We follow up our plan heretofore proposed in relation to the messages of the different state executives, by giving an abstract of the various points of the present ones. It will be remarked that the governor of Georgia still indulges in the strain of undignified invective against the general government and its agents, which has marked his course for some time past. Instead, however, of affecting those against whom it has been directed, his violence has recoiled back upon himself, accompanied with that general feeling of contempt and pity from every quarter of the country which must ever attend such a career of intemperance and forgetfulness of what was due, to himself as the executive of an independent state, and to the elevated character of the general government which he so violently but ineffectually assailed.

Gov. Troup goes over the old grounds of complaint on the subject of the Creek Indians. He states that complaint had been made to the President, that an officer of the general government, resident in Georgia, had abandoned the duties of his appointment to mingle in the strife of election. Against this officer the head of the missionary establishment in the Creek nation had proffered charges to the President, which, as well as those proffered by the Governor of Georgia, were disregarded by the National Executive.

The governor next invites the attention of the legislature to the conferences with the Indians held at the Broken Arrow, where the same agent displayed himself in the same way, but from that period he is to be considered rather as the instrument than the agent, since the general government has approved of his acts. He states that the treaty with the Creeks was as untainted with fraud as Indian treaties generally are, and would have been quietly acceded to, if the agent on his return from Washington had not altered it. M'Intosh thought that the only danger of its non-ratification resulted from that agent. The agent had himself declared, that if ratified, it would produce a horrid state of things. The prediction of this man was fully accomplished in the murder of M'Intosh. The Governor contends that as the Creeks resided within the territorial jurisdiction of Georgia, the general government could only allow to the Indians a right of hunting in that ground; but by changing their characters to that of cultivators of the earth, have been guilty of a palpable wrong to Georgia, in which the essential sovereignty resides. He confidently believes that had not the general government extorted from one portion of the Indians an objection to the survey, there would not have been found amongst them one individual entertaining any. The President, he remarks, grounds his resistance to the survey, on his obligation to execute the eighth article of the treaty. Under that guarantee, M'Intosh and his friends were suffered to be murdered, their property taken, and the United States step forth with an armed force to protect the Indians, all their enemies, and against their best friends, the Georgians. The United States, says this magistrate, were bound under the 8th article of the treaty to avenge the murder of M'Intosh, and restore his property to his relatives—but the United States' agents prescribe the terms under which his murderers will make peace with their enemies, from which his excellency draws the conclusion that the United States' agents, whether commissioned for that purpose or not, must have been intent on vindicating the conduct of the agent for Indian affairs. He states that the President having determined to refer the treaty to Congress for reconsideration, on the ground of its being obtained by intrigue, he had postponed until the meeting of the legislature his determination to cause the lands to be surveyed. When the controversy was confined to the executive of the United States and the executive of Georgia, on the subject of surveying the lands, he was determined that this measure should be done; but as soon as it was made known that Congress were to be made the judges, he had under a strong protest determined to postpone the survey until the meeting of the legislature. In obedience to the will of the legislature, he had appointed commissioners to consult with General Games, and who have been denounced by the United States' agents as if they had been chosen from the least worthy and estimable in society. They were denounced by the United States' agent, treated as private persons, access to the Indians denied them; they suffered likewise various other indignities. The Governor states that pursuant to their resolutions, a copy of the legislative memorial exposing the conduct of the United States' agent was forwarded to the President, who has determined to lay the document before Congress, a determination that offends this Chief Magistrate much—he says it is a transfer of power by a body who has the control to one who has none—the President and not Congress can dismiss an unfaithful officer.

He recommends to the legislature, whether the land of the Creeks be surveyed or not, to order its occupation in the time contemplated by the treaty, and to adopt early measures for the removal of all white persons and others, not Indians, inhabiting that territory, with the exception of such as are employed by the United States to regulate commerce with the Indians. Congress, he contends, have no right by the terms of cession to plant colonists in that country, and it is recommended to expel the Indians by the bayonet if it can be done by no other means. The President, he adds, had indeed appointed a special agent to enquire into the grounds of this controversy, but it appeared from the whole proceedings, that this was a farce got up at Washington—the special agent came to collect testimony in favour of this obnoxious officer, and the governor was compelled by a sense of justice to himself, to hold no correspondence with him.

Another special and military agent had been appointed on the same business by the general government, and had been cordially received. He insulted likewise the authorities of Georgia—disregarding the solemn declaration of M'Intosh that he would consent to a survey of the lands, and relying on the testimony of men of infamous character to prove that he had made a counter declaration. He wrote letter after letter to the executive, in the most insulting terms, evidently with a view to influence an election then going on.

The governor says, he felt himself bound by a just sense of his own dignity to hold no correspondence with this agent also, and he would have been perfectly justified by the example in more than one instance afforded by the United States, to have ordered the offender to depart beyond the limits of Georgia, and to have exercised force in case of refusal. The President has punished Porter for violating an independent territory, and yet when complained to by the executive of Georgia on the subject of the offensive language held to so dignified a character as Governor Troup, he excuses the outrage by the language used by the governor of Georgia; but in this governor Troup declares the President wrong, for he states that General Gaines threw the first stone. He denies that the President has any right to excuse his officer in using language of indignity, merely because the governor of Georgia had done the same thing. He recommends to the people of Georgia to take their stand, and to depend on their own means. By the original treaty with the Creeks, the United States deprived the state of Georgia of a just claim of $150,000. Georgia did expect that the general government would not have refused their assent to the running of a line between that state and Alabama; but the President declined all co-operation, on the ground that this is a matter purely between Alabama and Georgia. The request to the government to assist in running the line between Florida and Georgia, has, by the President been declined for similar reasons. The governor states that applications have been made to the President to assist in the cutting of two canals; one to connect the waters of the Gulph and the Atlantic, and another to unite the eastern and western waters by a canal turning the base of the Appallachian mountains at their southernmost extremity. Promises were made that this should receive an early attention, but nothing has been done. On the question of slavery, his excellency recommends to receive no communication from the legislatures of other states whatever—it is an indignity offered to Georgia. He concludes with the following remarks:

In our lamented differences with the United States, the constituted authorities of Georgia have been ungenerously reviled. Sentiments and feelings have been adopted for them to which their hearts and understandings are strangers. The charge of hostility to the Union is indignantly repelled—Georgia is not behind the foremost of her sisters in devotion to the union—she is labouring at this moment to cement and perpetuate that union, by bringing it back to the principles of the constitution. We mean a union of definite signification—a constitutional union for all constitutional objects—a union for safety, for security of life, liberty and property—a union to enforce the powers of the general government, as well as to protect and defend the rights and powers of the states. A union which means something, and which we love and cherish as a blessing. But the union which is construed to mean any thing or every thing—a union for absorption and consolidation, which would prescribe no limits to the power of one government, but the general welfare, and which would reduce the powers of all the rest to a shadow of sovereignty, which claims supremacy and exacts obedience—which construes the constitution for itself and issues its mandates to the states, backed by the purse and sword—which threatens to decide for us what is property & what is not property whether we shall hold any property of a certain kind or not; which sends its officers & agents to insult & defy the public functionaries of the states, as if they were subaltern in rank and consequence to themselves. Such an union is not the union adopted by the states, and it is believed is not such a one as the states will support. The Chief Magistrate especially disclaims any other motive as the governing one of his conduct, than the sincerest attachment of the Union, without tincture of prejudice against the persons who compose the councils of the United States; but on the contrary with the strongest predispositions to give every aid and support to those councils to promote the peace, the interest & happiness of the nation.

We have devoted a larger space to this abstract of the message than it is intrinsically worth, that our readers may be in possession of the alleged grounds of controversy on the part of Georgia with the United States, on which Congress will be directed to decide.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The governor of Kentucky, in his message to the legislature, expresses his hostility to the location of a branch of the Bank of the United States in that state. Soon after this was done, the Bank was taxed by the Legislature, and the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States both determined the act of the Legislature void. This act has given new offence, and the governor does not hesitate to assert that the citizens of Kentucky are arrested and imprisoned in direct violation of their own law. The governor argues this question at great length. These wrongs of which the state has complained have not been redressed. The limitation acts are disregarded by the Federal Courts—the houses of the peaceable citizens are sold over their heads, and they are driven to seek a residence elsewhere. The governor recommends a strong remonstrance against the power of the supreme court, and likewise to procure change in the charter of the United States Bank compelling the directors to remove the branches from the limits of a particular state on an address to that effect from the Legislature. The governor after denominating the Judges usurpers, says he does not mean to express the slightest want of confidence in the general government—reform is all that Kentucky asks for, and his excellency proposes the passage of a legislative act interdicting the use of the jails for the imprisonment of debtors by a power unknown to the constitution of the state. The relief laws of Kentucky the governor next takes in hand. These laws allowed two years for the stay of execution where the plaintiff would not consent to receive in payment the currency of the state.—This law was declared unconstitutional as well by the Federal Court as by their own Court of Appeals. To vindicate the rights of the legislature thus assailed, and to get rid of such obnoxious magistrates, the law was repealed by which that tribunal was created, afterwards re-enacted, and the vacancies thus made, filled by men more disposed to maintain the dignity of the state—the former judges have nevertheless still claimed and exercised jurisdiction.

The executive did not interfere, because they did not attempt to execute their decree: should this be attempted, force will be employed to put them down. The governor candidly confesses that the legislative act re-organizing the Court of Appeals, nor, the new magistracy, nor the old magistrates, enjoy the confidence of the people. He is compelled by the extraordinary temper of the times to recommend a remodification of the law allowing small salaries to the magistrates and to have new individuals invested with judicial office. He recommends a general curtailment of salaries, particularly in the Bank of Kentucky. His excellency next comments on the Transylvania University—he states that the public property has been squandered; that the president of that institution receives directly and indirectly compensation two fold higher than what is paid to the highest offices under the state government. To make up for these the prices of tuition have been unreasonably augmented. But the governor confesses that no reform in the university will reach the object of his solicitude—his plan is to have one general system of common schools extended throughout the state, by which learning and information may become the common right and the common enjoyment of all. Turning from this subject his excellency informs the legislature that the president of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company has given information that the whole stock has been taken up. He proposes to establish two great turnpike roads, one to pass through Frankford on to Maysville, and the other to pass through the middle district and across the great river country in the direction of Nashville, Tennessee. These with a few remarks of a local character, embracing the system of taxation conclude his excellency's message.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0194.jpg