h Scull

om Baltimore, a fresh sup-
rials for making

& SHOES,

n the lowest terms for *cash*.
be distinctly understood,
ill sell for *CASH ONLY*—
none of his customers will
nds it necessary to pursue

o him are requested to call
counts without delay; and
ts have been long standing,
y further indulgence.
1825.

& DELAWARE CA-
COMPANY.

given that the Eleventh
n dollars on every share of
and payable on Tuesday,
1825.
D. GILPIN, Treasurer.
ladelphia,
1825.

anted

ER.—A middle aged wo-
character & who can come
.—Also, A HOUSE WO-
ld be preferred) one that
d as a good Washer, House
d—For both of whom the
will be given.
S. LOWE.

Reward.

he subscriber on or about
a negro boy called FRANK,
nerly the property of John
ot county. This boy was
awson, of said county, and
f said Dawson on the day
This boy I purchased at
give the above reward if
l in the jail of said county,
and all reasonable charges
kely this boy has made for
s former master now resides

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Reward.

he subscriber's farm, on the
er, in Anne Arundel coun-
y, negro man CHARLES,
CHARLES BUTLER; he is
ge, six feet one inch high,
d on when he absconded,
th coat and Osnaburg shirt
old wool hat. I will give
and all reasonable charges
r secured in any jail so that

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

ASH.

EST PRICES GIVEN FOR
ROES,
, who has just received in
mer stock, a fresh supply of
for article *CASH;* which he
ge for Slaves, on the most
o the owners.
OSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.

RYLAND:
nty Orphans' Court,
ER TERM, A. D. 1825.
of Jesse Scott, Administra-
llahan, late of Talbot county,
dered, that he give the no-
law for creditors to exhibit
t the said deceased's estate,
the same to be published
ek for the space of three
in one of the newspapers
wn of Easton.
at the foregoing is truly co-
rom the minutes of proceed-
of Talbot county Orphans'
, I have hereunto set my
and the seal of my office af-
d, this 21st day of Decem-
n year of our Lord, 1825.
J. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

e with the above order,
S HEREBY GIVEN,
riber of Talbot county hath
he Orphans' Court of said
nd, letters of administration
estate of Turbutt Callahan,
unty, deceased; all persons
inst the said deceased's es-
warned to exhibit the same
vouchers thereof to the sub-
re the 3d day of July next,
se by law be excluded from
e said estate. Given under
t day of December, 1825.
JESSE SCOTT, Adm'r.
of Turbutt Callahan, dec'd.

ARYLAND:
unty Orphans' Court,
BER TERM, A. D. 1825.
of Philemon Horney, admin-
Moffit, late of Talbot county,
ordered, that he give the no-
law for creditors to exhibit
nst the said deceased's estate,
se the same to be published
ek for the space of three suc-
one of the newspapers prin-
of Easton.
hat the foregoing is truly co-
from the minutes of proceed-
of Talbot county Orphans'
rt, I have hereunto set my
d, and the seal of my office
d, this 21st day of December,
he year of our Lord, 1825.
JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

ce with the above order,
IS HEREBY GIVEN,
criber of Talbot county hath
the Orphans' Court of said
land, letters of administration
estate of Haley Moffit late of
deceased; all persons having
he said deceased's estate, are
to exhibit the same with the
thereof to the subscriber, on
th day of June next, they may
w be excluded from all benefit
e. Given under my hand this
cember, 1825.
ILEMON HORNEY, Adm'r.
of Haley Moffit, deceased.

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. IX. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1826. NO. 5.

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ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Honorable the President of the Senate, and
The Honorable 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 recommending to you, as the constituted guardians of the state's 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 action? Whilst on this interesting subject, permit us to call your attention to a correspondence between the Clerk of the Council, by our direction, 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 Company, in the stock of the Chesapeake 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, an 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 person or persons for rent of said property. No report on this subject has been received.

We examined the claim of James Dooley, for Cartouch Boxes, as authorised and required by resolution No. 14, but believing 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 the repairing and cleaning of them, on such terms as we thought were equitable, but believe none have yet 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, and 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 now are.

A copy of the 18th resolution "highly appreciating the long and faithful services, the impartial and dignified administration of James Monroe, late President of the United States," has been forwarded 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 were 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 28th 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 authorized by your honorable bodies, but conscious of receiving your approbation,) we have also had the council chamber repaired and some new furniture procured for it.

Under the restrictions of the 37th resolution, we have ascertained and settled the expences 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 supplement 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 tranquility 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 expences incurred to procure full and accurate reports upon this subject, the returns we have received have been 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 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 vouchers 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, and be published at least three months before a new election;" &c. and the legislature at the last session 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 to 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 Wm. 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 murderer, 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 honorable bodies, although 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 high 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 control 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 person of the slave; but such as will insure strict subordination, without which, the well being of society becomes 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 but too well known. It is at those haunts also, 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 capitol 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 honorable 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 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: that 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 continued 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 Honorable 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 honorable 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 claims, 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 favor 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 acknowledgments for the honor which has been heretofore so generously conferred on me. The high duties and trusts confided to me, I have endeavored 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 honor to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient Servant,
SAMUEL STEVENS.

PRESERVING SHEEP SKINS.

A gentleman of this vicinity recommends the following simple and easy process for preserving sheepskins. As soon as the skin is taken off pour upon it about a pint of warm water, roll it up and let it remain in some warm place for about 6 hours. The wool may then be pulled perfectly easily, and the skin is left in a better state for preservation than when the usual mode of strewing on ashes or lime has been practised. The water should be about blood heat, as a higher temperature will injure the skin.

Hallowell Advocate.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A man named William Huddleston, aged 24, a native of Dutchess County, has been exhibited near the New Ferry in the village of Brooklyn, on account of his extraordinary leg. Five years ago his right leg began to grow and has continued gradually to enlarge and is now two feet six inches in circumference!!—His left leg is just beginning to grow in like manner. His body does not participate in this growth, but on the contrary is impaired by it. His case is beyond the reach of the faculty.

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 grand-mothers 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, or 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.

Mr. Degrand, editor of the Boston Weekly Report, quotes the President's Message at the following current price in the Boston Market:

"The Message of the President of the U. States to Congress, is a *Business* Document of the very first importance. It is just such a *Business* Communication as is to be expected from a *Business* Head of a *Business* Government, to an enlightened body, such as Congress, whose sole *Business* it is to transact the *Business* of the Nation. The whole people will approve of this straight forward *Business* Course; while Squibblers, who never have had any *Business* worth naming, and who know nothing about *Business*, will squibble about the Message, or some insignificant point".

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