North; and it was almost impossible for the Society, notwithstanding every exertion which the Society had made, aided by the regular annual meetings, by the reports, and by the valuable paper which was established last year, to make their way to every corner and recess of this country.—These objections, Mr F. said, still subsisted in some portions of the country, and must be met in every possible way, and by all the means that the Society could command.

In reply to the insinuations thrown out against the Society, Mr. F. said they might content themselves by referring to the materials of which it was composed. It was made up of the most respectable individuals from every section of the country, and included amongst them some of the most able statesmen from the East, West, North and South: they might also refer to the publications which had gone forth under the sanction of the Society to disprove these charges. Let them look back to the annual reports of the Society, and it would be found that none of the objects with which they were charged ever came within the scope of the intentions of the Society. But, said Mr. F. there is still another mode left of proving the falsity of these accusations; it is to proclaim aloud, through the instrumentality of your government, what are your real objects. Go before the nation with the assistance of Congress, and avail yourselves of the opportunity of a memorial, which will penetrate into every corner of the country, and declare your objects to be what you declared them to be from the beginning—the removal from your country of such people of color as are already free, and of such others as the humanity of individuals or the laws of the different states shall hereafter liberate. Such is your real object, and we feel prepared to recommend its consideration to the people inhabiting every section of our country: we feel that the only means that exist are presented to us for the removal from our territory of a population whose evils are felt and acknowledged in every portion of the country; and the only means by which a still more degraded population can ever be withdrawn. It can hardly be necessary, after all the discussion which has taken place on similar occasions, to dwell at length on the peculiar disadvantages resulting from the residence of an intermediate class of freemen in this country; any one who looks at this population, and considers its effect on our morals, habits, laws, political institutions, our national wealth and strength, will concur with me that a remedy for the evil is necessary, and that no stone ought to be left unturned to remove it from us. Let any one go into the interior of the country or into the cities, and look at the condition of this population, suddenly emerged from a state of slavery, and carrying with it the feelings and habits of that condition, and say it is not an evil. There is no section of the country but will unite with us in endeavoring to remove it—there is no section of the country that does not feel very sensibly the inconvenience and horrors of being obliged to enact a particular system of laws for one portion of freemen, whilst the others are subject to the general law of the land. Such unhappily is the case, but there is a necessity for it; and so long as they remain amongst us will that necessity continue; and there will be the anomaly in a republican government of a class of freemen enjoying none of the advantages and privileges of freedom. We have a population of this description amounting to about 250,000, and I leave it to every individual to say, whether, taking the whole mass together, it does not consume more of the national produce than it adds to it; this is the fact, and, in the nature of things, it must be so: idleness is inseparable from the class from which it springs; and, in the condition in which it is placed, it rather finds cause to indulge in this idleness than to abandon it. The labor of a day is sufficient to furnish the means of subsistence for a week, and, if it do not, they are not influenced by any restraint of moral law to supply the deficiency, by taking it from others. In relation to the national wealth, the evil is still more apparent.—Is it either safe or prudent to retain amongst us a large population, on whom we can place no reliance, but from the control which the laws exercise over it? Can we look to it in times of danger and difficulty? Can they be animated by any feelings of patriotism towards a country by which they feel themselves oppressed? What is the practice on the subject? They are not trained for the defence of the country, nor do we look to any period at which they are to be called on to make any exertion for it; and, whenever the occasion shall present itself, we may rest assured they will rather detract from our strength than add to it in the smallest degree.—There are evils, connected with this population, which prevail in every part of the country, they may be pronounced national in their operation: there are others still more serious, sectional, it is true, in their immediate operation, but unquestionably national in their general results. It is the misfortune of a great portion of this country still to acknowledge the evils of slavery. Now, sir, I ask what effect would a population, such as that whose condition we have been considering, have on a country thus situated? They possess one advantage, at least, the slave does not possess; they possess superior facilities for the indulgence of their condition; they are an object of envy and solicitude to the slave; he sighs for the little privilege which has been granted to the free man of color, to indulge the natural propensities of his nature; a restlessness is produced, and he imposes on the master a necessity of exercising, with the greatest rigor, the power which the law has confided to him, and imposes on the legislature of the country the necessity of increasing, tenfold, the rigors of that law. And what do the various details of such laws present? It is known to a large portion of this meeting, that there is hardly a state in the Union, in which slavery exists, in which it is not found necessary to restrain, and, in some cases, to prohibit, emancipation, from the fear that the evil will increase. The remedy we propose is the only one for its removal, and in which every individual should unite in lending aid: for while, in its operation, it is more likely to benefit the Southern country, the philanthropist of the North will look on that as an important consideration, and favor the plan. Will they consider it less national, and refuse it their countenance, because it is, at first, in a manner, sectional? No; I will not utter such a libel. It will give strength and vigor to the whole country—there is but one sentiment throughout the country—though the measures we propose may be somewhat sectional, they will be national in their results, and entitled to the national consideration, and to the national assistance.

The greatest object I have found to occur in any part of the Union, is a charge growing, in some measure, out of this misconception. If you converse with a statesman of the North, he will tell you that your scheme is visionary, and that you are attempting to effect the greatest object that the human mind ever conceived, by means wholly inadequate to its accomplishment. He believes that you have looked to yourselves to effect this object—he believes that you who are about moving 100 or 200 to the Coast of Africa, have undertaken the important task of moving a population which consists of millions; and that you look for the day when, by some unforseen miracle this object will be completed by your own exertions alone. Now, sir, this is not the fact, as can be shown from the first organization of this society. That portion of the association who were authorised to speak on the subject, have uniformly declared, as have also all the publications that have been authorised by the society, that you did ultimately look to the resources of the nation to accomplish your object. Will any individual pretend to say that those powers and resources are inadequate to attain that end? Will it be said that a nation like ours, spreading over one hundred million of acres—a nation which has arisen from nothing, to its present important situation in the course of a few years—that a nation, so fertile in resource, should be capable of accomplishing—what? Why the removal of one-fifth of its population to another region. The free colored population of this country is 250 000—the whole coloured population amount to 2,000,000—the annual average increase of the whole coloured population is 40,000. The annual average increase of the free coloured population is between 6 and 7000. Now it is clear that, if you succeed in removing a little more than the annual increase, you will diminish the increase, and, at last, effect a removal of the whole population. What, then, sir, will be the cost of removing an annual increase, estimated at 40,000? The expense of transportation is annually diminished exactly in proportion to the skill and management of the agent employed. I am authorised to say, that the cost of the last transportation was not more than 20 dollars a head; and there is a commercial company in Baltimore who will undertake to carry out any number of individuals for that sum. Supposing it then possible that it is necessary to remove 40,000, what will be the cost? It would be $800,000, or, to speak in round numbers, say $1 000,000, which would enable you to go somewhat beyond the annual increase. What, Sir? Will Congress refuse to appropriate a million of dollars for such an important object as this, if it could be accomplished? In a country so fertile in resources as ours, would they hesitate to appropriate one-twentieth part of its income to so noble an object as this, of far greater interest than any other that can present itself to their consideration?

The tonnage of the United States amounts to 7 or 800,000. Forty thousand, not more than seventy or eighty thousand tons would be demanded for this object. This would give employment to our shipping and to the industry of our citizens.—But, it is objected, this species of our population refuse to emigrate. Is not this objection answered by a recurrence to the history of our country? We who have grown so rapidly, ought not to anticipate such an objection. But look at the fact in reference to Hayti. When invited to emigrate to that Island, six thousand in a few weeks are found ready to embark.—Under present circumstances, indeed he should hardly know how to advise a free man of color, in whom he felt much interest, who wished to decide whether to emigrate or not to Liberia. But let the arm of Government be stretched out for the defence of the Colony, and he would advise such a man to emigrate, without hesitation. It is there alone he can enjoy the motives for honorable exertion. It is said that, for congress to protect this Colony, will be to adopt the colonial system. But this Colony will be founded for a peculiar purpose; its origin will be in the humanity and Christian benevolence of the country. Its dependence upon this Government will be temporary. The connection would exist only so long as required by necessity, only until the Colony should be adequate to its own subsistence and to self-government. He was sorry to say, that there were other constitutional objections entertained, he was aware, by many gentlemen of the same State with himself, but he believed their doubts must vanish if they would deliberately consider the greatness and necessity of the object, and that the powers and resources of the Government were alone adequate to effect it. The power to appropriate money was certainly a specific power. Why else was it included in the number of the specific powers? The power to appropriate money for a certain purpose, does not necessarily imply the power to effect the object. [Here Mr. F. referred to an objection derived from Mr. Madison's celebrated Report.] The power to purchase property does not include the power to force the person holding it to sell the property. He would prescribe no limits to Congress in this matter. As to the purchase of territory, he said, have we not already acquired Louisiana and Florida? Some, he knew, entertained the opinion, that the time for an application to Congress has not arrived. In his view, the best time had passed away. Such, he knew, had been the opinion of a distinguished Vice President of the Institution, (Gen. Harper) whose death would long be deplored. The wants of the Colony, and the rapid increase of the evil we seek to remove, demand the attention and aid of some of the best friends of the Society, who are no longer Members of Congress. If we aim at any great practical results, it is time to proceed. We must act without disguise—be open, candid, and fair.—While this Society is removing mole hills, mountains are accumulating in its path. Aiming at a great object, which no one need be ashamed to avow, he hoped the Institution would make its appeal to those powers of the country which alone could consummate its design.

Mr. F. then offered the resolutions which have been already published, the substance of which is stated above: and the resolutions were agreed to.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

From the Maryland Republican, Feb. 23.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The bill for establishing a board of public works in this state, was taken up yesterday in the house of delegates.

To test the sense of the house upon the principle contained in the bill, a motion was made by Mr. Williams to strike out the first section.

Mr. Lee, addressed the house in an argument of two hours, in favor of adopting a system of internal improvement, in order that the state might maintain her proportion of trade, of population and of consequent respectability and power. He went into a lengthy explanation of the position in which the question stood as regarded the progress of works of improvement in other states; examined the policy which influenced their councils, and the operations of the success of their projects upon our state if we remained inactive.

Mr. L. read some parts of correspondence, which he stated to be derived from persons having an unquestionable opportunity to judge, and for which, he claimed the confidence of the members as being in a manner official, which went to define the several routes lately surveyed which were thought to be most advantageous. That from Cumberland, by Wills creek to Castleman's river, seemed to be the favorite. The summit was stated at 1760 feet, and the descent thence to the junction of Castleman's River with the Yohoganay, 1036 feet; making a total rise and fall of 2796 feet in a distance of 89 miles, including two tunnels, together one mile and between five and six hundred yards long—or by making a tunnel nearer the base of the mountain, of four miles in length, there would be a saving of 700 feet of lockage, and of eighteen miles in length in canal. He concluded his argument by recapitulating the ground he had assumed, and by congratulating, the house on the removal of all doubts as to the practicability of constructing the canals upon the route suggested.

Mr. Merrick, had not expected so severe an opposition to this bill. On what ground did the opposition arise—what danger was contained in it—in what place within it does the adder lurk? This bill proposed no serious appropriations—gentlemen need not be alarmed at the expenditures contemplated in its provisions; it proposed a means of ascertaining facts of the highest possible interest to the state, and which it must be desirable to be in possession of whether friendly or unfriendly to schemes of improvement.

The bill contemplated the employment of agents to ascertain and report the practicability and the cost of certain works.—If we do ascertain the practicability or the cost, we must employ some agents for the purpose. Those who were friendly to, and believed the schemes practicable, desired to have their opinions established beyond contradiction on the one hand, or reasonably refuted on the other. Those who pronounced the schemes extravagant, and those who believed them impracticable, ought to second the means of arriving at the truth, that if *they* were found to be correct, all efforts might be abandoned at once. He asked; is there a gentleman here, who will undertake to say, at once that he sets his face against all those improvements? Will not the passing of this bill result in furnishing conclusive information upon most important subjects—subjects which the people of the state not only felt a deep interest in, but to which they had taken peculiar pains to attract the attention of the legislature. Whether as an enemy or as a friend of improvement, the information which it was the purposes of the bill to acquire *must* be desirable.

Mr. Goldsborough next addressed the chair—he remarked that whatever measures had heretofore been taken by the state of Maryland upon the subject of internal improvement, were merely introductory. We had now arrived at the important moment, to decide whether to go on or to abandon all prospect of the benefits which those projects proposed to the state. He did not propose to discant on this occasion upon the advantages of canals, and the importance of internal improvement—he did not think it necessary to the occasion; it was not the stage at which he expected to meet that question.—This bill did not contemplate any material appropriation, only sufficient to ascertain the facts necessary for wise legislation on this great subject. There was another bill before the house, containing propositions for material appropriations. This bill could not involve the state; passing it you may begin a good work, by destroying it you will prevent the state from taking one step in the great task. He thought it safe for those who would not feel disposed to vote for the other bill, to vote for this.

Mr. G. gave a very liberal view of the feelings and sentiments of the gentlemen of the respective shores, upon the question. It is natural that those of the west should be more anxious, because they were more immediately interested in the result—the benefits expected would reach them first; but he had no doubt whatever that interest that might in some sense be considered individual, was connected with public interest, and that the promotion of one would redound to the good of the whole. It was to be expected that those most immediately interested would be the first to urge a movement. On the other hand, those of the eastern shore felt solicitous to move with great caution, disposed not to commit themselves too far; nor to venture beyond the mark from which they might safely retract if they found it dangerous to proceed. On one shore the subject being immediately interesting, the people had turned their attention earnestly towards it—they had examined it more attentively and their opinions were more matured. On the other shore they had neither the same inducement, nor the same opportunity to judge, and the public mind was therefore less decided. Nature had provided canals ready made for their use, and therefore they had not turned their attention to the task of constructing them. Respect was always due to the people and the state of public feeling. Mr. G. said, that he believed from his heart, that those who advocated those improvements, thought conscientiously that they were urging great and useful undertakings—So on the other hand it was opposed by many from as solemn a sense, that it was necessary to be cautious, and to move in such large enterprizes with the greatest possible circumspection.

He thought both sides might safely support this bill. It commits neither one nor the other beyond whence it will be safe to retreat. It asks for nothing to commence any one project with—it only asks for what is sufficient to furnish us with the best possible information upon all the subjects, from which information we can in future judge of the expediency of adopting any one, or which, of the projects we please, or whether we shall abandon them altogether. So far he conceived gentlemen of all sides might vote with safety.

Mr. Williams called for the previous question, upon which motion the yeas and nays were required—for taking the previous question, 29; against it 35.

Mr. M'Culloh said, as the house by the vote just taken, had gravely determined to give the friends of this bill an opportunity to urge its merits, he would detain the house a few moments in presenting some reflections in its favor. It had been already so ably handled by the gentleman from Talbot, and the gentleman from Washington county, that it would only be necessary for him to refer to one or two considerations omitted by those gentlemen. One of those considerations, and which he conceived the house bound to respect, was, that the state already had investments to a considerable amount in public works to attend to the interest of which was one of the objects of the board proposed to be established by the bill. He alluded to the interest in the cross-cut canal—in the Potomac company; in the public roads, &c. He urged the utility of such a board, in a lucid and forcible manner, and shewed that the bill contemplated no more than such an appropriation as would complete the enquiries which every member must admit it was highly desirable to be placed in possession of.

The state had already appropriated and expended some thousands of dollars, investigating subjects connected with questions of improvement. The sum had been usefully spent—information had been obtained and truths developed of the highest importance to the people. This too, was in pursuit of special objects—we want to be satisfied in like manner upon great and leading objects of the very highest interest to the whole state—we ask it by the provisions of this bill—will the state hesitate? The bill proposed to avail ourselves of the intelligence and research of men of the highest acquirements—of leisure, of patriotic devotion to the best interest of the commonwealth, who we presume will concentrate all the information necessary to arrive at correct conclusions upon these vast questions—questions which however, they might be opposed by some gentlemen, or by some sections, the legislature were called upon by the voice of so respectable a portion of the state, and in such an imposing manner too, (alluding to the convention on Internal Improvement which lately convened many of the most influential and intelligent gentlemen from the several counties of the western shore,) that the legislature could not do otherwise than most deliberately consider his proposition which was one expressly suggested by that convention.

Mr. M'C: proceeded to urge that the friends of improvement, entertained reasonable hopes that the information which it was the object of this bill to insure, would develope that the improvements were not only practicable, & would benefit the whole community by insuring the facilities of commerce, cementing the bonds of union, insuring the advantages of population, of wealth, and of power; but even as a matter of pecuniary calculation, that they would not only pay the interest of capital employed, but also as the New York, & other canals have been known to do, that ours would pay off the principal expended, and leave the state a surplus to save the people from taxation. Such was the contemplation of the friends of this bill. We ask to be satisfied ourselves of the truth or fallacy of these persuasions—we ask an opportunity to satisfy those who differ from us in opinion. This is the object of the bill. Will gentleman cast it from them?—Will they abandon every idea of the state moving in the task of improvement.

The question was then taken upon the motion to strike out the first section, and determined in the negative by ayes 27 nays 44.

The house then proceeded to consider the detail of the bill.

Mr. Williams moved to substitute the Governor and Executive council, in place of the names mentioned in the bill, to constitute the board of public works. This proposition gave rise to considerable debate, in which Mr. W. advocated, and Messrs. Merrick and McCulloh opposed the amendment, which was finally negatived.

Several other amendments were proposed and debated—One from Mr. Goldsborough, instructing the board amongst other duties, to inquire and report the practicability, and probable expense of draining the low and marsh lands upon the borders of the rivers on the Eastern Shore so as to reclaim them and make them cultivatable.

The house adjourned at a late hour, without deciding on the amendment offered by Mr. Goldsborough.

An Ordinance.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Easton, on this 3d day of March, 1826, it was on motion ordered, that the additional supplement to the ordinance, entitled an ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain nuisances, be published for three weeks in the Easton Gazette, in order that the public may judge how far it deserves the description given of it, by the author of the piece headed "*Friends of the Poor*," and signed "*A Citizen*," published in the last Easton Gazette.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.
Test, T. NEEDLES, Clk.

An additional supplement to the Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain Nuisances."

Whereas, the effluvia arising from Hog-styes, must necessarily be deleterious to the health of persons residing near them, and much of the unhealthiness of the citizens, for several years past, has been ascribed by the physicians and other persons, to the number of hog-styes usually kept in every part of the town; & although many efforts have been made by the Commissioners, to compel the citizens to keep their styes in clean and proper order, yet all have hitherto proved ineffectual; and the Commissioners having concluded to adopt the expedient of limiting the number of Hogs to be kept in styes;

Therefore, Be it enacted and ordained by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the *fifteenth* day of APRIL next, it shall not be lawful for any citizen or person residing in Easton (excepting a house-keeper, or a master or mistress of a family) to have, hold, or keep any Pig or Hog, in any sty, pen, or enclosure, within the limits of the town of Easton.

And it shall not be lawful for any house-keeper, master, or mistress of a family in Easton, to have, hold, or keep, either directly or indirectly by himself, herself, or any other person, or persons, in any part of the town of Easton, more than two hogs, or pigs, in any sty, pen, or enclosure, under the penalty of forfeiting and paying to the Commissioners aforesaid, for the use and benefit of the town, the sum of Ten Dollars, for each and every pig, or hog, so kept, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

And be it further enacted, and ordained, that if any citizen, or other person residing in Easton who is not a house-keeper, or master, or mistress of a family in the town, shall, undertake to keep, or raise pigs or hogs, in any sty, pen, or enclosure of any kind, either for himself, herself, or any other person or persons, in contravention of this ordinance, he, she, or they, so offending shall in like manner, forfeit and pay for every pig, or hog, so kept, or raised, the sum of ten dollars.

And be it further enacted and ordained, that nothing, herein contained, shall prevent the Inn-keepers of the town, from each one keeping the number of three hogs, in a sty, or other enclosure, provided, the sty, or enclosure be kept in a neat and proper manner, so as not to be offensive to any one.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law by the Commissioners of Easton, this twenty fourth day of February Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty six. (1826)

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.
Test. TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

Ordered by the Commissioners, that the said ordinance be published on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House door in Easton, and that a copy of the ordinance, be set up by the Clerk, at the Court House door, at the Market House, and each of the public Taverns in the town.

Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

Saturday, February 25th, 1826.

The above ordinance was accordingly read and proclaimed pursuant to order.

Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

March 4. 3w

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,
October Term, 1825.

Richard D. Cooper vs. Susan Deford, widow, Price M. Deford, Sally Ann Deford, Emeline Deford, Mary Deford & Henrietta Deford, heirs at law of Edward Deford.

Ordered by the Court, that the sale made by the Trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn or objections filed with the Clerk, by the 2d day of next Term, provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper at Easton, three weeks before said day.

Feb 18 3w JO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.		$4 50 a 4 62	
" City Mills, superior qual.	"	4 00 a 4 25	
" Susquehanna,	"	5 00	
WHEAT, family flour, per bush.		1 00 a 1 05	
" Lawler,	"	75 a 92	
" Red,	"	90	
" White Flint,	"	2 00	
Indian Corn,	"	68 a 70	
Rye,	"	55 a 57	
Oats,	"	40 a 42	

[*Farmer.*

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