AL SUPPLY OF
l Cheap
DS.
e pleasure of inform-
the public generally,
ed from Philadelphia
ery large and beautiful
UMMER GOODS,
mer stock, renders his
al and complete than
presented to their no-
WM. H. GROOME.

Hayward
dsome assortment of
LE GOODS,
t very reduced prices
ge for Wool, Feathers
d the public generally,
d to give them an early
26.

ICE.
rms the public that his
complete order, with a
l is constructed with a
so as to grind dry and
g the water. Any or-
be strictly attended to
The public's humble
HENRY NICOLS.
he 3. tf

o Rent.
iced and very moderate
years from the first of
ands in Hunting Creek
in Caroline county.—
extensive & firm marshes
which they bind about
therefore valuable for
lunting Creek Neck are
farms of suitable sizes,
d on a long credit—Per-
ay apply either to my-
ezum, my agent, who
ds—Those who are dis-
ll be pleased to address
. GOLDSBOROUGH.
nbridge, 2
5

NTED
of CORN, for which a
iven. Apply to
JOSEPH CHAIN.

Negroes.
hes to purchase as early
roes from ten to twenty
hose having slaves for
ir advantage to call on
Lowe's Tavern in Eas-
SAMUEL MEEK.
ressed to the subscriber
ttended to S. M.

RENT
se and Lot lately occu-
rs. Teackle—immediate
vill be given—Apply to
RITTA TEACKLE.

TICE.
act of Assembly passed
rising the cession of terri-
t Smith's Island, Cojus
apeake Bay; for the erec-
hereon. The undersigned
irtue of the authority ves-
pointed a meeting on the
of August, 1826, for the
estimate of the value of
nited States shall require
esaid.
JESSY HUGHES,
WM. ROACH,
JOHN RIDER,
ARNOLD E. JONES.
DANIEL BALLARD.
he 24 4w

COUNTY COURT,
June 5th, 1826.
Report of Thomas H.
r the sale of certain pro-
James Newnam, Edward
his wife, Elizabeth Brom-
enry Stapleford and Ann
yles and Henrietta his
rchant, Elizabeth Mer-
ayne, Elizabeth & James
fants by Charles M. Brom-
d, against John Newnam,
es, William Mullikin, son
Mullikin son of John, Ja-
ving executor of Jeremiah
ockayne, sen. James Coc-
trator Rosanna Bromwell,
d Nicholas Hammond, ad-
beth Merchant, be ratified
s cause to the contrary be
st Saturday of next Term,
this order be inserted in
ers published in Easton in
a week for three succes-
ast one month before the
f next term of this court.
the amount of sales to be
d seventeen dollars and
RICHARD T. EARLE.
. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

OTICE.
meeting of the stockhold-
Caroline held in the Court
n the 1st Monday in August
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
for the purpose of elect-
to manage the affairs of
the next year.
ER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
826. 5

Notice.
given to Samuel Groome,
dward N. Hambleton and
cer, and all others living on
nd, known by the name of
aken up by Francis Arm-
they come forward imme-
or rent, suits will be com-
, in the United States
t title is produced.
MES COLSTON, Agent.
10, 1826.—4w

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, JULY 8, 1826. NO. 29.

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.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the joint memorial of the Central Committee and the Commissioners appointed by Virginia, Maryland, and the United States, to open books for the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with sundry petitions from the citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the same subject, respectfully report:

(*Continued.*)

If internal improvemen's have adorned and enriched other countries, why shall they not ours? What country under heaven presents such advantages or such inducements? If the traveller in Europe be every where delighted on his journey by magnificent roads and splendid canals, shall he come here to be disappointed? Shall this proud Republic lag behind the monarchs of Europe in improving its own condition, in conferring benefits and blessings on its people? Or, should the time come (which God forbid!) when this happy government, sharing the fate of former republics, shall fall beneath the power of some successful Cæsar, shall it be permitted to the proud usurper, looking abroad over the desolate land, to ask, in triumph, the fallen friends of liberty—where are the benefits left by your boasted Republic? Where the footsteps of its power, or the monuments of its glory? Where the remains of any of the boasted blessings which it has conferred upon the people?

This it is in our power to prevent: it is our duty to do so. We should not be deterred by the expense; we have the means, and they cannot be better employed. The large amount required for this work is not so much owing to its intrinsic difficulties as to the magnificence and durable character of the plan proposed for its accomplishment. This will appear by a comparison with other estimates, made by experienced Engineers, for the first section, as far as the coal mines at Cumberland.

The first survey and estimate of this section was made by Thomas Moore, Esq. Chief Engineer of Virginia, who, according to the plan then proposed, estimated the cost from this City to Cumberland at $1,114,300

The next estimate was made in 1822, by Messrs. Moses T. Hunter, William T. T. Mason, William Nailor, Athan. Fenwick, and Eli Williams, Esqrs. commissioners appointed for that purpose, by the States of Virginia and Maryland, aided by Messrs. Moore and Briggs, as Engineers; they estimated the cost of this section at $1,578,954

General Abner Lacock, late a Senator in Congress, aided by David Shriver, Esq. who had an intimate knowledge of the subject, (whose investigations and writings on the subject are hereto annexed,) formed an estimate, and offered, in connection with other responsible men, to undertake its construction, for - - - $2,500,000

Yet the cost of this section, according to the plan proposed by the United States' Engineers, will exceed eight millions of dollars. And when it is considered that this work is not intended for the present age merely, but is intended to last for ages to come, and give vent to the commerce between the Atlantic and Western States, when their population may have increased to tenfold, the plan will not perhaps be regarded as extravagant, and the more especially, when we also consider that this canal is intended to open a communication from the Chesapeake to New Orleans, almost equal in extent to a voyage across the Atlantic, and that, in performing this voyage, it will require nearly the same expense with a vessel of fifty as with one of an hundred tons; and to this consideration in favor of the plan proposed, the committee would add another, which should not be overlooked, that the quantity of water required to fill a lock to pass a boat of fifty tons, will not be materially increased to pass one of double the burthen.

General Remarks.—Mr. Gallatin, in his report on the subject of a general system of internal improvement, made in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, in 1808, says—"The early aid of the *Federal Government* is recommended by still more important considerations: the inconveniences, complaints, and dangers, which may result from a vast extent of territory, can no otherwise be radically removed or prevented, than by opening speedy and easy communications through all its parts. Good roads and canals will shorten distances, facilitate commercial and personal intercourse, and unite by a still more intimate community of interest the most remote quarters of the United States. No other single operation within the power of Government, can more effectually tend to strengthen and perpetuate that union which secures external independence, domestic peace, and internal liberty."

The committee concurring in these views of that distinguished and enlightened statesman, rejoice in the contemplation of the period as not far distant, when, from the operation of causes which are both active and powerful, must soon make it the interest and duty of this government to adopt a general system of internal improvements, having for its object the construction of such roads and canals as may be "necessary and proper to carry into effect" *three* of the powers expressly conferred upon Congress by the constitution, viz:

1st. "The power to regulate commerce among the several States," to which belongs all commercial roads and canals.

2d. "The power to establish post offices and post roads," to which appertains all roads for the transportation of the mail; and,

3. The power to provide for the common defence," &c. which carries with it the right to construct such roads and canals, as may be "necessary and proper for the national defence."

The active and efficient causes, which, in the judgment of the committee, will soon lead to the adoption of this system, are,

1st. The speedy extinguishment of the national debt, which, according to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made during the present session, it appears that by the annual application of the surplus revenue, the whole of the redeemable portion of the national debt, (except the three per cents, and bank stock,) may be discharged by the 1st day of July, 1829, leaving a surplus at the close of that year in the Treasury, of $10 652,528 69, which, added to the estimated surplus of 1830 will give to that year a surplus beyond all the ordinary expenditures, of 25,652 528 69, and an annual surplus thereafter of fifteen millions of dollars, applicable to objects of internal improvements, in such manner as Congress may direct; and this result, it appears, will be produced without making any allowance for an increase of revenue from the increasing wealth and population, and of course, increased consumption of the country, which is the source of revenue, or for any increase from the increased sale of the public lands; and also, without allowing for any diminution of expenditure from the inevitable reduction of the pension list, now amounting annually to near a million and a half of dollars, or for a diminished expenditure on the public building or fortifications, now nearly completed, or the expiration in 1827, of the act appropriating $500 000 annually for the gradual increase of the Navy.

2d. The next cause which will lead, in the judgment of the committee, to a speedy adoption of a general system of internal improvements, is to be found in the great success which has every where attended their accomplishment, and the immense profits and advantages derived from them, wherever they have been adopted.

3d. Because the general sentiment of the country is decidedly in favor of this policy—a sentiment which is rapidly extending itself throughout the country, and prevails almost universally in the young and growing States of the Union, while the opposition to it is confined almost exclusively to those States whose relative strength in the Union is either declining, or stationary.

4th. Because internal improvement is the only object on which the surplus revenue of fifteen millions a year can be expended after the extinguishment of the redeemable portion of the national debt in 1829, as before stated.

5th. Because the duties from which the revenue is derived, are not imposed for purposes of *revenue*, but for the protection of national industry against foreign competition, and these cannot and ought not to be repealed.

6th. Because the *Tariff, and Internal Improvement*, consitute one "*American System*" of policy, and must stand or fall together, for should the enemies of the tariff succeed in defeating internal improvements, on which alone the surplus revenue derived from the tariff can be expended, the argument that there is no use for the revenue, will at once be urged by them in favor of the repeal of the duties. It is then alike the interest and the duty of the friends of the tariff, and internal improvements, to unite in sustaining and upholding this system of policy, by which the taxes imposed for purposes of protecting the national industry, will be employed in promoting national improvements, and the tolls and revenue derived from these may be devoted to purposes of education, and mental improvement, thus making taxation a blessing instead of a burthen to the country.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee, believing that they have thus demonstrated the importance of this work, and that a general system of improvements will shortly be commenced by the General Government, beg leave to suggest some reasons why, in their judgment, it should meet with prompt and efficient aid, without waiting the total extinguishment of the national debt:—In commencing any great system of measure, it is the part of a wise and prudent policy to commence gradually and cautiously. One improvident and wasteful expenditure at first, may have the most injurious effects; by this means, also, we will elicit improvements in the various plans and modes of construction, over different elevations, surfaces, &c.; whereas, if we do nothing until we have discharged the whole of the national debt in 1829, and then commence in 1830, with a surplus of twenty-five millions six hundred & 52 thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and 69 cents, according to the report of the committee of Ways and Means, without skill, without experience, without improved plans, and without economy, producing a feverish and unwholsome circulation in the body politic, by throwing at once such vast sums into circulation, raising, by the great demand, the price of labour and provisions, so as not only to make the public works much more costly to the Government, but to crush manufactures by the operation and the influence of the same causes.

The Committee would therefore suggest, whether it were not better to apply annually, the existing sinking fund of ten millions of dollars per annum to the national debt, and employ the surplus of five millions, in promoting internal improvements, until the national debt is extinguished; or to adopt the plan recommended a few days ago, by the Committee of the Senate. By either plan, the final discharge of the debt will only be delayed a few years; and, in the mean time, according to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, we shall have five millions annually of a surplus, for purposes of national improvement. This policy would not only have the happy effect of equalizing the payments, by throwing forward the surplus debt of the three next years, beyond the means of the Treasury to discharge and distribute it through the four succeeding years, when the amount redeemable will fall greatly within our means; besides, this arrangement will be advantageous and gratifying to the public creditors, who deprecate nothing more than the too rapid discharge of the debt due them by the Government. The result, according to the plan proposed by the Committee of the Senate, would be as follows, viz:

		4½ per ct.	5 per ct.	6 per ct.	
For National Debt.	Principal.	Interest.			Total.
1827	$11,000,000 00	$4,091,727 29			$15,091,727 29
1828	7,000,000 00	3,411,727 29			10,431,727 29
1829	7,000,000 00	3,011,727 29			10,011,727 29
1830	7,000,000 00	2,591,727 29			9,591,727 29
1831	6,857,439 24	2,171,727 29	10,627,166 73		
	1,592,000 00		4,880,680 94		
1832	3,200,000 00	1,680,680 94	5,020,680 94		
1833	3,500,000 00	1,520,680 94	4 845,680 94		
1834	3,500,000 00	1,345,680 94			
1835	1,000,000 00	1,170,680 94	5,209,866 83		
	3,039,866 83	983,886 94		4,983,886 94	
1836	4,000,000 00	803,886 94		4,803,886 94	
1837	4,000,000 00	623,886 94		4,623,886 94	
1838	5,000,000 00				
	$67,689,306 27	$23,428,021 03			$91,317,227 30
For Int. Imp.					
1827					
1828	$5,000,000 00				
1829	5,000,000 00				
1830					
1831	5,000,000 00				
1832	10,000,000 00				
1833	10,000,000 00				
1834	10,000,000 00				
1835	10,000,000 00				
1836	10,000,000 00				
1837	10,000,000 00				
1838	9,666,734 48				
	$89,666,734 48				

Thus discharging the whole of the national debt, (except thirteen and a quarter millions of 3 per cents. redeemable at the pleasure of the Government,) affording, in the mean time, eighty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars forty-eight cents, to objects of internal improvement, which, if vested as stock in roads and canals, yielding 5 per cent. per annum, (little more than half the receipts of the New-York canal,) it would yield an annual revenue to the Treasury, of four million four hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars seventy-two cents, equal to half the ordinary expenditures of the Government, and which would add an equal amount to the annual surplus applicable to these objects. On thirty canals in England, the tolls averaged in 1812, 30 per cent, per annum, and the stock had risen in value 600 per cent. per annum. The Loughborough Canal yielded 170 per cent. per annum; and the stock, originally £100 per share, was worth £3,560.

It may not be improper here to remark, that the result, as stated in the foregoing table, is produced without counting on any increase of revenue from tolls and from the increase of our national wealth and population, or any diminution of expenditure from the extinction of the pension list, and the completion of the fortifications and other public works, which will shortly be accomplished, now requiring several millions a year. The Committee, however, cannot concur in so much of the plan proposed by the Committee of the Senate as contemplates the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, without retaining any control over its application and expenditure: Congress certainly ought, at least, to retain the right of selecting the objects within the States, on which their money should be expended. The proceeds of the tolls, however, might be divided among the States according to population, to be applied to purposes of State improvements. The Committee object especially to the plan proposed in the Senate, because it would put it out of the power of the Federal Government to discharge the duties which it owes to the nation, by providing for the construction of such roads and canals as may be "necessary and proper," for the "regulation of commerce between the several States," "for the common defence," and for the transportation of the mail; which are severally enumerated in the Constitution, among the powers and duties of the Federal Government, and which it is bound to execute and fulfil to the extent of its means. But if the whole surplus revenue be absolutely surrendered up to the States, the National Government can accomplish nothing, and of course, great *national* objects, such as the canal under consideration, will remain neglected. This canal is an *internal* concern of no State, yet it is calculated to unite and benefit all the States; the internal navigation which it opens from the Chesapeake to New Orleans, will wash the shores of nearly half the States in the Union, and receive in its course the produce of several others, whose rivers flow into the Potomac, Ohio, or Mississippi; yet it is *external* to all these States, (except Pennsylvania,) and of course these individual States have neither the power, or perhaps disposition, to devote their means to it, when other objects, internal, and of course more interesting to them, claim a preference.

[To be continued.]

Dancing in the West Indies.—Every Creole female loves dancing as she loves herself. From the quadrille of the lady down to the John-John of the negro, to dance is to be happy. The intense delight they take in it is the natural consequence of that suppression of animal vivacity which the climate and habits of the West Indies never fail to produce. The day is passed within the doors in languor and silence; there are no public amusements or public occupations to engage their attention, and their domestic cares are few. A ball is therefore to them more than a ball; it is an awakener from insensibility, a summoner to society, a liberator of locked up affections, an inspirer of motion and thought. Accordingly there is more artlessness, more passion than is usual with us in England; the soft dark eyes of a Creole girl seem to speak such devotion and earnestness of spirit that you cannot choose but make your partner your sweetheart of an hour there is an attachment between you which is delightful, and you cannot resign it without regret. She is pale it is true, but there is a beauty, as South said, in this very paleness, and her full yet delicate shape, is at once the shrine and censor of Love, whence breathe

"The melting thought,
The kiss ambrosial, and the yielding smile."

Their dancing is an andante movement, but they never tire. Upborne with indefatigable toes, they will hold you seven or eight hours right on end, and think the minutes all too short. At four in the morning my last partner went; she had started at half past 7; she could no longer resist the cavernous yawns of her papa and mamma, but it was reluctantly that she went;

"necdum satiata recessit."

I like a ball in the West Indies better than in England. True it is that you perspire, but then you have not to undergo the triumph of superior frigity in your partner, she perspires in precise analogy with yourself. Windows, doors and jalousies are all thrown open to the breezes of night; flowers and evergreens give life and verdancy to the walls, and the golden moon or diamond stars gleam through the many openings with that rich and sleepy splendor which good men will see hereafter in Paradise. It is my advice not to drink much; restrain yourself till twelve o'clock or so, and then eat some cold meat and absorb a pint of porter up, which is perfectly innoxious to the system, and more restorative to the animal spirit than punch, wine, or sangaree. Above all do not be persuaded to swallow any washy tea; it gives neither strength or vivacity, but rather impairs both, and makes you excessively uncomfortable. It is important to remark that your shirt collars should be loose round the neck, and the gills low; a mere white stock of thick Holland well starched with arrow-root is the best cravat; otherwise with the ordinary apparatus your cloth in an hour becomes a rope, and the entire focale sinks into a state of utter dissolution.

La philosophie est quelque chose, mais la Danse!—said the French lady. Dear maids of the Antilles, windward and leeward, it is even so with you! Sweet are ye at your breakfast of yams and plantains, sweet at your dinner of squash and guinea fowles, sweet when ye perpetrate political economy, and urge humanity towards the slaves; but sweeter than your father's sugars are ye, dear heirs of the Caribbs, when ye come brilliant & happy to shine, like Houris, in the dance.—*Coleridge's Six Months in the West Indies.*

Chesepeake and Delaware Canal.—A force equal to 2600 men, independent of machinery, is employed on this canal. The contractors are under engagements to finish the canal in March next.

AMUSEMENT.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

Oh! that mine enemy would—take a Newspaper.

John! Oh John!—do you hear? run to neighbor Liberal's and ask him if he will oblige me by the loan of the morning's paper a few moments, just to look at the ship news and the advertisements.

'That's just what I said yesterday morning, daddy, when I went to borrow the paper, and you know you kept it two hours and he was obliged to send for it.'

'Well then, say something else to him, John, do you hear John? and give him my compliments, John, do you hear?

'Yes daddy.'—(*Exit and returns.*)

'Well John, have you got the paper?'

'No, daddy, neighbor Liberal is walking about the room waiting for Mr. Newsmonger to finish reading the Louisiana Advertiser, or Mr. Longwind to drop the Gazette, which he has got almost asleep over.'

'This is provoking! I wonder why they dont take the papers themselves, and not be troubling their neighbors.

'Why dont you take a paper daddy?'

'Why—why—if I did, I never could get a chance to read it. An impertinant set of spongers!—go again, John. There must be one out of four liberated, and I know it will give neighbor Liberal pleasure to gratify me only for a moment.'

'Well John, what success?'

'Can't get a paper, daddy—Mr. Liberal has got the Mercantile Advertiser away from Mr. Scriblerus, and Mr. Do-little is looking over his shoulder while he reads it, and he'll want it next.'

'This is beyond all bearing; it is now 7 o'clock, and I suppose I must wait till after breakfast before I can get the news, and who the d—l (*in a violent passion*) would give a sumarkee to read a newspaper after breakfast.—Do you hear, John, go again, John, and wait till one or the other of the papers is out of the hands of these infernal gormandizing monopolizers, and be sure to catch it, John, and then tell Mr. Liberal, that I will return it instantly; do you hear, John?'

"Yes, daddy.'—(*Exit*)—(*Enter Swallow*)

'Good morning, neighbor Eagernoos—any thing noo?'

'News! fire and faggots, I have sent a dozen times to Liberal there, to request the loan of his paper, only for a moment, and he has the impertinence to refuse me.'

'Refuse you?'

'Not exactly refuse me, but he permits such fellows as Longwind, Neitherside, Scriblerus, and Newsmonger, to pour over them for hours, not only (through a mistaken courtesy;) depriving himself, but his neighbors, from getting early intelligence of what is passing in the world'

'My goodness!—be they reading 'em now.

'Yes,' (*sighing.*)

'Well, that's abominable! Why dont you take a Noospaper yourself?

'Why dont you take one? you are always enquiring after 'Noos' as you call it.

'Why, I did take one, but the printer dont leave it at my house any more, 'cause I hackled about the price, and would'nt pay him.'

'That's a good reason for the printer, if none for you. Well, John did you get the paper?'

'No, daddy, just as that Mr. Neitherside was done, in came Mr. Hookit, and Mr. Knabit, and I came back.'

'Confound my ill luck!—go back, do you hear? and ask Mr. Liberal if he will be kind enough—do you hear? kind enough to lend me any northern paper he may have, or if he has not one, ask him to lend me yesterdays paper again, or the day before or the day before that, or last Saturday's, or do you hear? any of the last week's papers, do you hear?

'Yes, daddy.'

'I am determined on going right away and subscribe for a newspaper: I will not be so pestered with the trouble of borrowing from unaccomodating neighbors.'

'You are right, Mr. Eagernoos, the printers only ax five dollars right down—and then you have a whole year to pay t'other five dollars in, and then you can dispute the bill and they will send the noospaper three months after that afore it is settled—them folks what brings the pape always throw it into a what had taken it, never thinking the subscriber is done over.'

'Here comes John—well John have you got the paper?'

'No, daddy, the neighbors borrowed all the old papers, and Miss Tattle sent to get the morning papers as soon as they were done with.'

'The devil she did—then I may hang up my fiddle till sundown, for when she begins to read, 'tis from alpha to omega.—Give me my hat John, do you hear? Never mind breakfast; neighbor Swallow, will you accompany me to the printing office? I will subscribe immediately; five dollars did you say? I will give twenty five dollars before I would suffer such impertinences. If I lend *my paper* I wish I may be —.'

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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