the revaluation of the real and personal property in Cecil county.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of Frederick county court, relative to the attendance of the judges of that court; read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

On motion by Mr. Speed, it was Ordered That the bill reported by him, entitled, An act making appropriations for the benefit of the American Colonization Society, have a second reading on Thursday next the 18th instant.

And on motion by Mr. Turner, it was Ordered, That the bill, reported by him, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, have a second reading on Monday next the 15th instant.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Teackle—from sundry citizens of Somerset county praying to be admitted to the benefits of primary schools.

On the consideration of the bill entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the city of Baltimore, may have a senator, to be immediately elected by the people.

On motion of Mr. Stricker, the bill was made the order of the day for Saturday the 20th inst.

On the consideration of Mr. Banning's bill entitled, an act for establishing a library for the use of the legislature, the third section was on motion of him so amended, that the penalty of the Librarian should be five, instead of two thousand dollars.

Mr. Barnes moved to strike out from the sixth section the words, 'such compensation as they in their discretion, may think he is entitled to' for the purpose of inserting the words, 'the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars,' as the salary to be paid the librarian.

Mr. Chapman moved, and it was postponed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 16th inst.

An act to repeal an act requiring the judges of the fourth judicial district of this state, to set apart certain days for the transaction of chancery business in said courts, so far as the same has reference to Dorchester county; severally endorsed, 'will pass, with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were twice read, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

Richard W. Ringgold, Esq. a delegate returned as duly elected from Kent county, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Sheriffs and Constables.

On motion by Mr. Edward Hughes.

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be requested to enquire into the expediency of some legislative enactment to prevent the interference of sheriffs, and their deputies, with business properly belonging to constables, and under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and report thereon to this house.

Being called upon to state his reasons for wishing the adoption of such an order, Mr. Hughes remarked, that it had been a subject of complaint on the part of the constables as long back as he could recollect, that the deputy sheriffs were in the habit of selecting such business as was least troublesome and most profitable, leaving that which was least profitable and most troublesome for the constables, who were compelled by law to attend to all business in their districts, and this he believed was one reason why we could not always get good men to fill the office of constable. He said, he hoped to be the next sheriff of Montgomery county, but if he should, he would be satisfied with what properly appertained to the office, without encroaching on the rights of others. "Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars," was his maxim.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

MILITIA.

Mr. Du Val, from the committee to whose consideration was referred the bill to regulate and organize the militia, reported during the last session of the legislature, and referred to the then next general assembly, have duly considered the same, and beg leave to report—that with some concise but important amendments to that bill, which consolidates and reduces into one act all laws heretofore passed on this subject, they present to the consideration of the house the accompanying bill, to regulate and organize the militia of this state.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Hitch—from George H. Parsons and others, of Worcester county; also one from sundry inhabitants of said county, each praying to be admitted to the benefits of the law of public instruction in primary schools.

From Mary White, of Worcester county, praying for pecuniary relief.

On motion by Mr. Ridgaway, it was ordered, that a committee of five be appointed by the speaker, to enquire into the condition of the public arms in the armoury at Annapolis, the services rendered by the armourer, and the expediency of abolishing his salary. Whereupon, in compliance with the above order, the speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Ridgaway, Done, Barnes, Farquahar and Stevens.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE KING OF FRANCE.

A letter received in Philadelphia, says, the King of France was shot at by one of his guards when on parade. The ball grazed his sleeve, and the guard finding that he had failed in his aim, drew another pistol with which he blew out his own brains.

Phila. Gaz.

For the Easton Gazette.

No. 1.

A fair view of the condition of the landed interest of our country.

The oppressions under which the landed interest now labour call aloud to the attention, and for the help of every man. All other interests in this country can petition Congress or a state Legislature, and obtain laws and regulations to sustain and help them—but the landed interest can, not only, obtain no representation of their wants and wishes, but all the aids given to other interests are nothing more than accumulated burdens upon them—Thus the contests about impost and tonnage duties & what vessels are to be permitted to be the carriers, all turn out to be hindrances and impediments to that free flowing and extended trade which is indispensably necessary to the welfare of the Farming and Planting interest—The imposition of a high Tariff, totally excluding the products of some countries and limiting the quantity, and raising the prices of those of other upon us, are complete systems of partial and excessive taxation upon the landed interest, to subserve that of a comparatively few manufacturers—*For a country that imports nothing will soon export nothing*, and without a free export trade, of what value will your lands be? So, in proportion as you limit and cut down your imports, you will destroy your exports—for trade can never exist among nations but from principles of mutual convenience and advantage, and if you shut out and refuse to take the manufactures or products of any country, that country will most certainly decline taking your produce. This strikes at the root of the farming interest, paralyses all exertion, and renders all the lands perfectly valueless—for lands rise or fall in value according to the price of produce, and the price of produce in our country, always depends upon the foreign demand—and nothing is more glaringly absurd than that flimsy, half witted doctrine which has been suborned to suit the schemes of the manufacturers of relying upon and creating a home market for all our produce—not only is the doctrine absurd in the extremest degree, but it is wicked and destructive to the power, wealth, advancement in improvement, and self defence of the country. Already the country produces, restricted and crippled as it is, infinitely beyond the power of twice its population to consume under any circumstances that could be devised, and its capacity to increase its products is absolutely illimitable. To talk of home consumption for our products then is nonsensical—If you make half the continent of Europe disgorge its inhabitants, all of a sudden upon our shores, we could feed them the first year, and surfeit them with food the second—That proportion of them that would settle as agriculturists, with the addition of their labour upon our fertile soil, would in the third year, restore us to superabundance that would annually afterwards increase, and depend upon foreign markets for a sale, or rot upon our hands—an adequate home market is therefore not only an absurdity but an impossibility, and the man who preaches up the doctrine, if he believes it, is a simpleton—and if he does not believe it, he is an impostor.

To serve the progress of manufactures in the U. States, Congress have driven India coarse cottons from our markets to give the monopoly, of that article to our own manufacturers—this in 1818 sunk about a million of dollars to the revenue, and in their wisdom, or if you please, in their folly, to make up that deficiency, they doubled the duties upon wines imported—this increased duty upon wines caused the Portuguese government to lay a heavy duty upon our Indian corn in retaliation, which drove it out of their market, and thus lost to us the best and steadiest market we ever had for Indian corn. But the double duty on wines did not produce so much revenue as the former single duties, because after doubling the duties, we did not import half so much—thus there was a dead loss of a million to the United States' revenue a year, and the total loss of our best and most regular Indian corn market to our farmers, and all this was for the purpose of giving a monopoly of vending coarse cottons to a few manufacturers in certain parts of the country—These measures may be fairly counted as a direct annual tax upon the farmers of at least twelve and a half cents upon every bushel of Indian Corn sold in this country—and sometimes they act as a tax to twice or thrice that amount.

Then again take the case of the non-importation, non-intercourse laws, & the Embargo, together with the consequent policy produced by them of increased duties upon European products and manufactures to establish and encourage them at home, and examine their influence upon the landed interest. Take a single case, of many evils flowing from this system, of our loss on Bread stuffs in the English market. *Anterior to the year* 1819, when we had an unobstructed trade with great Britain, we furnished bread stuffs to her markets for consumption three years out of every five, & then we sold to her alone from half a million to six hundred thousand barrels of wheat flour—Previous to that time, we could send flour there for consumption whenever the price of wheat in England was up to sixty shillings sterling a quarter, (which contains eight bushels) of course our wheat here then sold at a dollar and a half at least per bushel. In consequence of our restrictive laws, Great Britain altered her corn laws and fixed the price of the quarter of wheat at eighty shillings, before she would admit our flour for consumption—this made a difference of twenty shillings sterling in the quarter against us, and the consequence has been, that we have never sold any flour to England since for her consumption, as this additional twenty shillings in the quarter was a premium offered to British Agriculture to induce the landed interest there to exert and expand itself to supply all their people with bread. The plan succeeded, we lost that market for our flour, and this has acted ever since as another direct tax upon the farming interest here of from a quarter to half a dollar a bushel upon every bushel of wheat we sell.

It is true there is much distress in England, but that is owing to excess of manufactures beyond what she can find a market for; which causes the discharge of an immense number of hands, without a shilling to buy bread and of course they and their families are starving—but this is not owing to scarcity of bread so much as to total destitution of money to buy it—and if it was owing to scarcity, a scarcity arising from an increasing population upon a small and limited sea-girt territory, the greater is the reason why we should now reverse our course of destructive proceeding towards the landed interest of the country, and unfetter it, that it may again rise & enrich the nation—for in truth it was a prosperous and unrestricted agriculture with a free and untrammelled trade that made the nation rich and powerful and proud, and caused it to play the fool with its prosperity, and voluntarily, or rather madly, to dash the overflowing cup of happiness from our lips. Restored once more to our former good condition, sad experience would teach us better how to estimate and to preserve it.

A TALBOT FARMER.

For the Easton Gazette.

Farmers and Fellow Citizens of Worcester Somerset Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil Counties.

An attempt is now making by the Corporation authorities of the city of Baltimore to invade our rights and to take from us our property by unauthorised and unlawful means. They are now engaged in enforcing a law or ordinance of their corporation to regulate the internal commerce of the state in Indian corn, oats Rye, &c. which they mean to subject to an arbitrary and excessive standard of weight, set up by themselves, to give an undue advantage to the speculating purchasers of our grain, who will buy of us by weight and sell by measure.

Our rights and our best interests are deeply involved in this measure, and if we are faithful to ourselves we must resist this lawless this arrogant pretention. The farmers of our county have been too long subjected to the petty abuses of dealers in their produce. Our submission to advantages taken of us, emboldens new attempts—Depressed as we are, further submission will be ruinous, and resistance becomes a duty. As yet the farmers have never been known to unite for a common purpose of their own—hitherto we have never been felt as a great and powerful body in the state who had rights to maintain and especial interests to defend. The sooner we unite, the sooner we shall be felt—& we desire only to be felt to promote fair and honest dealing.

An occasion is now presented that ought, that must rouse us into action, and fortunately the General Assembly is in Session, to whom we can in a body present the grievance and demand redress. It is proposed that the Farmers of each county, with such other citizens as will unite with them in defence of their just cause, shall present a petition immediately with all possible expedition to the General Assembly, requesting them to take this subject under their most solemn and serious consideration, to put an immediate stop to this outrageous attempt on the part of the Corporation authorities of the city of Baltimore, & to exercise the sovereign powers of the people, now delegated to their hands, in such a way as to check and undo this illegal, this circumventing procedure, and to guard us in future against such high handed schemes.

The standard of 55 lbs. to the bushel, set up by the Corporation of Baltimore for the sale of Indian corn, is from two to three pounds above the average range of our nice white corn, and taking it at three pounds, that will occasion a dead loss to the farmer of nearly five and a half bushels in every hundred—if at two pounds, the loss is upwards of three and a half bushels in every hundred.

Whether the farmers and citizens of the respective counties would prefer to adopt the same memorial, or that each county should form one for itself, is a matter for them to decide—it need only to be remarked that the greater the unity of their proceeding the more close the co-operation will appear, and the more imposing and the more effectual it will be likely to prove. Annexed is a sketch of a memorial for the consideration of the farmers and citizens of Talbot.

A TALBOT FARMER.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland—The memorial of the Farmers and Citizens of Talbot county respectfully and most anxiously sets forth—

On this first occasion that the Farmers as a body have undertaken to appear before you to represent a grievance and to ask redress, we hope the novelty of the occurrence as well as the jeopardy in which our great and especial interests are placed, will entitle us to your peculiar regard.

We understand that the corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore have recently undertaken to enforce an ordinance of that corporation which prohibits the sale of Indian corn, rye, oats, &c. by measure, as has been the established custom throughout the state heretofore, and makes it penal to sell any of these kinds of grain at the Baltimore market otherwise than by weight, and that standard weight is fixed extravagantly high. And further, that with a view of enforcing this ordinance, proceedings at law have been commenced by order of the Mayor of Baltimore, against certain of the Commission Merchants who have sold the farmers grain, committed to their care by measurement, since the passing of that ordinance.

Against the regulations of this ordinance we remonstrate.

1st. Because it inflicts a selfish and unreasonable loss upon the farmers in the sale of their grain, as the standard weights erected by this ordinance are excessive.

2dly. Because it arbitrarily subjects the seller of grain to penalties and losses imposed by authorities over whom he has no controul, in whose appointment he has no participation and with whom he can have no chance in competition.

3dly. We question the authority of a corporation, created by this state, to establish weights and measures to regulate the internal commerce of Maryland in any of its great staple products, otherwise than in subordination to the supervision and controul of the General Assembly.

To undertake to argue this question in all its various branches, would be an unnecessary consumption of the time of the Honorable the General Assembly whose wisdom and whose devotion to the great agricultural interest of the state cannot be questioned. Little else can be requisite than to direct their attention to the object of complaint.

If the powers under the charter of Baltimore only enable the corporation to establish Inspection Laws subject to the revision of the General Assembly, can it be supposed that their powers are more exclusive to regulate the sale of grain and other articles for exportation? The power to 'erect and regulate markets' is a totally different thing—that power from its very nature, & the very terms in which it is conveyed, intended to refer only to the provision markets of the city where daily supplies were furnished for the consumption of the inhabitants—This authorises them properly enough to erect market houses in any parts of the city that will be most convenient, and to appoint market officers and market regulations for the health of the city and the general accommodation and protection of the citizens. But to extend this power of internal police to the regulation of the sales of the great staple products of this and other states that are carried to Baltimore as a grand mart, and which are there purchased for exportation, in the way of general and extended commerce, is an unheard of stretch of power. According to the intended regulation of the corporation of Baltimore, the standard of corn, 55 pounds to the bushel, would cause an enormous loss to the farmer, of from three and a half to five and a half per cent—which loss would be a clear gain to the purchaser who resold it by running measure.

It is not pretended that the purchaser incurs either risk or loss by the present mode of selling by the running measure, which is to be either cured or divided between him and the seller by the contemplated change—it can have no other object or operation than to filch a little more from the already calamitously reduced incomes of the farmers.

There is an appositeness in the time of doing things which is often useful to success and powerful in justification, of which the present attempt is wholy destitute—for if there ever was a time when the agricultural interest of our country demanded the fostering care of the government, and merited the sympathies of all, now is that time—cut down suddenly, a few years back, in more than one half of their annual private revenue in the midst of their enjoyments, obviously warranted by a state of things of more than twenty years standing—cut off from former markets for their produce, as well by the change of things in the world, as by an extended national policy in cherishing manufactories in our own country by the imposition of prohibitory or enormous protecting duties, all acting as direct taxes upon the farmers—it is ungenerous, to say the least of it, to sieze this moment of suffering depression to speculate upon two or three pounds in the measure of their stimulated toil.

Can the legislative power of this state, watching over the general welfare, permit any corporation to inflict such a wrong, such a loss upon the farmers, merely to augment the gains of the speculating purchaser? Will they—can they, permit an arrogant innovation upon long standing & established practice that is intended to work an exclusive injury on our side and an exclusive advantage on the other, without reason and without a shadow of pretence?

It becomes us as an enlightened people to be consistent in all things, and to preserve our fair fame to be transmitted to posterity—Our fathers taught us the lesson, in glorious martyrdom, to deny and to resist the authority of laws passed by any bodies of men among whom we had no representation. That very same principle which brought about the American Revolution in relation to a tax of a penny or two upon the pound of Tea, imposed upon America by the British Parliament, is now presented to us in the Ordinance of the Corporation of Baltimore to tax us two or three pounds of corn in the bushel for their exclusive benefit—We are as little represented in the city councils of Baltimore as our fathers were in the British Parliament—Let us adhere to the illustrious example of the Founders and Defenders of our Independence, and resist arbitrary and irresponsible authority at home or abroad.

The farming interest of the state is calm & passive—they have never yet among the various instances in which different interests in this country have sought legislative aid and protection, presented themselves for exclusive advantages or protecting aid—this quiescence, this forbearance can no longer be persevered in—The farmers of our country constituting the substantial and fundamental strength of this nation, have a stake and rights peculiar to themselves (the preservation & promotion of which concern the welfare of all) that must not be infringed or trampled on. Though slow to be roused, they feel that they have great power, which experience has shown they have been loth to exercise. We ardently desire the prosperity of all classes of the community—we have suffered much to rear up others—but there is a point of suffering and forbearance beyond which we cannot go—and let us avow with frankness what we feel with sincerity, that if we are to endure further wrongs, we shall take care for the future that we are represented in the Councils of the state and of the county by men who will entertain a common sympathy, being subjected to a common lot.

We most candidly declare that we make this avowal in no spirit of menace, because we have no reason to doubt the promptness of those who represent us to afford us ample redress—but such are the sentiments we feel, & such are the determinations we have come to, wearied with accumulated wrongs and goaded by a continuance of inflictions.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

The former Democratic party of the Eastern Shore, appears to be now divided into Caucus and Anti-Caucus parties, and the contest between them is, which shall triumph over the other, by attaching to itself the greater number of the Federalists.

To effect this object each is anxious to acquire the character of liberality in admitting the latter to participation in office; & to refer to recent acts in proof of their pretentions to this title—In pursuance of this disposition the caucus men make lofty pretentions to the aid of the Federalists, on the ground of having placed four approved gentlemen of that body in the present state-senate, and nominated another to a seat in the Executive Council—I shrewdly suspect however, that liberality had no share in these proceedings, but that they were entirely the result of a selfish policy dictating such a course as the most likely to conciliate a majority of their old adversaries, & thereby acquire them a preponderance over their new political opponents—Else why were the same men that had been so loud in approbation of that monstrous caucus declaration at Washington, (whose doctrines would have literally deprived the Federalists of the privileges of citizenship) the most active in this measure?—Can it be supposed for a moment that they have so readily yielded up their old bigotry for this apparent liberality, without some sinister design? As soon would I believe that the Ethiop had changed his colour or the Leopard his spots by an act of volition.

I look upon those Democrats who were in heart opposed to the caucus address at Washington (the principles of which are about as liberal as those of the Holy Alliance) without any reference to the individual candidates for the presidency, whose views that instrument was intended to subserve or to subvert, as good patriots, and as liberal men. But I shall for one be ever disposed to suspect the motives of the advocates of that instrument when they would appear in the character of political friends and brethren.

These would-be-liberal gentlemen, are I think Sir, the same who, when they held the reins of the state-government, a few years since, thought none but those of their own party, should be admitted into any Branch of that government; the same gentlemen who then thought the name of Democrat sufficient to qualify a man for the most sacred offices, the same gentlemen, that, warmed into an ephemeral political existence by the mere spirit of party, would have then passed over all the virtue and talent of the state, to fill its offices with creatures of their own standard politically, intellectually, and morally.

These Sir, are the Gentlemen, who, since the present state Executive have broken the rules they in their supposed omnipotence had formed, and despising the narrow policy (which would have forever excluded such men as Mr. Bullitt from office) tendered him in succession, the appointments of Associate and Chief Justice of this District, (the latter with the free consent of the present incumbent) are attempting to depreciate the merit of an act so honorable to its authors, by insinuating that it was done with a knowledge of his reluctance to accept either of them—The falsehood of which must be apparent to all acquainted with that gentleman, by whom it is well known, that he never utters a word about offices, till they are tendered him—These gentlemen must be urged to this, by a fear of the influence which such appointments may have on the community, in bringing them into further odium and contempt, they feel the sad truth, that their reign is at an end; that the good sense of the community is aroused; and that their only chance of rising again from their native obscurity, is in reducing their successors in power if possible, as low in public estimation as themselves.

AN OLD FEDERALIST.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the Bill to make provision for the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution was resumed; but no question was taken. Mr. Wickliffe made a few observations on his amendment and was followed by Mr. Test and Mr. Clarke against the Bill and Mr. Sprague and Mr. Drayton on the other side. Mr. Weems also obtained the floor, and then yielded it to a motion of adjournment.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported authorizing those purchasers of Public Lands who had relinquished the same to repurchase them at a fixed price. Mr. Cobb submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of compensating the Third Auditor for services rendered under an act of March 3d, 1825.—The bill for increasing the salary of the Post Master General was taken into further discussion, and passed.

The house of Representatives was occupied in the renewed discussion on the Bill to provide for the surviving officers & soldiers of the army of the Revolution when the amendment proposed by Mr. Wickliffe to include the heirs and representatives of the officers who have died, was carried by a vote of 101 to 80,

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