e Sale.
of Talbot county court,
hereof: the subscriber
lar the lands and real
n Singleton, to his son
gleton—This parcel of
cres, lies compactly—
ion of woodland—a re-
a part of that highly
residence of the late
will be offered for sale
at the Court House door
ck, on a credit of 12
, or purchasers giving
approved security, to
or the payment of the
interest thereon from
r the ratification of the
d the payment of the
not before, the trustee
ficient deed, to be exe-
and recorded according
urchaser or purchasers,
s or assigns, the lands
to him, her, or them,
r and discharged from
ndant. The premises
Rev. Thomas Bayne,
eton, or the subscriber,
ing farms.
BOROUGH, Trustee.

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Office, the following
OKS.
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ies, &c.

LAND,
Orphans' Court,
cember, A. D. 1826.
Edward Auld, adminis-
arrott, late of Talbot
s ordered, that he give
law for creditors to ex-
nst the said deceased's
se the same to be pub-
ek for the space of three
both of the newspapers
f Easton.
e foregoing is truly co-
the minutes of proceed-
Talbot county Orphans'
have hereunto set my
l the seal of my office
his 21st day of Decem-
e year of our Lord, eigh-
nty-six.
AS: PRICE, Reg'r.
Wills for Talbot county
h the above Order,
EREBY GIVEN,
of Talbot county hath
Orphan's Court of said
etters of administration
ate of Joseph Parrott,
y deceased; all persons
the said deceased's es-
ed to exhibit the same
ers thereof at the office
ls, on or before the 23d
otherwise by law be ex-
t of the said estate. Giv-
s 9th day of January, A.
ARD AULD, Adm'r.
Joseph Parrott, dec'd.

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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## THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON,

*Extracts.*

From the "*Recollections of Washington,*" a new work, by George W. P. Custis, Esq. author of the "Conversations of Lafayette, &c.

"Of the remote ancestors of the Chief, our recollections will of necessity be very limited. The grandfather came from England, Cheshire, it is believed, about the time of the early settlers in the Northern neck of Virginia, but the place of his residence is unknown, though it has been a matter of considerable research, to his descendants.

"Augustin Washington, the father, we find, settled on Pope's creek a branch of the Potomac, in the county of Westmoreland, and there the Great Chief was born, the 11th of February, 1732. This interesting spot is now marked by a stone placed there, by the hand of filial affection and gratitude, in 1815

"Upon the father becoming engaged in the agency of the Principio iron works, and the conflagration of his seat in Westmoreland he removed with his family, to a situation near the village of Fredericksburg, where he died about middle age, universally esteemed as a man of worth and honor, and as an useful member of society. He is described as having been of fair complexion, tall stature, and manly proportions.

"At the time of his father's death, George Washington was 12 years of age, and has been heard to say, that he knew little of his father, other than a remembrance of his person, and of his parental fondness. Of the mother, that distinguished woman, to whose peculiar cast of character, and more than ancient discipline, in the education of her illustrious son, himself ascribed the origin of his fortunes, and his fame, we have much to say.

"She was descended from the very respectable family of Ball, who settled as English colonists, on the banks of the Potomac. Bred in those domestic and independent habits, which graced the Virginia matrons, in the old days of Virginia, this lady by the death of her husband, became involved in the cares of a young family, at a period, when these cares seem more especially to claim the aid and control of the stronger sex; and it was left for this remarkable woman, by a method the most rare by an education and discipline, the most peculiar and imposing, to form in the youthtime of her son, those great and essential qualities, which led him on to the glories of his after life. If the school savoured more of the Spartan, than the Persian character, it was the fitter school to form a hero, destined to be the ornament of the age in which he flourished, and a standard of excellence for ages yet to come.

"I was said by the ancients that the mother always gave the tone to the character of the child, and we hope to be permitted to say, that since the renowned days of antiquity, a mother has not lived, better fitted to give the tone and character of real greatness to her child, than her, whose remarkable life and actions this reminiscence will endeavor to illustrate.

"The mother of Washington, in forming him for those distinguished parts he was destined to perform, first taught him the duties of obedience, the better to prepare him for those of command. In the well ordered domicil, where his early years were passed, the levity and indulgence, common to youth, was tempered by a deference and well regulated restraint, which, while it curtailed, or suppressed no rational enjoyment, usual in the spring time of life, prescribed those enjoyments within the bounds of moderation and propriety.

"The matron held in reserve an authority which never departed from her, not when her son had become the most illustrious of men. It seemed to say, I am your mother, the being who gave you life, the guide who directed your steps, when they needed the guidance of age and wisdom, the parental affection which claimed your love, the parental authority which commanded your obedience; whatever may be your success, whatever your renown, next to your God, you owe them most to me. Nor did the chief dissent from these truths, but to the last moments of his venerable parent, yielded to her will the most dutiful and implicit obedience, and felt for her person and character the most enthusiactic reverence and attachment.

"This lady possessed not the ambition, which is common to lesser minds; and the peculiar plainness, yet dignity, of her habits and manners, became in no wise altered, when the sun of glory rose upon her house.

"The late Laurence Washington, Esq of Chotauk, one of the associates of the juvenile years of the Chief, and remembered by him in his will, thus describes the home of the mother.

"I was often there, with George, his playmate schoolmate, and young man's companion. Of the mother, I was ten times more afraid than I ever was of my own parents; she awed me in the midst of her kindness, for she was indeed truly kind. I have often been present with her sons, proper tall fellows too, and we were all as mute as mice; and even now, when time has whitened my locks, and I am the grand parent of a second generation, I could not behold that remarkable woman, without feelings it is impossible to describe. Whoever has seen that awe-inspiring air and manner so characteristic in the Father of his Country, will remember the matron as she appeared when the presiding genius of her well ordered household, commanding and being obeyed."

"Of the many anecdotes touching the early life of the Chief, we shall present our readers with one of no ordinary interest and character.

"The blooded horse was the Virginia favourite of those days as well as these. The mother, fond of the animal to which her deceased husband had always been particularly attached, had reserved the race in its greatest purity, and at the time of our story possessed several young horses of superior promise.

"One there was, a sorrel, destined to be famous (and for much better reason) as the horse which a brutal emperor raised to the dignity of Consul. This sorrel was of a fierce and ungovernable nature, and resisted all attempts to subject him to the rein. He had reached his fullest size and vigour, unconscious of a rider, ranged free as the air, which he snuffed in triumph, tossing his mane to the winds, and spurning the earth in the pride of his freedom."

"It was matter of common remark, that a man never could be found hardy enough to back, and ride this vicious horse. Several had essayed, but deterred by the fury of the animal, they had desisted from their attempts, and the steed remained unbroken.

"The young Washington proposed to his companions, that if they would assist him in confining the steed so that a bridle could be placed in his mouth, he would engage to tame this terror of the parish. Accordingly, early the ensuing morning, the associates decoyed the horse into an enclosure, where they secured him, and forced a bit into his mouth. Bold, vigorous, and young, the daring Chief sprang to his unenvied seat, and bidding his comrades remove their tackle, the indignant courser rushed to the plain.

"As if disdaining his burthen, he at first attempted to fly, but soon felt the power of an arm, which could have tamed his Arab grandsires, in wildest course, on their native deserts. The struggle now became terrific to the beholders, who almost wished that they had not joined in an enterprize so likely to be fatal to their daring associate. But the youthful hero, that "Spirit-protected man," clung to the furious steed, till, Centaur-like, he appeared to make part of the animal itself Long was the conflict and the fears of the associates became more relieved as, with matchless skill the rider preserved his seat, & with matchless force controled the courser's rage, when the gallant horse, summoning all his powers to one mighty effort, reared, and plunging with tremendous violence, burst his noble heart, and died in an instant.

"The rider alive, unharmed, and without a wound," was joined by the youthful groupe, and all gazed upon the generous steed, which now prostrate, 'trailed in dust the honors of his mane' while from his distented nostrils gushed in torrents the life blood that a moment before had swolen in his veins.

"The first surprise was scarcely over, with a what's to be done, who shall tell the tale, when the party were summoned to the morning's meal. A conversation the most mal-apropos to the youthful culprits, became introduced by the matron's asking, Pray, young gentlemen, have you seen my blooded colts in your rambles, I hope they are well taken care of; my favourite, I am told, is as large as his sire. Considerable embarrassment being observable, the lady repeated her question, when George Washington replied. Your favorite, the sorrel, is dead madam. Dead, exclaimed the lady, why how has this happened? Nothing dismayed, the Chief continued, That sorrel horse has long been considered ungovernable, and beyond the power of man to back or ride him; this morning, aided by my friends, we forced a bit into his mouth, I backed him, I rode him, and in a desparate struggle for the mastery, he fell under me and died upon the spot. The hectic of a moment, was observed to flush on the matron's cheek, but, like a summer cloud, it soon passed away, and all was serene and tranquil, when she remarked, It is well, but while I regret the loss of my favorite, *I rejoice in my son, who always speaks the truth.*

At the time of this occurrence, the figure of the chief is described by his cotemporaries, as being that of the Athletæ of the Games. Although of manners, somewhat grave and reserved, he indulged in the gaities common to the youth of that period; particularly excelled in all the manly exercises, sought the companionship of the intelligent and deserving, and was beloved, and admired, by all who knew him."

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

*Bills of Public Interest before the Legislature of Maryland.*

### CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

Mr. Nelson has introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company it authorises the company to terminate the eastern section of the canal at or near the town of Cumberland on the Potomac, and to extend the western section in any other direction they may deem expedient towards Pittsburg on the Ohio. And to substitute inclined planes and railways for tunnels, &c. in crossing the dividing ridge between the eastern and western waters.

In the event that the western section shall leave the valley of the Potomac river at any point below the Coal Banks near the mouth of Savage on the North Branch, the company to have power to extend a branch from the main canal to said Banks.

This act to go into operation when sanctioned by congress, the legislature of Virginia, and the Potomac Company.

### ELECTION.

Mr. Johnson yesterday reported to the senate a bill to change the time of electing Representatives of this state in the congress of the United States. The time at which it is contemplated to hold the election is not mentioned in the bill. This is left for the senate to name when the bill is called up for a second reading.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Teackle—A bill, entitled, An act relating to the Treasury Department, and to regulate the collection and expenditure of the public revenue of this state.

Sec 1. Makes it the duty of the Auditor General to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, to prepare and report estimates of the revenue and expenditures; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts, and making returns; to give information to the legislature, either in person, or in writing, relating to matters referred to him, or which may appertain to his office; and generally to perform all services as may properly belong to his department, or be required of him.

Sec. 2. The auditor to receive all drafts, &c. arising on the western shore; to certify the balances, and transmit the accounts to the treasurer of the western shore.

Sec. 3 The auditor to settle accounts or statements of the treasurer of the eastern shore, and certify the same to the treasurer of the western shore.

Sec. 4. Treasurer of the western shore to receive and keep the monies of the state, and disburse the same upon the certificates of the auditor, and not otherwise; to take receipts for monies paid; receipts for monies received, shall be endorsed on warrant, signed by the auditor, without which no acknowledgement therefor shall be valid.

Sec. 5. Treasurer of the W. S. to render accounts to auditor, quarter-yearly; to lay before the legislature copies of all accounts by him rendered to, and settled with auditor; also a true account of the state of the treasury; to annex to annual estimates of appropriations for public service, a statement of appropriations for the year made by former acts; also a statement of sums remaining in the treasury from appropriations of former years, estimating the amount which will not be required to defray expenses incurred in a previous year, and shewing the whole amount subject to disposition in the year, to which said estimates may refer.

Sec. 6. Public monies received by each of the Treasurers to be deposited in the Farmers Bank, and in the Branch at Easton, in their names respectively, and all payments on the public account to be made by checks drawn by them in their official character.

### ORPHANS COURTS.

Mr. Bennett—An act to authorise the several orphans courts of this state to order the sale of real estates in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Empowers the several orphans courts to order the sale of so much of the real estate of any deceased person as such court may deem sufficient for the payment of the debts due by such deceased. Where the estate cannot be divided without injury to the persons interested, court may order the sale of the whole real estate, provided the personal estate is insufficient to pay said debts, and the heirs shall neglect to pay the debts, being first duly notified of the application to have such estate sold.

Sec. 2. Previously to ordering a sale, the orphans court to give 60 days public notice of the application to have such real estate sold. Said notice to be considered sufficient warning to the legal representatives of the deceased person, to appear before the court and shew cause why such sale shall not be made.

Sec. 3. Orphans courts may appoint trustees to make sales of such real estates, or may direct the same to be made by executors or administrators, whose commissions on proceeds of sale shall be the same as are now allowed to trustees appointed by courts of equity.

Sec. 4. Trustees, executors or administrators making sales, to give 30 days public notice of the time and place of such sale.

Sec. 5. The person making the sale to make return of proceedings to the court sixty days after the sale. Court may annul or ratify the sale in their discretion.—When lands sold under this act produce more than sufficient to pay the debts of a deceased person and expenses of sale, the surplusage to be distributed as the lands would have been divided.

Sec. 6 The person directed to make the sale to enter into bond, with security, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Sec. 7. The person making the sale, on the receipt of the purchase money and confirmation of the sale, authorised to give deed for the property sold.

Sec 8. No orphans court to order the sale of any property out of the county for which said court may be established.

Sec. 9. Real estate sold under this act to be subject to any right of dower that may exist, unless the widow shall give her consent in writing, to be recorded among the records of the orphans court. In case of such consent the widow to be entitled to the allowance made by the court of chancery in similar cases.

Sec. 10 Repeals all acts inconsistent with this act.

### CONVENTION.

Mr. Montgomery.—A Bill, entitled, An act directing that the sense of the people of this state be taken on the expediency of calling a Convention to reform the Constitution, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. provides, That at the election to be held on the first Monday in October ——, the sheriffs of the several counties shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this state relative to the convention hereafter provided for, on which ballots shall be written or printed, by voters who are in favour of the measure the word "Convention," and by those opposed to it, "No Convention;" and that citizens entitled to vote for delegates to assembly, to vote as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Judges of elections for delegates to preside as relates to the convention, and vested with the same powers.

Sec. 3 Said election to be held, and returns thereof made, in the same manner as those for delegates—governor and council to declare, by proclamation, whole number of votes given.

Sec. 4. If a majority shall be in favour of a convention, it is recommended to the citizens of the state to meet in convention, to consider the constitution, and make such alteration as they may deem proper, and provide the manner of making future amendments thereto.

Sec 5. Number of delegates to be chosen to be the same as delegates to assembly, and the same qualifications for voters required, as for the election of delegates. Elections to be held at the same places as for delegates, and during the same hours. Elections to be conducted in all respects in the same manner as prescribed for delegates to the assembly.

Sec. 6. Any judge omitting or neglecting to make returns of said elections, within the time prescribed for that of delegates, or making a false return, or wilfully making any error therein, shall be liable to conviction for misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of 1000 dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, and be disabled from holding any office of profit or trust. Judges and clerks to be liable for malconduct to the penalties prescribed as to election of delegates.

Sec. 7. Governor and council, by proclamation, shall declare the names of persons elected, and notify them to meet in Annapolis on —— for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the constitution, to be submitted to the people, and by their votes to be approved, confirmed, or disapproved.

Sec. 8. A majority of the votes of the delegates, shall be considered as the act of the convention, and when they have adopted a constitution, shall cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the governor and council, who shall cause the same to be published in all the election districts in the state, and inserted in all the newspapers therein for three weeks; and also direct by proclamation, the sheriffs, to cause a general poll to be opened, on the question, whether the constitution and form of government, so adopted, shall be confirmed. Voters to designate each section, &c. distinguishing those to which he is opposed, and such as are not so designated shall be considered as approved. Judges to make a return of the votes given, and the number against each section, &c to the governor and council, who shall declare, by proclamation, the whole number against each section, &c. If it appears that a majority have not rejected the constitution, the same to be considered as approved.

Sec. 9. Governor and council to cause a general election to be held at the usual places, and in such manner as by the said constitution so established, shall be appointed; and in order to obviate any inconvenience that may arise in case of any change that may be made all officers in place at the time to continue to exercise the powers, &c. of their departments as usual, until they shall be superseded by reason of the constitution so established.

Sec. 10. If the sense of the people should be in favour of calling a convention, then this act to be considered as the sovereign act of the people, and as such to be observed and fulfilled.

### FREE NEGROES.

Mr. Denny—An act for the relief of the several counties of this state.

Sec. 1. Authorises the sheriffs of the several counties in this state to sell for a term of years any free negro or mulatto, who may be committed to the gaol of any county in this state for the nonpayment of any fine, in cases of criminal prosecutions, imposed upon such negro or mulatto by any court of law in this state; unless such free negro or mulatto shall recognize with security, before the clerk of the county in which he shall be committed, for the payment of such fine, and the prison fees which may have accrued upon the commitment of such negro or mulatto. Sheriff to fix the term for which such free negro or mulatto shall be sold.

Sec. 2 The sheriff making any such sale authorised to execute to the purchaser a bill of sale of the negro sold; which bill shall be received in the courts of law of this state as evidence of title; provided the said bill of sale be acknowledged before a justice of the peace & recorded in the county court office, within five days after its execution. The clerk of the county to receive from the grantee the same fee as is now allowed by law for recording other bills of sale.

Sec. 3. Purchasers under this act not to acquire title to the issue of any free negro or mulatto born during the term of service of such free negro or mulatto.

Sec. 4. The clerks of the several county courts in this state, upon taking recognizance as directed by this act, are authorised to issue a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, for the recovery of the fine, costs and charges mentioned in the recognizance, which said writ shall be returnable to the next county court thereafter, and be proceeded in as other like writs are.

Sec. 4. Authorises the sheriff of Talbot county to discharge negroes Dick Jingo and Oliver Bond, from gaol, upon the commitment for their fines and costs, &c. and directs the levy court to levy the costs and charges due from said negroes upon their prosecutions, and the prison fees now due from them, upon Talbot county.

## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday Jan. 20.

*Public Instruction of Youth.*

Mr. Teackle Chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report, viz.

The committee on Public Instruction, to whom was referred the returns of the judges of elections under the act of December session 1825 chapter 162, entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth, in primary schools throughout this state;" the petitions of sundry inhabitants of several counties which gave a majority against the adoption of said law, praying to be admitted to the benefits of primary schools, and "so much of the executive communication as relates to the subject of education," have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to present the following report—

From the information communicated to the committee, it appears that the act in question has been adopted by the counties of Harford, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince-George's, Montgomery Frederick, Talbot Queen-Anne's, Kent & Cecil, and rejected by Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Caroline, Washington & Allegany—making thirteen counties in favour of, and six against, the said act. But from the numerous petitions since presented, and the strong manifestation of feeling in different parts of the state, upon this important public interest, it appears evidently that the people of Maryland are duly sensible of the incalculable advantages to be derived from the improvement of this interest and well disposed to sustain a system susceptible of diffusing its beneficial consequences.

For the improvement and support of public instruction in common schools, the most liberal appropriations have been made not only in several of the enlightened states of this union, but in our sister republics of Mexico, Colombia, Guatamala, Peru, and Buenos Ayres; also in the imperial government of Brazil; and to the honour of Portugal, it is declared, in her new constitution, that "public instruction in primary schools, shall be gratuitous to all the people." And when it is established, upon a basis which cannot be shaken that knowledge will ever govern ignorance, and a people, who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives," it cannot be doubted that the patriotic statesmen of this legislature will cordially concur in the generous sentiment of the executive communication before referred to and be equally animated with "an ardent hope," and zealously endeavour to 'perfect a system' which may be 'acceptable to the people,' 'and promote the intellectual and moral improvement of the rising generation; and thereby conduce to the strength, ener-

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