gy and durability, of our free institutions.'

The committee therefore will prepare bills for the several objects of this improvement, and present the same for the consideration of this honourable house.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Littleton Dennis Teackle, Chair'n.

By order,

James H. Milbourne, Com. Clk.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported, viz.

By Mr. Banning, from the joint committee of both houses on the subject. An act establishing a library for the use of the legislature.

By Mr Turner, chairman of the committee to whom was recommitted the bill heretofore reported on the subject, 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; and

By Mr. John W Thomas, An act to authorize the governor and council of Maryland to appoint inspectors of salted pork and beef in this state.

Which said bills were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY, Jan 22d. 1827.

Edward Griffith, Esquire, a delegate returned as duly elected for Dorchester county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John R. Pitt, Esquire, appeared and having been duly qualified in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, before Gideon White; Esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, took his seat as a member of the house of delegates.

On motion by Mr. Norris, the house proceeded to the choice of a chief clerk, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Brewer, Esquire; when Gideon Pearce was unanimously elected, whereupon Gideon Pearce was declared to be unanimously elected the chief clerk of the house of delegates. He was accordingly duly qualified as such, in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, before Gideon White, Esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and entered on the duties of his office.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, it was Ordered, That the votes of a majority of all the attending members shall be necessary to constitute an election to the office of the assistant clerk of the house of delegates, now become vacant by the election of Gideon Pearce as the chief clerk.

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, the house then proceeded to the election of an assistant clerk, to supply the vacancy caused by the election of Gideon Pearce, to the office of chief clerk; when George G. Brewer, Joseph Mayo, and Louis Gassaway, were nominated.

The ballot box being prepared, the members deposited their ballots therein. And Messrs. Crabb and Tyson, who were appointed tellers to examine and count the ballots and report the result, having retired to the committee room, after the lapse of a short time returned and reported, that seventy-three ballots appeared to have been taken, of which number George G Brewer had obtained thirty-five votes, Joseph Mayo had obtained nineteen votes, and Louis Gassaway had obtained nineteen votes, and that neither of the gentlemen nominated having obtained the votes of a majority of the attending members, no election had been made.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, the name of Louis Gassaway was then permitted to be withdrawn from the nomination; whereupon another balloting occurred, and the tellers having retired to the committee room, for the purpose of examining and counting the ballots, after the lapse of a short time again returned and reported that seventy-six ballots appeared to have been taken, and of that number, the George G. Brewer had obtained forty-seven votes, and that Joseph Mayo had obtained twenty-nine votes; whereupon, it was declared that George G. Brewer was duly elected the assistant clerk of the house of delegates. And he was accordingly duly qualified as such, in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, before Gideon White, Esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and entered on the duties of his office.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, it was Ordered, That the committee of claims place on the journal of accounts the amount of expenses of the funeral of John Brewer, esq. late chief clerk of this house

On motion by Mr. Hall, the following message was twice read, agreed to, and sent to the senate, viz

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 22.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your message of the 20th, in answer to ours of the 15th instant, proposing a joint committee on the subject of the bill reported by Gideon Pearce, esq. and in reply thereto beg leave to remark, that the importance of the subject induced us to propose that the said committee should sit during the hours of business, and that we contemplated authorising the committee on the part of this house to send for 'persons and papers,' to save the trouble of a special application for that purpose, should it become necessary. However, with a view to expedite the completion of a satisfactory fee bill, we waive such parts of our message as are objectionable to your honourable body, and concur with your message. Messrs. Chapman, Brooke, Stevens, Hall and Bennett, composed the committee appointed on the part of this house.

Leaves were this day asked and obtained to introduce bills of the following titles, viz.

By Mr. Done, A supplement to the act to provide for the preservation of the records belonging to the office of the clerk of Somerset county court; on which Messrs. Done, Gibbons and Dennis, were appointed a committee to prepare the same.

By Mr. Samuel R. Smith, An act to extend the time for James Derickson, late collector of Worcester county, to complete his collection; on which Messrs. Samuel R Smith, Slemaker and Bishop, were appointed a committee to prepare the same.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported, viz.

By Mr. Teackle, An act supplemental to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, throughout this state.

By Mr. Janes, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of apprentices, passed at November session 1793.

Which said bills were severally read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. John W Thomas, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate 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 elected immediately by the people, was this day passed—yeas 53, nays 23.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to provide for the relinquishment of certain lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, passed through Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 86 to 51.

TUESDAY Jan. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, about three hours and a half were spent in the consideration of Executive business. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce for regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and the colonies of Great Britain. The bill from the House of Representatives appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, was twice read.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on Mr. Buchanan's motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Manufacturer's Bill was resumed, but without coming to any result. The bill making provision for the Officers of the Army of the Revolution went into Committee and an amendment was proposed by Mr Condict, proposing $1000 each as a gratuity to the Officers, and an annuity for life; but the Committee rose without proceeding further, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee for the appointment of a Commission, for the distribution among the claimants under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, for slaves and other property taken away by the British after the signing of that Treaty of the sums which shall be awarded to them respectively.

The bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, was read a third time and passed.

The consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed, and the motion of Mr. Branch to strike out the 93d Section, was further discussed.

In the House of Representatives the discussion on Mr. Buchanan's motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Manufacturer s Bill was resumed. The motion was negatived —ayes 97, noes 113.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed, the motion to strike out the 93d section still pending. Mr. Berrien opposed the motion and Mr Woodbury and Mr Tazewell supported it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a bill was reported by Mr. Storrs, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to authorize the building of 2 Schooners for the Naval Service, and for rebuilding the Nonsuch. The report of the committee contains a very interesting letter from the Secretary of the Navy which will be found in our report of proceedings. The bill for the relief of the New York and Pennsylvania Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb was taken up on motion of Mr Wurts, but it was after some discussion, committed to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to consider the propriety of making a grant of a township to all the States which have not already received lands for literary or other institutions.—This commitment, it is to be presumed, will kill the bill.

SINGULAR DISEASE.

In the Argus, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, of the 10th inst. we find it stated, that a few days before, a motion was made in the Senate of that State by Mr. Carneal, the Senator from the counties of Boone and Campbell, who presented to the Senate, a petition from some of his constituents, praying the legislature to offer a reward for the discovery of the cause of a disease, which, for many years, in that section of country, had been fatal to man and beast. After giving some details himself, he called on Mr. Gibson, the Senator from the counties of Gallatin, Grant and Pendleton; to give the Senate more full information. This gentleman stated, that the disease appeared first in cattle early in the spring and late in the fall It was supposed to originate from some herb eaten by them in those seasons. A beast apparently in perfect health, will be suddenly seized with a trembling and sickness which will carry them off in a few hours. Dogs, hogs, or any other animals, that eat the flesh, are immediately taken with a violent puking, after which they fall into a stupor, and die in an hour and a half or two hours. Persons drinking the milk of a cow that is infected, are taken in the same manner, and immediately die. He believed that within 5 miles of him $500 worth of stock die annually, and that part of the country had been almost stripped of cattle. He had also known as many as from 30 to 40 persons who had lost their lives by this fatal poison. Mr. Yancey stated that the same disease prevailed in the neighborhood of Goose Creek in Tennessee, where he had been, and it was said even the buzzards which ate of the carcases of cattle that had died with it, immediately perished. The petition was referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Carneal is chairman for the purpose of considering the subject and consulting the Medical Faculty.

For the Easton Gazette.

No. 2

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

That wealth constitutes the sinews of war, is an old and conceded maxim—that in peace it is the source of all improvement is as unquestionable. Men may philosophize, if they please, upon the inutility of money & its tendency to corrupt & to enervate, but we all know, that throughout the civilized world, the nations that have had most wealth have made the greatest progress in arts, science, and in every species of useful and refined improvement. That wealth is not essential to human happiness, may be true under certain modifications; but it is much more undoubtedly true, that without some wealth, there can be no happiness or comfort. Wealth is universally known to be one of the strongest incentives to exertion—it rewards industry and becomes the object of desire to all. It stimulates genius, it excites taste, it promotes skill, it rouses competition—in its absence nothing can supply its place, for where there is no adequate remuneration there will be no industrious or excited exertion.

To make a nation great and powerful and commanding in these our days, you must keep its coffers well filled and make its people wealthy. Commerce and Agriculture are the stable and productive sources of wealth to a nation, like our own, that has abundance of fine lands for the hundreth and thousandth generation to come—they are, and ought to be cherished as the great and principal interests, for they bring more wealth to the nation, and give more employment and reward to the people (under our Government wisely conducted) than all the other interests that can be hunted up. They have another superiority over all interests, viz. They require no restrictions or disabilities to be imposed on any other interest to promote them—but they flourish most when all are most free. Navigation for instance requires the exclusive possession, or at least an over proportion of he carrying trade to keep it up—it will not be contented with an equality. So manufactures must have a monopoly of the market to vend their products, or they complain that they cant thrive at all, and these demands are to be gratified by encroachments upon agriculture and commerce as by burdens imposed on them.

That all these interests ought to be taken care of is true, and the commercial men and the agricultural men say, take care of them—but whilst you are taking care of navigation and manufactures you need not strangle us—let us all have a fair chance, dont sacrifice one for the benefit of another. Agriculture and Commerce do not ask you to tax manufactures or cripple navigation for their sakes—why then cripple commerce and tax agriculture for the sake of the others? The very fact that manufactures cry aloud for restrictions and beg commerce and agriculture to bear them for their benefit, proves incontestibly that manufactures are subordinate and require tributes from others to sustain them. And what is the object to be gained? That after commerce and agriculture have groaned under these restrictions and burdens, the manufactories of our own country, having had those of other countries diverted from us, will be enabled to supply us at their own prices? But what compensation does agriculture get for having lost the foreign market for her redundant products? What recompense has commerce for the loss in her ships, the retirement of her capital, the expulsion of her mechanics and attendants? None—these are losses that are never to be regained—these are sacrifices made to manufactures. Agriculture is indeed absurdly told, that she shall have a "Home Market," which is a market for half as much as she can produce at half prices—And commerce is insultingly told, that she must bear her losses with equanimity, because, as we now can manufacture at home all we want, we are truly become an *independent nation*—Thus the famous declaration of independence, the federal constitution, the wisdom and the virtue of our patriots, the fidelity and pride of our generous hearted, brave, and nervous armed people, were all insufficient to perfect and maintain our independence, without the aid of spinning jennys and power looms, erected upon the humiliation of our agriculture and the prostration of our commerce.

Do manufactories bring any thing to your national treasury? No, not a cent—but navigation does, a little—Do our manufactories sell us articles cheaper and better than we can get them from abroad, under duties rated with an exclusive view to revenue? No, certainly not—Where does our national revenue come from?—Four fifths of it from commerce—and who repays that to commerce? The agriculturist, the great consumer, principally—and agriculture repays this most beneficially and cheerfully so long as you let commerce take away her surplus produce. But if commerce declines and the revenue fails, who must make up the deficiency? Agriculture to be sure—a tax upon land is the next resort.

After imposing restrictions upon trade by high duties, and countervailing duties were laid upon our produce in foreign markets, at the moment of stagnation which ensued, we were told, that agriculture was overdone, the landed men must turn their attention to pidling crops or something else, and mercantile capital must go into manufactures or internal improvement.

In all sound politics it has been held that the interest of the few must yield to that of the many—yet even this maxim has its limitation and must be exercised with discretion and with justice. But the manufacturers doctrine reverses this established and received position, & requires that the interest of the many must yield to that of the few. Agriculture and Commerce afford employment to more than three fifths of the American people—The manufacturers, at least that portion of them who ask for duties that are ruinous to agriculture and commerce, do not compose one twentieth of our people, most probably, not one fiftieth—we are now, and have been pursuing a course of policy for some time, that is to beggar fifty merchants and farmers for the sake of making one rich manufacturer. The fashionable doctrine is, merchants are of any nation, all they have consists in ships and money, let them sell their ships and employ their money otherwise, or let them move off & use their money elsewhere—As for the landed men, they say, you cant hurt them, they can cut their own wood and make their own fires, they can plough their ground and make their own bread, they raise their own meat and vegetables, and as for cloathes, if they do not choose to wear their own household kersey, let them buy our manufactures with the little pittance of money that we give them for our bread, at fifty cents a bushel for wheat, or twenty cents a bushel for corn—a farmer, say they, is a vulgar fellow, one degree above his mules and cattle in the scale of beings, he has no business with any thing but what his farm produces him,—as for education it only makes him miserable by opening his eyes to his degradations and his wrongs—as for a farmer's children, they want no education—to instruct them would be to make them wretched like their fathers, and would rob the plough & dairy of attendants—in truth they wish to treat and consider farmers as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," while the Mr Gentleman manufacturer is flourishing and fattening upon their ruin.

This has been the tendency of American politics ever since the year 1806, and for the last eight years, since the projects have been finally consummated and in operation, the landed interest of the country has been rapidly sinking into distress, embarrassment and ruin.

A TALBOT FARMER.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

While steam boats to the north of the Chesapeake have opened a channel and *created* travelling to the most extraordinary extent that is to be found in any quarter of the globe; while they have in fact brought every village and every man's domicil on the Delaware, the Raritan, the North River, and the sound within a few hours reach of the great cities of Philadelphia & New York and run as it were the whole maritime shores of these bays and rivers into the suburbs of those cities—Baltimore and the shores of the Chesapeake yet only very partially enjoy those inestimable advantages and the Steam Boat Maryland (yet without any serious competitor) ceases to rival the profits realized by similar boats to the North.

And why does this difference exist?—It is obviously owing to two causes—first and chiefly to the comparative exhorbitancy of the fare of the Maryland, and secondly to the want of enterprise and industry on the part of the people bordering on this great water.

It is well known that all parts of the Chesapeake are furnished with first rate and comfortable sailing packets, which can ply to Baltimore without those serious obstructions from a rapid current that is experienced in the waters of the North and whose fare is comparatively cheap when compared to that of the Maryland.—The steam boat holding up her fare has not been able materially to interfere with the packets, and the seeming want of passengers in the Maryland has heretofore prevented a strong backed opposition line to her. Thus has been prevented the existence of that something—steam boat opposition—which is the life and soul of steam boat success, in all places, where there is not a great route which most of necessity be travelled in the very shortest time; like the great routes from north to south. it is a fact susceptible of the easiest proof that the steam boats on the Potomac and James Rivers, never did a profitable business while there was no opposition, because the fare was kept up, but as soon as the fare was on those waters reduced more than half, *all the boats have done a more profitable business, than the first boats did, whilst they enjoyed a monopoly!* So also the travelling in the Northern waters has increased *more than in equal ratio to the reduction* of prices.—It is a fact that reduced as the rates now are the merchants and other sedentary people in Philadelphia and New York are in the daily habit of taking the steam boats, as the preferable mode of getting the fresh air of the country. And no man acquainted with all will deny that the waters of the Chesapeake are superior to those of the North for this purpose. It is well known that prudence dictates to the citizens of Baltimore and Philadelphia that if they go in quest of health in sickly seasons they must avoid the country around those cities, and we on the Eastern Shore know, that the water courses in our flat country are much more salubrious than those of the hilly Western Shore—Whilst the character of the population here holds out inducements for this kind of intercourse not surpassed by any section of the globe. At present a man may go to Baltimore and return again in a sailing boat from any part of the E Shore for what it costs him to pass once in the steam boats, and a man wishing to take his horse and gig to either shore for the pleasure or convenience of using it there may go round the head of the bay, for *less than he can cross in the steam boat!* All in such cases that is gained, by going in the steam boat is time—and what is time worth when a man is out for the pleasure of an excursion chiefly? Every inducement ought to be held out to take horses, carriages, live stock to market, vegetables for market and freights moderately compensated for of all kinds. It is idle to say these things injure the deck of a vessel when a few loose planks will shield it. Every inducement ought to be held out to multiply the number of passengers and thus give eclat and preference and fashion to this mode of travelling. It is an obvious fact that it costs the steam boat no more to carry 50 than one passenger. It would seem as if the directors lost sight entirely of this; or do they expect by keeping up the fare to make it the only genteel vehicle and therefore make it to such people the only mode of travelling?—This has been tried and it has failed. It is known that the majority of the wealthy do not prefer it. The preference is confined to the infirm or the very particular wealthy. One of the constituent properties of the wealthy is economy and it is now beginning to be pretty well understood, that to remain wealthy economy is to be pretty closely studied. The accommodations for the ladies should be private and of the most genteel kind, and as regards the men nothing more is wanting than good comfortable accommodations and a rigorous police with regard to *decent deportment.*

The proper routes for the triumphant success of steam boats to this shore would be to leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Easton landing on Miles River; touch at Annapolis & the mouth of Coxes creek or Kent Island—thus opening a ferry between Queen Ann's and Annapolis, and return the same day twice a week—& leave Baltimore at the same hour twice a week for Chester Town touching at Rock Hall some point where there *ought to be a horse wharf on Corsican Creek* and back the same day, carrying the mails to those points or where necessary. It might stop at many intermediate places such as St. Michaels for instance—A boat of the power of the Maryland is competent to all this, and with the fare reduced sufficiently low, would do an immense business. We are partial to the Maryland and would wish her guardians to avail themselves of such of the hints now thrown out as may be worth attention, or an opposition will be at no great distance attempted having an interest at all those places which shall more effectually subserve the interests of the public A canal might for an inconsiderable cost be opened from Tread Haven to Miles River, for this and other desirable objects, but as it is when passengers are once in stages they can go to Miles River ferry almost as easily as to Easton Point.

One thing remains as an obstacle to the prosperity of this shore and the unqualified success of steam boats, which the continued hard times to farmers, from the peculiar but perhaps natural situation of the world, must ere long remove. It is this that our farmers upon estates that are now little or nothing worth, have been so long playing the Gentlemen that they are above the small business of marketing to Baltimore and receiving by dribblets in this way what farmers on the W. Shore sum up at the end of the year from a few acres to be a greater amount of nett profit than is to be realized from wheat and corn, from our best farms. It is considered here derogatory to the credit of a farmers establishment that any part of it should be a stopping place for a steam boat—The profits to be derived are nothing when put in the scale in opposition to the disgrace of the idea of a public establishment!—How ridiculous! and how different from the people of the North who are really so much more independent & prosperous—because they first look to *profit*, and then as a consequence to repose, to ease and enjoyment.—We here reverse the argument—we look to ease and enjoyment upon an isolated poor farm, as the means of continuing that enjoyment—Heedless of the changes that are daily taking place in the world and around us, and that we ourselves are daily and hourly approaching a state of poverty and beggary.—A farmer to the North is always eager to make a Tavern, a stage house or a steam boat house of, even his dwelling house, and why? Because he makes it profitable, and sensibly argues that if he does not choose to occupy it himself—the profits to be derived from it, will support him elsewhere in another house!

This thing is already exemplified on one end of one of the Maryland's routes; a gentleman near Cambridge who held a very fine farm there was applied to for permission to build a wharf upon the farm—he refused and nothing then would induce him to permit it; another gentleman at another place not so convenient permitted one to be built on his shore. The profits and advantages have been since seen and the gentleman first applied to has since offered $500 to the

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