er's Sale.

iven that pursuant to
e county Court at Oc
dersigned commission-
the Real Estate of *Pe-*
said county deceased,
e on Saturday the 23d
on the premises be-
2 and 2 o'clock in the
of said Estate consist-
n none of the heirs ac-
a tract of land called &
Forest Range, (other-
e Oak,) containing 312
ch is mostly woods and
ch is adjoining lands of
n Barcust and a part of
o Frederick Harrison,
a credit of one two and
purchaser giving bond
y bearing interest from

GS } Commissioners.
E. }
(8)

s Notice.

3 in arrears for county
or the years 1826 and
solicited to make im-
no further indulgence
e first day of February
ddle of that month all
ne from the Collector,
o the different persons
inst the county for the
l after that time I shall
nd execute every per-
s in arrears for county
I must take to prevent
ns against the county
ecuting myself, which
threatened to do, as
in their power.
ENCER, Collector.

TICE.

f Caroline county, has
administration with the
he personal estate of
ghlett, deceased, late of
All persons indebted to
by Judgement, Bond,
are requested to come
the same without delay.
ing Claims against the
ted to produce the same
settlement.
UGHLETT, Ex'rx.
ichard Hughlett, dec'd.
Jan. 26.

away.

to the jail of Washing-
24 h December last, as
mulatto man, who calls
M'DANIEL, about 55
et 9 inches high—has a
his left eye. Had on,
a drab domestic sourtout
Wilmington striped waist-
e fur hat. Says he be-
n Hill, near Richmond,
m of Benjamin Barrett
The owner of said slave
ome and take him away,
ased according to law.
ARINGEN, Shff. W. C.
4w

r Sale

farm known by the name o
ng on Treadhaven Creek,
on, about six miles from said
d about nine by land—It is
rounded by water, and two
d fence will enclose the said
The shores abound in the
s, as to improving the pro-
a high state of improvement
on this farm two hundred &
here will be about one hun-
bushels of Wheat seeded on
fall; there is but few situ-
ter to excel it—Fish, Oys-
n their season, are plenty;
s no better shooting ground
ny person wishing to pur
ation, can now suit himself,
ssion at Newyear's Day—for
on apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
. 3.

TO LET.

ate Possession Given.

ble Houses in Earles Row.
tenants the terms will be
ther particulars enquire of
am or the subscriber
M. H. TILGHMAN.

o Rent

E ENSUING YEAR,

Two Story Frame Dwelling
with the Garden and Improve-
belonging to the same, situate
rison Street, lately occupied
nor. For terms apply to Jo-
quire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O.
er, or to the subscriber,
JOHN STEVENS.
ot. 22.

S & SHOES.

CRIBER having just returned
timore with a handsome and
t of MATERIALS in his line
lly invites his friends and the
ly to give him a call and view
and hopes from his long expe-
termination to pay the strictest
siness he will be able to render
ction.
disposed to purchase boots
to call as he will turn his atten-
icularly to that part of the busi-
ers himself that he can furnish
andsome and as good boots as
re or else where.
blics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
v. 17.

STRATES' BLANKS
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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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[From the Marylander.]

MR. ADAMS AND MR. CLAY,
Gen Jackson, Col. Benton and Others.

It will be borne in mind, that the active partizans and presses of the "Combination" in the early stage of their unhallowed opposition to Mr. Adams' administration, urged as a reason for the people's believing in General Jackson's slander against Mr. Clay, that nothing but such a *douceur* as the office of Secretary of State, could have compensated the latter for voting for Mr. Adams. They represented him as having been uniformly *hostile* to Mr. Adams, and to his political course; in substantiation of this assertion, they *referred* to his letter written in Nov. 1822, relative to the controversy between Mr. Adams and Jonathan Rossel; in which letter they alleged, that Mr. Clay had charged Mr. Adams with having manifested a disposition to sacrifice the navigation of the Mississippi, in order to aggrandize his Eastern brethren, by obtaining for them certain fishing privileges on the banks of New Foundland. We say it was their practice to *refer* to this letter as their proof. They, however, took especial good care, never to PRINT it, because, that would at once have *disproved* their allegation, and *exposed* the consummate impudence with which they had trifled with public credulity.

We shall publish both that letter, and the reply to it by Mr. Adams. The reader will then see how shamefully the interested leaders of the party, who are using General Jackson as a tool, have abused the confidence of the American people. From the misrepresented light in which the '*controversy*," as they were pleased to term the "correspondence" between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay was spoken of by them, it is evident they wished the public to believe, that these gentlemen had indulged in the bitterest feelings of crimination and recrimination, each towards the other, and that it was, therefore, unnatural for Mr. Clay to have supported Mr. Adams, whom they affected to hold up as his Antipodes in politics. Let their letters speak for them.

To the *Editors* of the National Intelligencer.
LEXINGTON, 16th Nov. 1822.

Gentlemen:—I have witnessed, with very great regret, the unhappy controversy which has arisen, between two of my late colleagues at Ghent. In the course of the several publications, of which it has been the occasion, and particularly in the appendix to a pamphlet which has been recently published by the honorable John Q. Adams, I think there are some errors, (no doubt unintentional,) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transaction of Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which I bore in those transactions. These important interests are now well secured; and, as it respects that of the navigation of the Mississippi, left, as it ought to be, on the same firm footing with the navigation of all the other rivers of the confederacy, the hope may be confidently cherished, that it will never bereafter be deemed even a fit subject of negociation with any foreign power. An account, therefore, of what occurred in the negociations at Ghent, on the two subjects, is not, perhaps, necessary to the present or future security of any of the rights of the nation, and is only interesting as appertaining to its past history. With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself, at any time, before the public, I had almost resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the inference of an acquiescence in the correctness of all the statements made by both my colleagues; but I have, on more reflection, thought that it may be expected of me, and be considered as a duty on my part, to contribute all in my power towards a full and faithful understanding of the transactions referred to. Under this conviction, I will, at some time more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, lay before the public a narrative of those transactions as I understood them. I will not, at this time, be even provoked, (it would, at any time, be inexpressibly painful to me, to find it necessary,) to enter the field of disputation, with either of my late colleagues.

As to that part of the official correspondence at Ghent, which had not been communicated to the public, by the President of the United States, prior to the last session of Congress, I certainly knew of no public considerations requiring it to be withheld from general inspection. But I had no knowledge of the intention of the honorable Mr. Floyd to call for it, nor of the call itself, through the house of representatives, until I saw it announced in the public prints. Nor had I any knowledge of the subsequent call which was made for the letter of the honorable Mr. Russell, or the intention to make it, until I derived it through the same channel.

I will thank you to publish this note in the National Intelligencer, and to accept assurances of the high respect of your obedient servant, H CLAY.

To the above letter, Mr. Adams returned the following reply:—
To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of yesterday I have observed a note from Mr. Henry Clay, which requires some notice from me.

After expressing the regret of the writer at the unhappy controversy which has arisen between two of his late colleagues at Ghent, it proceeds to say, that, in the course of the several publications, of which it has been the occasion, and PARTICULARLY in the appendix to the pamphlet recently published by me, "he thinks there are some errors, (no doubt unintentional) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, relating to the navigation of the *Mississippi*, and certain liberties CLAIMED by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which he bore in those transactions."

Concurring with Mr. Clay in the regret that the controversy should ever have arisen, I have only to find consolation in the reflection that, from the seed time of 1814 to the harvest of 1822, the contest was never of my seeking, and that since I have been drawn into it, whatever I have said, written, or done in it, has been in the face of day, & under the responsibility of my name.

Had Mr. Clay thought it advisable now to specify any error of fact or of imputed opinion which he thinks is contained in the appendix to my pamphlet, or in any other part of my share in the publication, it would have given me great pleasure to rectify, by candid acknowledgement, any such error, of which, by the light that he would have shed on the subject, I could have been convinced. At whatever period hereafter he shall deem the accepted time has come, to publish his promised narrative, I shall, if yet living, be ready, with equal cheerfulness, to acknowledge indicated error, and to vindicate contested truth.

But as, by the adjournment of that publication to a period "more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and *when there can be no misinterpretation of motives*," it may chance to be postponed until both of us shall have been summoned to account for all our errors before a higher tribunal than that of our country, I feel myself now called upon to say, that, let the appropriate dispositions, when and how they will, expose the open day and secret night of the transactions at Ghent, the statements, both of fact and opinion, in the papers which I have written and published, in relation to this controversy, will, in every particular, essential or important to the interest of the nation, or to the character of Mr. Clay, be found to abide unshaken the test of human scrutiny, of talents, and of time.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, 13th Dec. 1822.

We have shown that there was nothing in the relations between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, personally, that should have prevented the latter from voting for the former, and particularly, as his only ACTUAL opponent was General Jackson, a man deficient in all the great requisites which impart to an individual, qualifications for office—a man too, who Mr. Clay denounced in 1819 as the violator of the constitution of his country—whose ignorance of the principles of national law, and insubordination to orders, he then so eloquently pointed out in his masterly speech on his conduct in the Seminole war. Having premised thus far, it will be our business now, to show from undeniable facts, that the present union between Gen. Jackson and some of his leading supporters, is of so unnatural a character as to excite suspicions in regard to motives, and consequently, to awaken the fears of the people as to the consequences which are to flow from a connection between persons, who have been, heretofore, so opposite in their principles, feelings and views.

We shall begin first with Gen. Jackson. He is known to be a man of the most deadly hatred—to possess a mind no less sensitive to injury than unforgiving, and implacable in its resentments. He and Colonel Benton it is also known, were up to, and during the period of the last Presidential canvass, open and avowed enemies.—The contents of the letter which Col. Benton wrote in the year 1813, detailing the attack which Gen. Jackson and his friends made upon his life, from its recent publication, must be fresh in the memory of most readers. They will recollect that he there alleged, that the General "come to the house where he and his brother," Jesse Benton, had put up, and made an attack by levelling a pistol at him, when he had no weapon drawn—that he advanced upon him at a quick pace, without giving him time to draw one; that the General was accompanied by Col. Coffee, Mr. Alex. Donaldson, Captain Hammond and Stukely Hays—that he and Col. Coffee each fired a pistol at him—that he received five stabs from Col. Coffee and Mr. Alex. Donaldson—that his brother was thrown down and beat on the head to make him lay still—that he was wounded in both arms, while he was held down, endeavouring to parry the attempts of Mr. Hays to stab him. This is the substance of his charges against Gen. Jackson in 1813. In 1823, during the pendency of the presidential canvass, he gave the following graphic sketch of Gen. Jackson's character; we insert it with a view of showing the *deliberate* and *honest* opinion of Col. BENTON, of the man, whom he NOW wishes to foist on this nation as chief magistrate—an opinion not given under the strong excitement incident to recent wrongs, but given after ten years of cool and dispassionate reflection. We ask for it the serious reflection of every sober minded and upright man.

COL BENTON, in 1823, said:—

"The first conspicuous act of his Jackson's life, in Tennessee, may be found at the race ground and the cock fight. At such places, for many years, even up to the period of his joining the army, he was a leading and conspicuous actor. And it is a notorious fact, that he was scarce known to leave a race ground, without having participated in an affray, or at least a quarrel. His whole life has been a scene of confusion, and no man can point to a single day in which he has been at peace with the world, or during which he was not at open and violent enmity with some individual; nay, most of the time, with numerous individuals, in public and private life; not political differences, nor ordinary misunderstandings, but quarrels of the most violent rancorous and deadly nature."

The above extract, the editors of the Lynchburg Virginian say, were written before Mr. Benton was senator; but that after his elevation to a seat in the United States senate, at a meeting of the people of ST. LOUIS, Missouri, he remarked, "If he Gen. JACKSON, shall be elected President, he would surround himself with a pack of POLITICAL BULL DOGS, to bay at all who *dared oppose his measures*. For myself, as I cannot think of legislating with a brace of pistols in my belt, I shall in the event of the election of Gen Jackson, resign my seat in the Senate, as every independent man will have to do, OR risk his LIFE and HONOR."

Now, we ask the man of a candid and honorable mind if it is not calculated to excite the liveliest feelings of wonder and surprise, when we find a man of Col. Benton's order of intellect in the winter of 1824 and 5, becoming an active partizan—electioneering for one, of whom, in the fall of the previous year, he had written and spoken as recited.

Col. Benton's sketch of the character of Gen. Jackson, is either true or false; if it be true, no consideration on earth should have induced him as an honorable man, filling so large a space in the public eye, to have lent himself to the promotion of so unworthy an individual to the chief magistracy of this, the only free Republic on earth. If it be false, and the offspring of a malignant heart, Gen. Jackson should have had too much regard for his own personal character, to suffer the approach of one so debased and degraded, much less to permit his satellites to trumpet forth the *reconciliation between them*, as an act worthy of the gods.

Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton, are *now* political allies; and if one half which they have said of each other is true, no one will envy their present friendship.

Mr. Van Buren and his paper the *Albany Argus* had, up to the election of Mr. Adams, been strenuously opposed to Gen. Jackson *On the 18th of May* 1824, the Argus held the following language towards him.

"The fact is clear, that Mr. JACKSON has not a single feeling in common with the republican party. The reverse of that: he desires and makes a merit of desiring, the total extinction of it [alluding to his letter to Mr. Monroe.] It's an idle thing in this state, however, it may be in others *to strive even for a moderate* support of Mr. Jackson. He is wholly *out* of the question, so far as the votes of New York are *in* it. Independently of the disclosures of his political opinions, he could not be the Republican candidate. He is respected as a gallant soldier, but he stands in the minds of the people of this state, AT AN IMMEASURABLE DISTANCE FROM THE EXECUTIVE CHAIR. His habits aside from his politics are quite too summary for that. Mr. Van Buren and his Argus, have gone over to his ancient foe, and are now engaged in representing Gen Jackson as the Republican candidate. What is to be the consideration?

We give below, a few extracts from papers heretofore violently opposed to Gen. Jackson, whose editors are now zealously advocating his election.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Oct. 14, 1824.

"We cannot consent to lend a hand towards the election of such a man as Gen. Jackson. *He is too little of a statesman—too rash—too violent in his temper—his measures too much inclined to arbitrary government, to obtain the humble support of the editors of this paper*—WE WOULD DEPRECATE HIS ELECTION AS A CURSE UPON OUR *country*."

From the National Advocate of April 7, 1824.

"It is proper that we continue to offer evidence of his [Gen. Jackson's] *total incapacity* for the high station contemplated and the danger which must necessarily attend his elevation to the chief magistracy. Divided as the people may be respecting the several candidates—objectionable as some are, desirable as others may be—there is still prudence and discretion sufficient to promote a unity of sentiment, a surrender of private attachments and personal considerations to prevent the election of a man whose head is

"Like the snow-crown'd Ætna,
Cram'd with fires;"

whose will is law whose march is desolation and whose practice is to command and overbear such as are within the scope of his power and sovereignty. Almost every republic known in history, almost every country distinguished for peace and happiness, have been subverted or destroyed by military usurpation. In the United States the history of past times is well known.—We never can plead ignorance. It is expected that we, of all nations on earth, should profit by the fate of other republics. We know the influence of the sword, the effect of military glory the dazzling destructive power of armies: we have the record before us in Alexander, Julius Cæsar Genghis Khan, and Bonaparte, and if we swallow the *gilded pill*, with our eyes open we shall have less claim to pity than nations better prepared to do right."

From the Delaware Gazette. Feb. 1 1825

"In consequence of a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances, the employment of means to operate upon the passions of men, in violation of their reason and judgment, and *the basest political contrivances* it has CHANGED that General Jackson is the highest in vote."

"They [the framers of the constitution,] never intended that the members of Congress should be thus concerned in their choice; and all that has been said by the advocates of Gen. Jackson upon this subject, is only an evidence of their own weakness or wickedness; and notwithstanding the members of Congress have been threatened with the use of swords and muskets against them if they ventured to do otherwise than elect General Jackson, we do not doubt that they will do what they believe to be right; and that they will draw their conclusions respecting their duty, from premises very different from those which have been laid down for them by the Lovers of Blood and Slaughter."

From the New York Evening Post.

"General Jackson from the moment he was entrusted with command, has avowed and systematically made his own will and pleasure the sole rule and guide of his actions; he has suspended the Executive, Legislative and judicial functions of the states, with arbitary sway; he has insulted the Executive of the United States, at whose pleasure he holds his commission, spurned its authority, disregarded & transcended its orders, he has usurped the high prerogative of peace and war, entrusted by all nations to the sovereign authority of the state, and by our constitution to Congress alone: he has abrogated the known laws of nations, and promulgated a new code of his own, CONCEIVED IN MADNESS OR FOLLY, AND WRITTEN IN BLOOD—He has, in fine, violated ALL LAWS, HUMAN AND DIVINE, and violated them with impunity."

We could multiply these kind of extracts from these and numerous other papers, whose editors are at the present moment singing hosannas to the General; but the task would be as endless as it would be useless. We have given the present ones, in the hope that they may excite a spirit of inquiry in the minds of the people, as to the intentions and views of men, who, after speaking thus of General Jackson, could within so short a time, be found calling on their fellow citizens to advance his cause We ask our fellow citizens to call their reason to their aid—to judge calmly of General Jackson's pretensions, and the danger there would be to the perpetuity of the institutions of the country, in confiding them to the care of an incompetent and impetuous man, whose feelings are emphatically military, who has so often trampled under foot all the injunctions of justice, law and humanity, and who has not even stopped at the spilling of human blood when the doing so: served to gratify his insatiate thirst for absolute power.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Harlan presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that a law may pass empowering magistrates to issue attachments in all cases under fifty dollars, and for other purposes; which was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Harlin, Thomas of Cecil, and Mackey.

On motion by Mr. Martin, it was

Ordered, That the committee on pecuniary relief of indigent persons, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of placing Robert Frampton on the pension list of Talbot county.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on education delivered the following reports; which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee on education, to which was referred the report of the treasurer of the western shore, in obedience to a resolution No. 49, of December session 1824, with an abstract of the returns of the trustees, commissioners, &c. of the several colleges, academies and schools, receiving funds or donations, from this state, beg leave to state—that they have considered the subject of this reference; and, having received the returns of former years, they have seen, with regret, the imperfections of those reports and have had to lament the deficiency of a satisfactory account of the means devoted to literature. The committee ascribe those imperfections, and that deficiency, to the want of a proper system of accountability. The abstract referred to is annexed in further illustration of this matter—and as the said treasurer, in a former report upon this subject, has very aptly suggested a repeal or modification of a requisition imposed upon 'an officer properly constituted to receive and disburse and account for the public treasure,' they beg leave to recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted,
By order,
Jas. H. Milbourne, Com. Clk.

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That the commissioners, trustees, and other authorities of the several literary institutions, receiving pecuniary aid from this state, shall each respectively and the same are severally hereby required to return, annually, on or before the first Monday of December, to the superintendant of public instruction, the amount of funds, or other aid received by them, detailing the mode of its application—also the number, qualifications and emoluments of the professors and teachers employed therein, the rates of tuition, the number of free students admitted under the act of December session 1823, entitled, An act to disseminate literature in this state, and the number of students or pupils, in the classical department and dead languages, in the English and mathematics, in the Lancastrian, monitorial, or other system; and that the said superintendent, be required to present annually, an abstract of such returns, with detailed remarks and information to the legislature on or before the first Tuesday in January, and that the resolution No. 49, passed at December session 1824, be and the same is hereby repealed and annulled.

The bill reported by Mr. Millis entitled An act relating to the public roads in Talbot county. And

The bill reported by Mr. Douglass of Dorchester, entitled, An act relating to sales of sheriffs, coroners, elisors and other officers, were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day,

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the several orders of the day were postponed; and the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Monday last, in reference to the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, with the amendments proposed and reported by the committee of the whole house. When,

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the question was taken, That the further consideration of said bill and amendments be referred to the first day of June next?—and the yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 32—Negative 37.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the said bill, and, after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Dennis, the chairman, reported, that the committee of the whole house had, according to order, had the said bill under further consideration, and that he was directed to report said bill with several other amendments.

And the house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY Feb. 21.

The house met. Were present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Mackey presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that the levy court of said county may be abolished, and that commissioners may be elected immediately by the people, who shall be vested with the same powers now vested in said court, and for other purposes, which was referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

Mr. Turner having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act to take the sense of the people at the next general election, in the several counties of this state, on the expediency of electing one member of the senate in each county, and one from the city of Baltimore; it was, on his motion, Ordered, That a select committee of five members be appointed to prepare and report the same, Messrs. Turner, Stevens, Boon, Watkins and M'Neill, were appointed the said committee.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on education, reported a bill, entitled, An

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