EASTON G
EAST
Saturday Evening,

THE TAR

The American World [illegible] state of expectation to see [illegible] result of the angry proce[illegible] States, upon this intere[illegible] The schemes of politicians are [illegible], so devious, and so unaccountable, that th[illegible] not only defy prediction, but often, in their developement, almost tax our credulity. Writhing, as the southern states profess themselves, under the agonies of the tariff, they yet hesitate whether it is politic to act or not to act at this time—not so much as it concerns the hope of relief, but as it may affect the approaching dynasty in our national Councils, and those that are yet to spring up.—This induces us to think that our brethren at the south are a little scenick in their complaints—for although we verily do believe they feel a grievance, we as little doubt they act a part.

In the mean time, out comes Mr. Madison, a cidevant President of the U. States, in two letters, in which he discusses the constitutionality of the tariff, and shews the propriety, if not the necessity, of placing a power in Congress to lay protecting duties for the encouragement of American manufactures. Mr. Madison is among the first of American scholars and men of knowledge. His fortunate state of good health, always united with temperate habits, has given him a complete retention of his mental faculties and enables him, at this advanced stage of his life to call to his aid all the lore of a long life of experience actively employed in the highest stations of public concerns. The argument he has given in these two letters is among the best of his political writings. He never was clearer, never stronger, never more rational, never more distinguished by the appropriateness and beauty of his style. We are extremely glad that this performance is given to the world, for although we scarcely believe that there is a man north of the Potomac who does not implicitly agree with Mr. Madison as to the constitutionality and propriety of Congress being invested with the power to lay protecting duties, yet this argument shews, that Congress being constitutionally and properly invested with the power to lay such duties is one thing—but the time, the mode, the extent, the policy of exercising that power, is another thing.

We have been led on as others are by the force of this system, not exactly as a lamb dumb before its shearers, but occasionally making complaints against a system which, to us appears to be the offspring engendered between bad politics and bad designs, and which has been pampered by avarice and infatuation, until its growth has given it an importance and fashion that almost disarms and confounds those who have hated it from its birth.

But the *Free Trade Advocate* is coming to our assistance, a Journal on Political Economy, published once a week by a gentleman in Philadelphia of reputed competency, and which in its first number gives a flattering promise of its future performances. We hope the American People will give this Journal fair encouragement—It is brought into life by the force of the present supposed National Policy, distinguished as the *American System*, which intends by the most rapid strides and formidable exertions progressively to go on by prohibitary duties to discontinue the importation of every article from abroad that can by any means be made at home, and it means to combat this system & to expose this policy as unsound, unwise, and nationally destructive.

The Tariff is a question that concerns every man living in the United States—it is a subject with which few are acquainted, yet, ere it be long, all will be called on probably to decide definitively on it, for no question ever bid fairer to become a national and a disputed topic.—We would therefore earnestly recommend to all to procure The Free-trade Advocate, as being a work, cheap, regularly furnished, in convenient portions and size, and one most likely to give general and highly useful information.

☞DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

We have just understood that the store of Mr. Charles Smith, Jr. in the vicinity of New Market, with its contents, was consumed by fire on Thursday night last. We regret to add that the particulars are of the most painful nature—that the scene was truly heart-rending, and that the occurrence has terminated the existence of two of our citizens, and dreadfully lacerated the body of a third—so much so, that his recovery is despaired of.—What aggravates the event, is its origin—the firing of crackers—one falling into a keg of powder, caused an explosion so powerful and instantaneous, that the tenement was literally torn from its foundation, and Messrs. Chas. Smith, Sen. and Wm. Thomas were killed and Mr. —— Chaffinch injured as stated above. There were, we believe, but four persons in the house at the time—Mr. C. S. Jr. the owner of the store, alone escaped unhurt.

May this sad dispensation—this stern rebuke—of Providence serve as a salutary warning to those who would pursue a practice so nugatory, culpable and dangerous as that of *firing crackers.*

Cambridge Chronicle, Dec. 27.

THE MOUSE.—We are requested by Dr. Vaughan to state, that although the circumstances attending the case of the Mouse, as first related to him, were such [illegible] the [illegible] lish the fact, even wonderful as it w[illegible] bravery [illegible] ince our notice of the occurrence, [illegible] the evidence on which it re[illegible] native State, [illegible] conclusive as it ought [illegible] ted with an artisan we dence for the tale [illegible] eared to us proper, equally ignorant, who will be comp[illegible] mistake in the me[illegible] thinks it his d[illegible] whole story [illegible]

mill-wright by profession. Two persons supposed to be accomplices in the murder have been arrested and committed for trial.—The Governor has issued a proclamation offering 100 dollars Reward for his apprehension.—*Elkton Press.*

[*From the Philadelphia Press.*]

[illegible] pse wh[illegible] side oce[illegible]

[illegible] fore in the same pe[illegible] ministration.

2. A greater progress has been made in perfecting our great system of frontier fortification than at any previous equal time, since the foundation of the Government.

3. Our naval force has been more permanently enlarged and placed on a more solid foundation than it ever was.

4. A system of "internal Improvements has been begun and brought into a train of successful execution, which no administration had ever before seriously attempted.

5. The "American system" of protecting our own domestic industry and manufactures against foreign aggression, has been steadily pursued and nearly completed, leaving but little for a succeeding administration to do in that respect, except to leave things as they found them.

6. All these things have been done without a single additional tax levied upon the property or persons of the citizens, or "taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned"

7. No law "restraining in the least the freedom of speech or the press" has been passed or attempted, but the tongue and the pen have both been left as free and unlicensed as the 'native air."

8. "No man has been removed from the office which he held under that administration on mere political grounds," whatever might have been his political sentiments—while many have been appointed to office whose sentiment and influence were known to be opposed to the election of Mr. Adams and to his administration; a principal of liberality and tolerance, which is probably without example since the days of Washington.

Such are some of the deeds by which the administration of John Quincy Adams has been marked, and which will be recorded in history.

Where are its grievances, and by what pen will they be worded? "We pause for a reply."

TACITUS.

LACONIC MESSAGE.

From the minutes of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, 10 mo. 15th. 1701. "Governor's Message to the Assembly."

"Friends:—Your union is what I desire; but your peace and accommodating of one another is what I must expect from you: the reputation of it is something, the reality much more. I desire you to remember and observe what I say. Yield in circumstances, to preserve essentials; and being safe in one another, you will always be so in esteem with me. Make me not sad, now I am going to leave you; since it is for you as well as for your friend, and proprietary and governor.

WM. PENN.

OUT OF.——A writer in the New Haven Chronicle says the words 'out of,' are the worst in the language, when one is 'out of' patience and out of money. He says his wife tells him, she is out of Sugar one day; out of Coffee the next; out of Tea the next; out of Flour the next; and finally "out of" Spirits.——The words we think are very good words, and decidedly the best in the language, when one is "Out Of" Debt;—"out of" trouble, and 'out of' Jail. If a man has a smokey house and a scolding wife—out of doors is no bad place.

HALF A HOG.—The New Haven *Herald says:*—"A Thief went into the market in that City where a number of porkers had been left, one night last week, and cutting one of them in two, took the hinder part, and carried it off. It has been suggested that the rogue could not have been a Jacksonite, as they generally "go the whole hog."

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Editor,

It will be the misfortune of our next Executive to come into power under unfavourable auspices. Opposed to the President elect, and obnoxious to the censure of the minority in the State, they must walk with much circumspection to avoid being displaced at the next gubernatorial election. One of the necessary duties that will now devolve upon the present Legislature, will be the providing of funds for the support of the State. Whatever may be the means employed by the majority, a hue & cry will be raised by every Jackson print, and the great mass of the People will always censure the imposition of taxes in any shape without sufficiently investigating the causes that have produced this necessity. Our State was, previous to the last war, rich in resources, and the Treasury well replenished. The expenses of the War drained our Cash, which, after a long interval was returned by the General Government. At that period, party spirit was at its highest state of excitement, & the party then in power cowardly shrunk from the responsibility, and violated their duty as Guardians of the public weal. Like the prodigal in private life, they applied that money which had constituted the funds of the State, to the payment of the current expenses of the year. This ruinous system was pursued, until they were compelled to borrow, and finally a small tax was laid to pay the Interest of the Loans. The large sums voted to the Rail Road and Canal have increased the deficiency to an appalling amount. A remedy therefore must be applied, and the question then occurs; which is the most eligible and least oppressive mode of accomplishing the object.

There are only three ways by which money can be raised, viz:—by Loans; by direct or by indirect Taxation. By adopting the first plan, it will be only the means of postponing the evil day, when the latter must be the dernier resort. As it is only in the power of Congress to impose duties and imposts upon artic[illegible] of Commerce, the several States are [illegible] most entirely debarred the pri[illegible] chief[illegible] the raising funds by indirect Taxa[illegible] mo[illegible] where a specific duty is laid upo[illegible] tious; th[illegible] fic article the me[illegible] ant is en[illegible] d, and it [illegible] the duty to the pri[illegible] n, on whom the [illegible] thus the tax is [illegible] would have a bearing, b[illegible] sury by the [illegible] scious of [illegible]

ble of Mr. Wright to examine the letter, and a considerable excitement was manifested throughout the House.

On the subject of this letter, we received the following communication some days since the publication of which has been heretofore excluded [illegible] in consequence of the [illegible] ma[illegible] Mora[illegible] which all [illegible]

[illegible] sumer would [illegible] abs[illegible] much into the Treasury. [illegible] system of excise duties, has always [illegible] obnoxious to a free people, and even direct Taxation, which operates upon things that cannot be co[illegible]ned or *concealed*, is far more agreeable.

I think, Sir, there is a radical error in the opinion that has been entertained relative to the objects of direct Taxation, and I shall endeavor to point out, in a subsequent Communication, wherein that error lies.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Talbot Co. Dec. 26, 1828.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States and exported therefrom was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Finance.—A memorial from certain citizens of Baltimore was presented by Mr. Smith, of Md. praying that Congress will authorize a subscription of Stock on the part of the United States to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The bill authorizing the sale of certain reserved Lead-mines, and Lands contiguous thereto, in the State of Missouri, was passed. The bill amending the Act, of March 2d, 1821, entitled an act to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, was read a third time, and passed. The principal object of this bill is to fill the vacancy in the colonelcy of the second Regiment of Artillery by arranging thereto Col. Daniel Bissel. The bill compensating Susan Decatur and others, for the capture of the Frigate Philadelphia, in the harbour of Tripoli, which bill passed the Senate last year, but failed in the House of Representatives for want of time, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Prince, postponed till to-morrow.—Mr. Smith, of Md. submitted a Joint Resolution for the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress from Wednesday next to the following Monday.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the petitions had been called for, the House took up the resolution offered by Mr. J. C. Wright, on Friday, on the subject of the prices of printing.—Mr. Wickliffe, who had desired the subject to be at rest until it could be brought before the House by the Committee of Retrenchment appointed at the last session, moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which the ayes and noes were taken at the call of Mr. Wright, & the motion was negatived by a vote of 121 to 55. The ayes and noes were then called on the passage of the resolution, which was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 165, Noes 8.—The House then took up the bill authorizing the establishment of the Territorial Government of Huron, when the amendments made in Committee of the whole were, with a slight variation, concurred in.—Something like opposition having then manifested itself to the bill, the question on the engrossment was delayed, until near three o'clock, when the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Iredell, Senator from North Carolina, appeared and took his seat. The bill authorizing the relinquishment of the school lands in Alabama, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof, was, after some debate, ordered to a third reading. Mr. Eaton submitted a resolution for changing the mode of electing the standing Committees of the Senate, by authorizing their appointment by the President pro tem. of the Senate, when there is a President pro. tem. The present mode of appointment is by ballot. The resolution contemplates no change of the rule when the Vice President is in the chair, as the presiding officer of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a great number of resolutions were submitted. One resolution, offered by Mr. Richardson, of Massachusetts, referring it to a select Committee to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the duty on Spirits to the endowment of Schools, was laid on the table. The various bills from the Senate were forwarded in their various stages.—The joint resolution to adjourn both Houses from this day to Monday next, was read three times, and finally passed, by a vote of 94 to 79. The bill authorizing the establishment of the Territorial Government of Huron was postponed, with the consent of the Chairman of the Committee of Territories, until the third Tuesday in January. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to establish a Territorial Government at the mouth of the Oregon river. Mr. Floyd gave his views on the subject. The blanks in the bill were then filled, and Mr. Gurley proposed an amendment, on which the Committee rose and reported progress, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Eaton for changing the mode of appointing the Standing Committees of the Senate, was agreed to, nem. dis. By the rule, as it is now altered, the [illegible] will be appointed

[illegible] applying it to the House [illegible] zen soldiers, and inviting them to aid in amending the Constitution, instead of defending the frontier. He went on until the close of the hour, when [illegible] thousand copies, afford to [illegible] subject [illegible] nearly one thousand dollars per number more than they can now grant. Besides, the largest number of subscribers, or the largest sale of [illegible] ately be [illegible] ed or the very best Review [illegible] thousand [illegible] itics pro[illegible] five [illegible] politi[illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] Nece[illegible] subsidiary coins to silver Coins in true relative value. Messrs. Iredell and Ellis were chosen members of the Committee on enrolled bills, on the part of the Senate. A few minutes were spent in the consideration of executive business.

The House of Representatives considered, for a short time, in Committee of the whole, the bill authorizing the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia River. Some modifications were made, and after a very brief discussion, the Committee rose and reported progress; the Committee seeming generally to be of the opinion that the House was now prepared to act upon the subject.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1828.

The two Houses of Congress have adjourned until Monday. The length of the recess is unusual, but we have no disposition to quarrel with it.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1829.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
August							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
September			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
October					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
December			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. RICHARD HOLMES, of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH J. LOVEDAY, of this town.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield Mr. THOMAS WHITBY, to Miss CATHARINE FRAMPTON, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

Died in this town, on Tuesday evening last, Captain ROBERT SPEDDEN, at the advanced age of 69 years. The high esteem, which in life, he received and meritted from those who knew him, will not, now in death suffer his virtues to be forgotten. As a Citizen and neighbor, his character was unimpeachable; and as a Parent and husband, he was endeared to those (thus related) by the strongest intimations of care and affection; and as an Officer of our Revolution, (in which he bore an active and worthy part,) his memory will be long cherished by all who admire the Patriotic exertions of those engaged in its Glorious and Triumphant Struggle.

Died in this town, on Thursday night last, WILLIAM JENKINS, Merchant, of the late firm of Jenkins & Stevens, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. He has left a large family, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives to deplore his loss.

——In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mr WILLIAM HOPKINS, after a short illness.

STALL-FED BEEF.

ON next Tuesday, 6th Jan. a side of the finest spayed Heifer that ever graced the Easton market will be there offered for sale in prepared pieces.
Jan. 3.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ for the present year, a single MAN as OVERSEER, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Letters of recommendation will be required.
NS: THOMAS.
Oxford-Neck,
January 3, 1829. 3t

STRAYED

[illegible] smith and brass founder, and a pri[illegible] ce them altogether, I think them by [illegible] the most intelligent and discreet set of people that the Society have ever sent out. They are all on board [illegible] commodated, and [illegible] out with them a [illegible] erty in [illegible] plemen[illegible]

[illegible] g Muslins.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts and Vestings,
Scotch Plaids, Bombazeens and Bombazetts,
Elegant Calicoes, (New Style)
Linen Cambric, Long Lawns, Bobinets,
Flannels, Baizes, and Blankets.
HE HAS ALSO
Java, Rio and West India Coffee
Loaf and Brown Sugar, Raisins & Almonds
Roll Butter, Buckwheat Meal and Flour
Liquors, Wines and Cordials,
Queen's and Hard-ware, &c. &c.
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER.
All of which he will sell at very reduced prices.
☞ HYDES purchased for CASH or Merchandize.
Jan. 3—3w

DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER

HAVING purchased the Drug and Medicine store, formerly owned and conducted by Moore & Kellie and recently by Wm. W. Moore opposite the Market House, in Easton begs leave to inform the public that he has on hand and for sale
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Dye Stuffs.
Together with all other articles in his line, and solicits from the former customers of the store and the public in general the continuance of their patronage.
Dr. S. W. S. hopes from his having received a regular Medical education in the University of Maryland, & having studied under the direction of one of the most extensive Practitioners, as well as one of the most scientific Physicians in the State, where nearly all the Medicines used in his practice were prepared and put up by his pupils under his advice and direction, that by giving to his store his diligent personal attention he will receive a share of the public confidence and support.
He intends lodging in the chamber of his store and will at all times attend to the preparation of such Medicine as may be required for the sick.
Easton Jan. 3.

The Steam-boat Maryland

WILL, from this date, discontinue her rout to Cambridge. She will continue to leave Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton once a week only, every TUESDAY morning at 7 o'clock, and leave Easton for Annapolis and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY morning at 7 o'clock, until the first of February, unless prevented by the weather.
L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.
Jan. 3.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Easton, (Md.) January 1, 1829.

B
Rev. T. Bayne
Mrs. Ann Blake
Thomas Bullen
Madison Brown
Thomas Bond (2)
Risdon Barneclo
Martha Benton
James H. Benson
William Barnes
C
Capt. Thos. Coward
William Caulk
Peter D Schemoad (2)
James Cain
Seth Carmean
D
Washington Derrell
Richard Darden
Ruth Davis
Emmeline Dene
William H. Dawson
F
Daniel Feddeman
William Ferguson
G
Christopher Gibson
H
Capt. John Hamilton
Lambert Hopkins
John Hall
K
Col. Joseph Kemp
Josiah Kirby
Samuel Kemp
L
Hugh Lowry
Wm. A. Leonard
M
Mrs. Mullikin
Mrs. E. Mullikin
Miss Ann Murphy
Wm. McCarthy
James S. McComas
N
Mrs. Presela Niell[illegible]
Rev. Samuel Newton
William Nelson
Mrs Lydia Neighbours
Wm. H. Nabb
P
J. P. Paca
Geo. Plater
Col. Geo. Plater
Bennet Pinkind
R
Robert Rigby
George Rich
Capt. Jos. Ritcherdson
S
Spencer & Hackett
Sarah Skinner
Alford Slone
James Seth
Henry Starling
Elizabeth Sovnner
Hannah C. Smith
Edward M. Smith
Wm. E Shanahan
T
Maria Ll. Tilghman
Geo. F. Thompson
V
Elizabeth Vawman
W
Benj. Wilmot
Mrs. Willaby
Philemon Willis

A. GRAHAM, P. M.

☞Persons calling for Letters on the above list, will please say they are advertised.
Easton, Jan. 3 1829. 3t

NOTICE.

PERSONS INDEBTED to this Office for Postage, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same immediately.—The Postmaster is obliged to settle his accounts with the General Post-Office quarterly.—Those with whom he keeps accounts must do the same with him, or pay for their Letters and papers as they are taken out of the Office.—This has become absolutely necessary; and will be enforced without respect to persons.

A. GRAHAM, P. M.

Easton, Jan. 3, 1729. 3t

JOSEPH CHAIN

BEGS leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh supply of articles in his line, viz:—
Dried beef, beef tongues, Bologne Sausages, Cheese Butter & water Crackers, Pilot-bread, best Raisins, Almonds, Filberts Pecan nuts, Pinders, Dates, Tobacco, 1st & 2d qualities, Buck-wheat Flour, Fresh Butter, Figs, Cocoanuts, Candies, Beans, Cider, Beer, &c. &c.
Easton, Jan. 3 1829. tf

THOMAS H. DAWSON,

HAS JUST received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, an additional supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionary, Dye-Stuffs, Oil and Glass.
Amongst the variety are the following, viz:
Cologne, Florida, Lavender, Honey, & Orange Flower Waters,
Naples, Jessamine, Palm, Sultana, Vegetable, Windsor and common White Soap,
Candies, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, &c.
Alum, Cochineal, Copperas, Indigo, Logwood, Blue compound, Muris Sulphate of Tin, &c.
Spermaceti, Train and Linseed Oil,
Red and White Lead, Spanish Brown,
Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green and other Paints,
Window Glass, from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20,
Putty, &c. &c. &c.
Easton, Dec. 27 3w—sow.