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.*]

...CIDE.—...ide occurred ...

...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 in consequence of the press of matter...

...much ...manufactured, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." ...rality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

...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 the further debate on the subject was suspended.

STRAYED ... or about ... FER ...

EASTON GAZETTE.

VOL. XII. EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1829. NO. 7.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From Fairy Legends, by T. Crofton Crocker.

THE WONDERFUL TUNE.—Maurice Connor was the king, and that's no small word of all the pipers in Munster. He could play jig any planxty without end, and Ollistrum's March, and the Eagle's Whistle, and the Hen's Concert, and odd tunes of every sort and kind. But he knew one, far more surprising than the rest, which had in it the power to set every thing, dead or alive, dancing.

In what way he learned it is beyond my knowledge, for he was mighty cautious about telling how he came by so wonderful a tune. At the very first note of that tune, the brogues began shaking upon the feet of all who heard it—old or young, it mattered not—just as if their brogues had the ague; then the feet began going—going—going from under them and at last up and away with them, dancing like mad!—whisking here, there, and every where, like a straw in a storm—there was no halting while the music lasted!

Not a fair, nor a wedding, nor a patron in the seven parishes around, was counted worth the speaking of without "blind Maurice and his pipes." His mother, poor woman, used to lead him about from one place to another, just like a dog.

Down through Iveragh—a place that ought to be proud of itself, for 'tis Daniel O'Connel's country—Maurice Conner and his mother were taking their rounds. Beyond all other places Iveragh is the place for stormy coast and steep mountains, as proper a spot it is as any in Ireland to get yourself drowned, or your neck broken on the land, should you prefer that. But, notwithstanding, in Ballinskellig Bay there is a neat bit of ground, well fitted for diversion & down from it, towards the water, is a clean smooth piece of strand—the dead image of a calm summer's sea on a moonlight night, with just the curl of the small waves upon it.

Here it was that Maurice's music had brought from all parts a great gathering of the young men and the young women—O the darlings!—for 'twas not every day the strand of Trafraska was stirred up by the voice of a bagpipe. The dance began; and as pretty a rinkafadda it was as ever was danced. "Brave musick," said every body, "and well done," when Maurice stopped.

"More power to your elbow, Maurice, and a fair wind in the bellows," cried Paddy Dorman a hump-backed dancing master, who was there to keep order. "Tis a pity," said he, "if we'd let the piper run dry after such music, 'twould be a disgrace to Iveragh, that did'nt come on it since the week of the three Sundays." So, as well became him, for he was always a decent man, says he, "Did you drink, piper?"

"I will, sir," says Maurice, anwering the question on the safe side, for you never yet knew piper or schoolmaster who refused his drink.

What will you drink, Maurice?" said Paddy.

"I'm no ways particular," says Maurice' "I drink any thing, and give God thanks, barring *rain* water: but if 'tis all the same to you, mister Dorman, may be you wouldn't lend me the loan of a glass of whiskey."

"I've no glass, Maurice," said Paddy, "I've only the bottle."

"Let that be no hindrance," answered Maurice; "my mouth just holds a glass to the drop often I've tried it sure."

So Paddy Dorman trusted him with the bottle—more fool was he, and, to his cost, he found that though Maurice's mouth might not hold more than the glass at one time, yet owing to the hole in his throat, it took many a filling.

"That was no bad whiskey neither" says Maurice, handing back the empty bottle.

"By the holy frost, then!" says Paddy, 'tis but cold comfort there's in that bottle now; and 'tis your word we must take for the strength of the whiskey, for you've left us no sample to judge by:" and to be sure Maurice had not

Now I need not tell any gentleman or lady with common understanding, that if he or she was to drink an honest bottle of whiskey at one pull, it is not at all the same thing as drinking a bottle of water; and in the whole course of my life I never knew more than five men who could do so without being overtaken by the liquor.—Of these Maurice Conner was not one, though he had a stiff head enough of his own—he was fairly tipsy. Don't think I blame him for it: 'tis often a good man's case; but true is the word that says, "when liquor's in, sense is out;" and puff, at a breath, before you could say "Lord, save us!" out he blasted his wonderful tune.

'Twas really then beyond all belief or telling the dancing. Maurice himself could not keep quiet; staggering now on one leg, now on the other, and rolling about like a ship in a cross sea trying to humour the tune. There was his mother too, moving her old bones as light as the youngest girl of them all; but her dancing, no, nor the dancing of all the rest, is not worthy the speaking about to the work that was going on down upon the strand. Every inch of it covered with all manner of fish jumping and plunging about to the musick, and every moment more & more would tumble in and out of the water, charmed by the wonderful tune. Crabs of monstrous size spun round and round on one claw with the nimbleness of a dancing master, and twirled and tossed their other claws about like limbs that did not belong to them. It was a sight surprising to behold.

Never was such an ullabulloo in this world, before or since; 'twas as if heaven and earth were coming together; and all out of Maurice Connor's wonderful tune!

In the height of these doings, what should there be dancing among the outlandish set of fishes, but a beautiful young woman—as beautiful as the dawn of day! She had a cocked hat upon her head; from under it her long green hair—just the colour of the sea—fell down behind, without hindrance to her dancing. Her teeth were like rows of pearl; her lips for all the world looked like red coral; and she had an elegant gown, as white as the foam of the wave, with little rows of purple and red sea weeds settled out upon it; for you never yet saw a lady, under the water or over the water, who had not a good notion of dressing herself out.

Up she danced at last to Maurice, who was flinging his feet from under him as fast as hops; for nothing in this world could keep still while that tune of his was going on—and says she to him, chaunting it out with a voice as sweet as honey—

"I'm a lady of honour
Who live in the sea;
Come down, Maurice Connor,
And be married to me.

Silver plates and gold dishes
You shall have, and shall be
The king of the fishes,
When you're married to me."

Drink was strong in Maurice's head, and out he chaunted in return for great civility. It is not every lady, may be, that would be after making such an offer to a blind piper; therefore 'twas only right in him to give her as good as she gave herself—so says Maurice,

"I'm obliged to you, madam:
Off a gold dish or plate,
If a king, and I had 'em,
I could dine in great state.

With your own father's daughter
I'd be sure to agree;
But to drink the salt water
Would not do so with me."

The lady looked at him quite amazed, and swinging her head from side to side, like a great scholar, "Well," says she, "Maurice, if you're not a poet, where is poetry to be found?"

In this way they kept on at it, framing high compliments; one answering the other, and their feet going with the music as fast as their tongues. All the fish kept dancing too: Maurice heard the clatter and was afraid to stop playing, lest it might be displeasing to the fish, and not knowing what so many of them may take it into their heads to do to him if they got vexed.

Well, the lady with the green hair kept on coaxing of Maurice with soft speeches, till at last she over persuaded him to promise to marry her, and be king over the fishes great and small. Maurice was well fitted to be their king, if they wanted one that could make them dance; and he surely would drink, barring the salt water, with any fish of them all.

When Maurice's mother saw him with that unnatural thing in the form of a green haired Lady as his guide, and he and she dancing, down together so lovingly to the water's edge, through the thick of the fishes, she called out after him to stop and come back. "Oh, then," says she, "as if I was not widow enough before, there he is going away from me to be married to that scaly woman. And who knows but 'tis grandmother I may be to a hake or a cod—Lord help and pity me, but 'tis a mighty unnatural thing!—and may be 'tis boiling and eating my own grandchild I'll be, with a bit of salt butter, and I not knowing it!—Oh! Maurice, Maurice! if there's any love or nature left in you, come back to your own ould mother, who reared you like a decent christian?",

Then the poor woman began to cry and ullagoane so finely that it would do any one good to hear her.

Maurice was not long getting to the rim of the water; there he kept playing and dancing on as if nothing was the matter, and a great thundering wave coming in towards him, ready to swallow him up alive; but as he could not see it he did not fear it. His mother it was who saw it plainly through the big tears that were rolling down her cheeks; and though she saw it, and her heart was aching as much as ever mother's heart ached for a son, she kept dancing dancing all the time for the bare life of her.—Certain it was she could not help it, for Maurice never stopped playing that wonderful tune of his.

He only turned the bothered ear to the sound of his mother's voice, fearing it might put him out in his steps, and all the answer he made back was—

"Whisht, with you, mother—sure I'm going to be king over the fishes down in the sea, and for a token of luck, and a sign that I'm alive and well, I'll send you in every twelve-month, on this day, a piece of burnt wood at Trafraska"

Maurice had not the power to say a word more, for the strange Lady with the green hair seeing the wave just upon them, covered him up with herself in a thing like a cloak with a big hood to it, and the wave curling over twice as high as their heads, burst upon the strand, with a rush and roar that might be heard as far as Cape Clear.

That day twelvemonth the piece of burned wood came a shore in Trafraska. It was a queer thing for Maurice to think of sending all the way from the bottom of the sea. A gown or a pair of shoes would have been something like a present for his poor mother; but he had said it, and he kept his word. The bit of burned wood regularly came ashore on the appointed day, for as good, aye better than a hundred years. The day is now forgotten, and may be that is the reason why people say how Maurice Conner has stopped sending the lucktoken to his mother. Poor woman, she did not live to get as much as one of them; for what through the loss of Maurice, and the fear of eating her own grand children, she died in three weeks after the dance; some say it was the fatigue that killed her, but which ever it was, Mrs. Conner was decently buried with her own people.

Sea-faring people have often heard, off the coast of Kerry, on a still night, the sound of music coming up from the water; and some, who have had good ears, could plainly distinguish Maurice Conner's voice singing these words to his pipes.—

"Beautiful shore, with thy spreading strand,
Thy chrystal water and diamond and;
Never would I have parted from thee,
But for the sake of my fair Ladie."

ECLESIASTICAL COMITY.—We find it announced in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, that the Scottish Episcopal Church has enacted in her general synod held this summer at Laurence-kirk, that in future the Episcopal Clergy of the United States of America, shall be equally eligible with those of the Churches of England and Ireland to hold any cure within the bounds of her jurisdiction. This measure is worthy of praise for the liberal and Catholic spirit of which it is a proof—and will be received we doubt not by the clergy of the Episcopal Church in the United States, as a testimony of respect and good will towards them and their country.—[N. Y. Post.

A Southern paper mentions on good authority, that Lake Jackson, in Florida, a collection of water about 30 miles in length, not long since suddenly sunk ten feet, and that the Indian Cabins and Peach trees which formerly stood on its shores are still plainly discernable at the bottom. The foundation of this Lake is said to be of limestone, and it is thought that the roof of some cavern under its bed has fallen in.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On Thursday the 29th, Mr. M'Mahon submitted the orders on the subject of taxation, which will be found in another column—which were read the first time and laid on the table.

On Saturday the same was made the order of the day for Wednesday the 4th of February together with the assessment law.

On Tuesday the 3d of February, the Committee of Ways and Means reported on the order submitted by Mr. Lee. to enquire into the expediency of taxing pleasure carriages, &c.—that at the present stage of the business, it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject; at the early part of the session a bill for the general assessment of property in the State had been reported by the same chairman—although the majority of the committee did not agree in the details of that bill, they unanimously concurred with their chairman in the principles on which the bill professed to be based, viz: that recognized in the bill of rights. The committee had learned that some surprise had been expressed, that a bill should purport to come from a committee, a majority of which was opposed to it—to explain the circumstance, it was further stated, that the bill had been before the legislature at its former session. That by repeated votes, it had received the sanction of the popular branch—that it had been by a resolution appended to the journal of the house and laid before the people, and the committee at the time believed that a large majority of the present House were in favor of it, in the same shape it was formerly acted on. The committee under these circumstances and upon a high respect for the members who had reported and advocated it, believed that it was proper for the same bill to be reported and they authorized their chairman so to do—with an understanding that they were not thereby precluded from taking any course they might think proper when the subject came up for consideration. The committee however, conjured the house to act speedily and effectually on the measure, to pass the law in the shape they preferred—to reject it altogether, or to refer it back to them with such instructions as would enable the committee to meet the opinions of the majority The session was advancing, the people looked with anxiety for their representatives to redeem their pledge to provide such a system of revenue as would rescue the credit of the state, already suffering from the omissions of former legislatures.

On the same day the order of Mr. M'Mahon, with the assessment law, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

We understand that the committee on ways & means will probably report early next week.

Mr. Johns; to take the sense of the people on the expediency of electing one Senator from each county in the State, and one from the city of Baltimore—committee, Messrs. Johns, Ely, Mercer, Rogerson, Hardcastle, of Caroline co. Teackle and Gough.

General Election Law.

On motion of Mr. Donoho, a message to the Senate was adopted asking the reconsideration of the General Election Law, rejected by that body on Saturday, and assigning reasons for its adoption.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Elections reported that they had examined the returns in the case of Hugh Wallis, Esq. and confirm the same.

Divorce Bill.

Mr. Phelps' bill to regulate the mode of granting Divorces and ascertaining the ullity of marriages, was considered—several amendments were suggested—motions were made to exempt one county after another from its operation, until finally a motion to refer the bill to a day beyond the session prevailed—amounting to rejection.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Petitions presented by

Mr Gale; from inhabitants of Cecil county, that the full term of the County Court of Cecil county, be commenced on the third Monday of October annually—referred to the committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. Done; from Mason Abbott, of Somerset county, for levy on said county to remunerate him certain expenses in maintaining certain negroes, committed to the jail of said county, and who had petitioned for freedom—committee, Messrs. Done, Gibbons, and Donoho.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Maryland Hospital.

A supplement to the act entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital, passed by the Senate, has been referred to Messrs. Steuart, of B. McPherson and Phelps.

On motion of Mr. Hughes, Ordered that the Committee on Ways and Means, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of Taxing Play Actors and Showmen of every description.

Superintendent of Primary Schools

On motion of Mr. Turner of Baltimore county ordered that the executive be requested to inform this House who is the Superintendent of Primary Schools, and if any appointed who he is and what duties he has performed for the last year.

(In reply to these inquiries) a message was received on Thursday, stating that Littleton Dennis Teackle, had been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, but that his resignation of that appointment had been received and filed, the 28th Dec. last—since which the vacancy has not been filled.

No report had been received by the Executive of duties performed.

(The law under which the Superintendent was appointed, requires him to report not to the Executive, but to the Legislature, to whom his second annual report was made soon after the commencement of the present session.)

Mr. Denny proposed an order that the meeting of this house take place in future at 9 instead of 10 o'clock.

Mr. Beckett; from the Committee on Claims report unfavorably on the petition of Paul Sheppard—concurred in.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Hardcastle—from Thomas Hicks, that his acts as Collector of Dorchester county may be confirmed and asking further time to complete his collections—referred to Messrs. Hardcastle, Phelps and Eccleston—

Mr. Done—from inhabitants of Somerset, for the revival of a law for the appointment of commissioners to regulate the Town of Princess Ann—referred to Messrs. Done, Gibbs and Donoho—

Mr. Hughlet—to authorise the Levy Courts of the several counties, to protect the Roofs of their court-houses from the effects of fire—committee Messrs. Hughlett, Done, Eccleston, Wright and Steuart.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A letter was received and read from Littleton Dennis Teackle, late superintendent, asking the appointment of a committee with instruction to enquire into the duties discharged by him in that department, and to report generally upon his fidelity or neglect in the discharge of those duties.

Mr. Bolus—reported a bill entitled a supplement to the act, authorising the Governor and Council to appoint inspectors of flour in the city of Baltimore.

The bill relates to the condition of Barrels in which flour is contained, and to prevent the condemnation of the flour on account of the barrel not being in proper order.

SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

On Thursday, Jan. 29

Mr. McMahon, of Baltimore city, submitted the following Orders, for consideration: which being read the first time were ordered to be laid on the table, viz.

Ordered, That the bill, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state, ought to be so amended in its 16th section, as to render it conformable to the rule of taxation indicated by the bill of rights, which requires that every man shall be taxed according to his actual worth in real or personal property, and recited in the preamble to said bill, as the basis of the system of taxation which it embodies; and that to effect this, every owner of property who may return a valuation of the same under that section should be authorised in his estimate of the actual worth of the property so returned, to take into consideration and to deduct from such valuation, the amount of the just and bona fide debts due by him, and which may remain after deducting the debts due to him from insolvent debtors.

Ordered also, That as the power to levy a mere tax upon the person of its citizens is expressly prohibited by the bill of rights of this state, and the taxing power is made to operate solely upon property; the latter power in its exercise should conform to the principles upon which the right to tax property is accorded; that as taxation and protection are corelatives, and a tax operating merely upon property is based upon the consideration of the protection afforded to that property, any such tax, when extended to property located without the limits of the state, (which the laws of the state do not and cannot protect, and which is within the jurisdiction and under the protection of another state or power, and therefore subject to the exercise of its taxing power,) does in fact operate as a tax upon the person; that as to such property, the only legitimate subject of taxation is the property arising from it which may be held or enjoyed within this state, whether in the form of income, or proceeds of sale: and that for these and other reasons, having reference to the true policy of the state in inviting the expenditure of foreign income within our own state, the second section of said bill ought to be so amended as to exempt from taxation all property established, located or held, without the limits of the state.

Ordered also, That the said bill in its second section, ought to be so amended as to render it conformable, not only to the due principle of taxation above set forth, but also to the powers remaining in the states, under the constitution of the United States; and that therefore, it ought to be so amended as to exempt from taxation all property which is without the limits of the state, and in transit to it: and also, all property of non-residents in the hands of factors or agents within this state, who may use or exercise the trade or occupations of wholesale merchants or dealers in the disposition of the same.

Ordered also, That the bill ought to be so amended in its second section, as to prevent the levying of a tax, both upon the capital stock of any incorporated company within this state, and upon the stock in said company in the hands of individuals, which would operate as a double assessment of the same; and that for this purpose, the owner or holder of stock in any incorporated company, which pays a tax to the state upon its capital, or which has paid a bonus to the state for its chartered privileges, shall be exempt from taxation upon such stock as the individual holder.

Ordered also, That all license systems which are not intended as police regulations, or which do not pertain to the grant or exercise of a mere franchise or privilege, but which are intended to operate, and do operate, purely and solely as system of taxation, are unequal in their operation, and in conflict with the principle of the system embodied in this bill, inasmuch as they require the persons who may obtain a license to pay equally therefor, without reference to the amount which they may vend, or the capital which they may employ under them; and, that they are in fact mere taxes upon the calling, employment or operation of the licenses, and not upon the value of his property, which compel the poor to pay equally with the rich, and that whilst such is their unequal effect as between the persons holding and exercising such licenses, they are yet more unequal with reference to the other members of society who are not taxed upon their calling or pursuit in life, and the mode of employing their capital, and exerting their labour; that they have been introduced as systems of taxation, and exist as such only as the substitutes of a general and equal tax, and as mere expedients adequate to the ordinary exigencies of the state, and in contradistinction to the ordinary mode of direct taxation heretofore resorted to in this state, which operated peculiarly upon the landholders and the real estate. That as a new system of taxation is now to be introduced by this bill, which will make the direct taxes of the state operate equally upon the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and all others, a due regard to the principle of taxation, adopted by this bill, requires that no discriminations in the exercise of the taxing power should be made with reference to the various interests of the state, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing. That it is not consistent with the principles of a system professing to operate equally upon all property of whatsoever kind, by whomsoever held, or however exercised, to levy a discriminating tax upon any one or more modes of employing such property to the exclusion of other modes, so as to require individuals who may deem it proper to employ and dispose of their capital and labour, in any of the modes effected by such discriminating tax, to pay a tax both upon the capital or stock employed, and upon the operation or employment of it, whilst others pay only a tax upon the capital. That wherever indirect systems of taxation have been adopted which if co-existent with the system of taxation proposed by this bill, would superinduce this result, they are in conflict with the principles of said bill, and ought to be abolished, or some system of license taxation adopted, which would have reference to the value of the license to the licensee, and would graduate such tax according to his ability to pay, so that the poor may not be compelled to pay equally with the rich. That as all the operations of the farmer and all the results of those operations, embracing all the produce of his lands, are in his hands exempt from axation by this bill, this discriminating tax upon the operation is still more odious; and that, therefore, where the license system has been introduced, and exists purely as a system of indirect taxation, the said bill ought to be so amended as to exempt persons who, under it pay an equal tax upon the property which they hold or employ in trade, &c. from the payment of the license money for the mere privilege of selling or employing that property, or by the introduction of such a modification of the license system, with reference to such persons, as will require them to pay pro rata for the license, and according to the assessed value of the property which they hold or employ under the license.

Ordered also, That the said bill ought to be so amended as to exempt from taxation all the property of mere charitable institutions or associations within this state.

Ordered also, That as annuities charged upon real estate are often held by annuitants under an express contract, that the tenant shall pay the annuity free and clear from all charges and taxes whatsoever, which may be in any wise imposed; and as the effect of a tax imposed in certain terms upon annuities thus charged, might entail upon the tenant the duty of paying both the tax upon the property, and the tax upon the annuity as arising from the property, and thus impose double burdens upon those who are already borne down under the burdens which exist,—that provision should be made in said bill for so specifically imposing the tax upon the annuitant, and his annuity, as to exempt the tenant, if that be practicable, or if that cannot be done without impairing the obligation of a contract, (which cannot be constitutionally done) for relieving annuities heretofore created from the operation of this bill, where the effect of its taxation must necessarily and constitutionally be to entail upon the tenant a double tax.

Ordered also, That in conformity to the principle of said bill, the taxation introduced by it should extend uniformly, not only to the property of the state, but also to that which represents its value, and comes as its substitute; that no exemption from taxation should be granted by this act, which would permit an individual to evade the payment of his fair and just proportion of the tax, by a mere conversion of his property: That by the exemption of mortgages, bonds and promisory notes, contained in the second section of the said act, from which exemption are excepted only those taken for money lent and yielding an interest, it is in the power of an individual to dispose of all his property, to secure the entire purchase money of the same, or the regular payment of the interest upon it, by a specific lien upon it, or by securities equally as available, and whilst in the full enjoyment of a representative of property equally as available to enable him, by the mere conversion, to hold it with all the value, and all the benefits, without the burdens incident to the possession of the property itself: That the casualties incident to the possession of these representatives of wealth, are only such as are incident to the possession of bank stock itself, which whilst it represents the holder's interest in the capital stock, is alike subject to losses from insolvencies, or otherwise, in discounts upon the capital stock, that stock itself being the representative of the money discounted to a certain extent:—That casualties which may prevent the ultimate payment of the money due on any mortgage, bond, bill or note, and yet leave him liable to the tax, may be guarded against by subjecting them to taxation only when due from a solvent debtor, and after the time of payment has arrived, or whilst they are yielding an interest, and by permitting the holder, when the debtor becomes insolvent, to obtain an abatement of the tax upon them, in the same manner as he may upon other personal property lost or destroyed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

The bill reported by Mr. Heath, supplementary to the act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital, has passed both houses.

The bill provides that the annual meeting of the board of visitors shall in future take place on the Wednesday succeeding the 1st Monday in June, in each and every year, at such place in said hospital or in the city of Baltimore as they may deem proper.

BILLS REPORTED BY

Mr. Smith, of Worcester—for the benefit of James White and James W. M'Elvin, executors of James M'Elvin, of Accomac county, state of Virginia.

Mr. Done—authorising the levy court of Somerset county to levy a sum on said county, for the use of Mason Abbot.

Mr. Burchenal—for the benefit of Rickson Webb, of Caroline county.

Mr. Kemp—for the relief of George Hope, of Frederick county.

Mr. Done—for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Princess Anne, in Somerset county.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS PRESENTED BY

Mr. McMahon, of Baltimore, from Professors Hall and Bacon, that the property belonging to the Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution; at present conducted by them, may be exempted from taxation,—referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

BALTIMORE COUNTY JAIL.

Mr. McMahon presented the petition of many of the citizens of Baltimore city, praying that the custody of the Jail of Baltimore county, may be restored to the Sheriff of said county—referred to Messrs. McMahon, Steuart, Turner, Ely, Price, Shower and Buskirk. The roll was large and we understand contains about three thousand names.

Mr. Price presented a petition from Citizens of Baltimore county, to the same effect—referred to the same committee.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. Hughes, presented the memorial of sundry proprietors of Land upon the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, counter to the memorial from the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—which was read and referred to the Committee on Interoal Improvements.

The memorial complains that the proceedings of the company in constructing the canal, have been and are productive of serious injury to the memorialists and in direct violation of their Chartered privileges and the law of the land—They specify that the company have 'entered upon the bonds of the memorialists, and in a most wanton, vexatious and willful manner, have removed and destroyed fences, cut down, wasted and appropriated to their own use, much valuable timber; excavated, ploughed up and otherwise injured, Meadows and other arable lands' &c. &c. contrary, as the memoralists conceive to the express provisions of the 13th Section of the act of Incorporation."—They aledge that they have ever been ready and willing to enter into reasonable agreements with the com-

...EASTON GAZETTE.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0866.jpg