to the President of the United States; which was agreed to. The Senate spent three Hours in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a decisive question has at length been taken on the bill to authorize the establishment of toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and otherwise to provide for keeping it in repair; and the bill has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a majority of 14 votes.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

The Senate, yesterday, elected Duff Green as Printer to the Senate for the next Congress. Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing a subscription, on the part of the United States, of 2,500 shares to the stock of the "South Carolina Rail Road Company." Some private bills were acted upon.—Three hours were spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the consideration of the report and resolution of the Committee on the Library, in relation to the printing of the documents of the early Congresses, was resumed; but, after a few words from Mr. Ward, who desired to amend the resolution, Mr. Hamilton moved to postpone their further consideration until Monday, when he expected that a report which he had now to present from the Committee on Retrenchment, in reference to the accounts of Messrs. Gales & Seaton for printing, would be printed and laid on the tables of members. The motion was successful. The House then resumed the discussion of the resolution amendatory of the Constitution, offered by Mr. A. Smyth. Mr. Wright then concluded his remarks upon the subject, and was followed by Mr. A. Smyth,—who defended the arguments contained in the anonymous letters which had been brought before the House, until the expiration of the hour compelled him to desist, the House having refused his motion for a suspension of the rule.—The House then passed the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, by a vote of 103 to 79. The general Appropriation Bill, and the bill making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, were then successively acted on in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but, before the last named bill had been gone through, the Committee rose for want of a quorum. There were then several motions to adjourn, and motions for a call of the House by Mr. M'Duffie, and the House finally adjourned by a vote of 52 to 46, no quorum being present.

From the Washington Telegraph.

The Joint Committee of the two houses, appointed to notify General Jackson of his election, have performed the duty assigned them, and have made reports to their respective Houses. We are informed by an eye-witness of the interview between the committee and the President elect, that the scene was one of much interest.

The committee consisted of Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, and Messrs Hamilton, of S. Carolina and Bell, of Tenn. of the House. Very soon after the committee were ushered into the drawing room, the President elect also came in, when Mr. Tazewell, the chairman, met him, and addressed him to the following effect:

Sir—In obedience to the orders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the U. States, and by the direction of this, their joint committee, appointed for that special purpose, it is my duty to notify you, that you have been duly elected President of the United States for the term of four years, to commence with the 4th day of March next. While performing this act of duty, I beg leave to offer you my own, and the cordial congratulations of each of my associates of this committee, on this event, an event which we all very confidently believe will redound not less to your fame, and to the future benefit of our common country, than any other of those occurrences which have signalised your past life, and secured to you that respect and esteem, and confidence of your fellow citizens, which have been so fully illustrated in your recent election. The particulars of this election will be made known to you by the record which I have now the honor to place in your hands.

Mr. Tazewell then handed him a transcript of the Journal of the two Houses, containing their proceedings on the day of opening and counting the ballots.

To this address General Jackson with much apparent feeling, replied:

Sir:—The notification that I have been elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next which by the directions of the Senate and House of Representatives, you have so politely presented, is received with feelings of the deepest sensibility.

I desire you to communicate to the respective Houses of Congress, my acceptance of the high trust which has been conferred by my fellow-citizens, with an acknowledgment of the responsibility which it enjoins; and that I can make no suitable return for so flattering a proof of their confidence and attachment. All that I can offer, is my willingness to enter upon the duties which they have confided to me, with an earnest desire to execute them in a manner the best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of our common country; and, to the attainment of these objects, shall my unceasing efforts be directed.

I beg you, Sir, to convey to the Senate and House of Representatives, assurances of my respect and regard.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the United States Gazette, dated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1829.

"Gentlemen—You have seen the letter in the Kentucky paper, reflecting in very severe terms upon the course and opinions of Mr. Crockett, one of the representatives from that state and you must also have read the reply of Crockett, in which he declared that he would call to account the author of the calumny if he could discover him. On Thursday morning, Mr. Lea, another of the Tennessee members, avowed himself, through the columns of the Telegraph, to be the author of the letter. A considerable sensation was, in consequence, produced throughout the house yesterday; the furious bearing of Mr. Crockett being well known, as well as the threats he had uttered against the individual who had thus assailed him.—Yesterday, however, passed over, and nothing was heard, except that Mr. Crockett had declared that he could not return to his family until this matter should be settled. Both the gentlemen were in the house yesterday Mr. Crockett appearing to be very much agitated. To-day an hour or two elapsed after the house had assembled, before either Mr. Crockett or Mr. Lea appeared, and some apprehensions were entertained that serious results were in progress. But after some time, it was discovered that an arrangement, more pacific in its character, had been effected. It is whispered that a great change has been produced in the character of Mr. Crockett since the last session, and that he has become Religious, and the pacific termination of this affair is attributed to that circumstance."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 28, 1829.

Correspondence between Mr. Adams and the Massachusetts Gentlemen.

Having now given the whole of this correspondence, it may be desired that we should take some notice of it. It stands before us as an affair between Mr. Adams and particular Gentlemen upon a point of charge, made by the former against a few persons unknown by name but particularized by a former party. Prone as we all are to work up every new occurrence into a party topic, and to mould it to suit some party view, this discussion is possessed of so little relish that it will soon be lost amidst surrounding interests & fall into general oblivion. For the moment, it has a run—it will serve as a last morsel to those who have cultivated incensed feelings against Mr. Adams, and will be a matter of some regret to those who have had an identity of sentiment with the parties criminated.

The circumstance of the interview between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson is not altogether new, the particulars of that interview and the causes that led to it are however now distinctly set forth. That in times of great party strife and long exasperation, opinions of the most derogatory nature are taken up by individuals on each side against individuals of the other, is the history of all people where freedom of opinion has existed, and has been particularly the character of our own. It generally happens, that when these contests are allayed, that the bitter feelings and extravagant opinions they engender pass off with the periods that gave them birth, and nothing has distinguished the American people more than this. We were therefore not a little surprized to find Mr. Adams reiterating his belief, that there were certain federalists in New England who had desired a separation of the Union previous to the year 1808, as he disavows any knowledge of such intent afterwards.—That such opinions were passionately entertained and hazardously expressed by many distinguished and leading men of the Democratic party of that day, few will deny; and if it had become as important, in a great political struggle, to get at their private conversations and rummage up some of their confidential correspondence, we should probably have found as much said by others as by Mr. Adams—but this hypothesis is no aid to Mr. Adams.

The idea of a party or of a few individuals in New England, however jealous of the acquisition and addition of Louisiana to the Union, or however incensed against the impolicy of the Embargo, making preparations or pursuing plans to dissolve the Union of the States, is one of those extravagancies that a high state of impassioned excitement sometimes betrays men into, but it can neither be yielded to, nor sustained at a period when deliberate reason bears sway; & we would regard the reiteration of such an impression, at this time, on the part of Mr. Adams rather as the revival of something of the old excitement, when he considered himself bearded by the frank and intrepid inquiry of the Massachusetts Gentlemen, than as his better thought-of and revised opinion

What evidences Mr Adams relies on we know not, but we are persuaded, present them when he will, they will not bear him out. We are well aware of the caution he pursues, the diary of events he treasures up, and the sagacity and power he is capable and accustomed to display upon all questions in which he puts himself at risk; but our impression is, that except the developement of names and perhaps the addition of some circumstances or events that seem somewhat adapted to the case, that he has already let us much into the view of his argument upon the question, which, so far as we understand his brilliantly written letter, is more constructive than direct.

We think Mr. Adams erred in the needlessly full exposition he authorized on the 21st of October last. A simple statement of the fact, that he was absent from the country from August 1809 to August 1817 would have controverted the erroneous impression set forth in Mr. Jefferson's letter dictated by a failing & indistinct remembrance that he had received from Mr. Adams unquestionable evidence that certain citizens of the Eastern States were in negotiation with British Agents, the object of which was that N. England should take no further part in the war—for it was impossible, Mr. Adams being in Russia three years before the war, during its whole continuance, & for two years next after, that he could have made such disclosure. The full disclosure that he did make may be imputed to magnanimity or hardihood, or to a worse passion, as the different feelings of his interpreters may direct them, but we are decidedly of opinion that it was unnecessary. If Mr. Adams believes in the opinions he states, (& we are not justified in doubting that he does) he must meet the responsibility in his own proper person; none but such as think with him can bear him up. The secret opinions of men only become mischievous when divulged, and if confidants will basely betray the trust reposed in them to answer sinister ends, the sufferer who is betrayed must act his own part in the exigence, whilst those who are attempted to be worked on by the treachery should proudly hold the miscreant & his faithlessness in equal contempt.

These broils are so often repeated they become disgusting. We have seen Washington accused of being shorne by the whore of England, and the federal party, or its leaders, as aiming to throw the Country into the arms of Great Britain—We have seen Mr. Jefferson denounced as recommending the Embargo to suit the views of Bonaparte, and the democratic party, or their leaders, as governed by French influence & devoted to France. We have seen the elder Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Pickering, Aimes, Pinkney, Marshall, Madison, Monroe, Gallatin, Nicholas, Clinton, Gerry, all in their turn assailed by every reproach that contumely could fling at them—We have seen State after State in high opposition to the Laws, threatening rebellion and disunion, and every calamity that could be menaced—Nay, at this moment, the table of your Senate of Congress is cumbered up with the most angry remonstrances, resistance against the existing laws, and this after public meetings of the people who have openly proclaimed that they will not count the cost of Union.

Is the patriotism of these individuals, of these states, or of their citizens, even made a question of now? New divisions of parties are for ever making new friends and new opponents, and while men act honestly, even if they do act passionately, they find forgiveness in calmer seasons Error is not necessarily the evidence of vice—men are often as honest in error as in right—and the fault is frequently as much in ourselves who interpret motives without charity, as in those who persevere in error through heated zeal.

To return to the subject and to conclude—We are not surprised at the wounded sensibility of the Massachusetts Gentlemen who have called on Mr. Adams. That section of the Union which was the cradle of American Liberty, and every man in it a faithful Nurse and Defender, has been, in the course of party strife, particularly subjected to severe and unmerited aspersion. The elevated standing of Mr. Adams legitimated the call upon him which he had the option to gratify or decline—his refusal recoils rather than confirms, and the pride of New England may consider itself untarnished.

Conscious that the people of New England, collectively and individually, are as patriotic as any men on earth, and deriding the idea that there are or were any in that quarter who could be worked up to an attempt at disunion, much less systematically to plan it. We dismiss the whole affair with but little concern in it at all, having gratified the curiosity of our patrons with laying the whole proceeding before them, attended by these our cursory remarks.

Maryland Legislature—We understand the Assessment Bill has passed the House of Delegates and is now before the Senate.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20.

Latest from England.

By the packet ship Birmingham, Capt Harris from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the 7th of January, and Liverpool of the 8th both inclusive.—The political intelligence is of little interest.

THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, 20th Feb. 1829.

"The whole City is intensely engaged in the discussion of a report, that, yesterday, the Cabinet was formed; whether by nomination of Gen. Jackson, and the consent of the Senate, I cannot tell; but the confidence with which it is stated authorises the communication of the arrangement.

Messrs. Van Buren of N. Y	Department of state	
Ingham,	Pa.	" " Treasury
Eaton,	Tenn.	" " War
Branch,	N. C.	" " Navy
Berrien,	Geo.	Attorney General
Baldwin,	Pa.	Minister to Mexico
Tazewell,	Va.	Minister to England

U. S. Gazette.

THE CABINET.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1829.

"The Senate have confirmed the appointment of Mr. Huskisson as Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania. By arrangement, Messrs. McLean and Eaton exchange, and the Cabinet is considered now as definitively arranged as follows:

Van Buren, Secretary of Sate.
Ingham, do Treasury.
McLean, do War.
Branch, do Navy.
Berrien, Attorney General.
Eaton, Post Master General.

"Mr. Brown, Minister to France, Mr. Poinsett, Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Tudor, Charge d'Affaires to Brazil, have each asked for and obtained permission to return home.—*ib.*

GREAT FIRE AT DEMERARA.

EASTPORT, (MAINE,) FEBRUARY 14.—By the brig Indian Queen, just arrived at Indian Island, in 43 days from Demerara, we learn that that city has been destroyed by fire. We have been unable to obtain the particlars, but hear that the fire lasted upwards of three days, and had extended about three miles. The loss is reported at £500,000 sterling. It originated in an extensive warehouse, by some rum which a man was pumping from a hogshead taking fire from a candle.

A fire broke out in the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, in the city of Washington, on Friday afternoon, by which the officers quarters were entirely consumed, and some injury sustained by the other buildings.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

We have to record the occurrence of a dreadful accident which happened yesterday on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The Coroner, LAMBERT THOMAS, Esq. was called to the tenth section of the Road, for the purpose of holding an inquest over the bodies of Patrick Hackett, Edw'd. McGreary, Tho. Hughes, and Daniel Ragon, all natives of Ireland and labourers on that section of the road. It appears that these unfortunate men were at work under a bank of earth, when it suddenly fell in, and crushed them to death. The body of the first named was dreadfully mangled, and it is believed that not a bone was left unbroken; the scull of the second was fractured; the third was suffocated by the earth; and the neck and both thighs of the fourth were broken. The verdict of the jury was in conformity with these facts. Two other labourers were at work at the same spot, one of whom had both legs broken, and the other escaped with slight injury.

Balt. American.

THE SNOW STORM which we experienced here last week, was also felt with increased violence cast of us. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says—"We had no means of ascertaining the depth of snow which fell—but suppose it must have been between 16 and 18 inches. Landsmen, however, know nothing of the terrors of the storm—the poor souls who are approaching our coasts, can best appreciate its horrors."

From the New York Commercial of Friday Evening we copy the following:

FURIOUS SNOW STORM.—Believing that our readers are all sensible people, we have no right to suppose that any of them have been in the streets today. We therefore state, for the information of all those who are sitting in happy ignorance around their cheerful grates, that thus far, the day has been signalized by one of the most furious snow storms that we ever witnessed, in any age, climate or country—not excepting the driving storms of Nova Zembla.

SNOW STORM.—On Friday last we had the heaviest snow storm in this place that has been experienced for, perhaps twenty years. It commenced falling very early, and continued throughout the whole day. It must have been we should think fifteen inches deep, if it had lain as it fell; but being driven about by a very high wind, it was banked up in places so as to render the roads literally impassable. The southern mail, due at four o'clock in the morning of Saturday, was brought here about three o'clock in the afternoon, on horseback, the stage having been left behind in consequence of the impossibility of bringing it on. The Dover stage, which should have reached here at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, was left at Smyrna, and the horses reached here with the mail sometime during the next day. *Del. Gaz.*

ELECTION OF PESIDENT.—The Legislature of Delaware, now in session, have enacted a Law, altering the mode of choosing Electors in that State—The General Ticket is adopted

The Alexandria Gazette, says, "There is a book in progress at Washington, purporting to be a history of the present administration.—This work is in able hands and near completion. It will be announced very soon and published in the course of the ensuing summer."

DIED

At his residence, Lewistown, Sussex county, Delaware, on the 15th of January last, Mr. BRINKLEY EWING in the 79th year of his age.

DIED at Montpelier, Va. the residence of JAMES MADISON, on Wednesday, February 11th, Mrs. ELEANOR MADISON, the venerated parent of our Ex-President.

After some few days of suffering, surrounded by her family, at the advanced age of 98 years, she fell into that eternal sleep which awaits all the human race.

A sufficient eulogium, merited by a long life of benevolence and usefulness, cannot be expected from so hasty a notice.

COTILLION PARTY.

THE CITIZENS of Talbot and the adjoining Counties are respectfully informed that a COTILLION PARTY will be held at Mr. Tho: Peacock's Assembly Room, (Easton Hotel,) on THURSDAY evening the 12th of March next.

MANAGERS.

Easton, Feb. 28.
N. B. TICKETS to be had at the BAR.

Agricultural Repository,

SEED STORE AND NURSERY.

SINCLAIR & MOORE

OFFER for Sale (Pratt St. Wharf,) a full Stock of their approved Barshare & Freeborn or Woods Patent PLOUGHS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

200 bushels fresh CLOVER SEED just received.

Baltimore, Feb. 28—3t

Wanted.

CASH will be given for a NEGRO WOMAN, who can be well recommended as a COOK and accustomed to house work. She must not exceed thirty years in age, and must be uncumbered with Husband or Children. Enquire of the Printer

Feb. 28.

MARYLAND:

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,
21st day of February, 1829.

On application of Daniel C. H. Bordley Administrator of Matthias Bordley, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Centreville Times & Eastern-Shore Public Advertiser.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's Co. Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 21st day of February in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Q. A. County.

Pursuant to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthias Bordley, late of Queen Ann's county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at or before the 1st September 1829; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of February 1829.

DANIEL C. H. BORDLEY, Adm'r.
of Matthias Bordley, deceased

Feb. 28—3w

Notice.

THE Levy Court of Talbot County, will meet on TUESDAY the 10th day of March next, to appoint Constables for the several Districts of said County.

By order, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 21 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed; to wit:—one at the suit of Adam Poland against William White, and the other at the suit of Rob't. H. Goldsborough, use of James Chapman, against the said Wm. White and John Camper, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day to the highest bidder for Cash, all the right, title, interest claim and demand of the said Wm. White, of in and to, all that LOT, and portion of the LAND, Tenements and Real Estate, which belonged to John Gregory, late of Talbot county deceased, as mentioned, contained and described as allotment No. 4—, in the return of the Commissioners appointed to divide the land, tenements, and real estate aforesaid, amongst the Representatives of the said John Gregory, and which was allotted and assigned to Sarah White, (the wife of the said William White) as one of the Heirs and representatives of John Gregory dec'd. and containing the quantity of ninety-three and a half Acres of LAND more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said William White, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs, and the Interest and cost due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Feb: 28, 1829.—ts.—

PUBLIC SALE

WILL be sold by virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphan's Court, on THURSDAY 5th day of March next, near Pott's Mill, all the Personal Estate of Edward Freeman deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, one old Gig and Harness, Corn blades, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—on all sums of and over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given—on all sums under five dollars, the CASH will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r.
of Edward Freeman Dec'd.

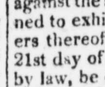
Feb. 21—ts

SHERWOOD'S

General Land and Intelligence Office,

Fayette street opposite the Union Bank near Charles Street, Baltimore:

WHERE young and middle aged Men, wishing to obtain Situations in the City of Baltimore, in various capacities, can be supplied.—



PERSONS removing to Baltimore, can be immediately supplied with HOUSES or STORES in any part of the City.—*Colored People* can procure various situations, such as Waiters—Coschmen, Cooks, Chambermaids, Nurses, &c. &c. by applying as above directed.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to state, for the satisfaction of his Friends and the Public generally, that he is well acquainted with and has had considerable Experience in the above business:—as he is determined to use every exertion in his power to give general satisfaction, he solicits and hopes to obtain a liberal share of the Public patronage.

THE TERMS of his Office are moderate, viz:—one half the Fee to be paid in advance.—Persons at a distance enclosing the necessary FEE and making known their business—will be promptly attended to.

R. P. SHERWOOD.

Baltimore, Feb.—21—

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

10th day of February A. D. 1829.

ON application of Daniel Bell Jr. Administrator of Philemon Lecompte, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, & the public seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Test, JAS: SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline co. in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philemon Lecompte late of Caroline county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of August next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 10th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

DANIEL BELL, Jr. Adm'r.
of Philemon Lecompte, dec'd.

Feb. 21, 1829.—3w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Prince George's county, (Md.) on the 17th inst. as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself HENRY JOHNSON.—He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, and has no perceptible mark or scar. Had on when committed, a grey Cassinet Coattee, blue mixed Cassinet Pantaloons, black silk vest and fur Hat, all very much worn; says he was born free in the city of Washington, where his mother (Sophy Johnson) now resides. And that he served an apprenticeship with a certain Joseph Brown, formerly of Washington, but who has since lived in Annapolis, Baltimore, Hagerstown and other places. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

EDW'D W. BELT,
Sheriff of Prince George's county

Upper Marlboro, Jan. 31st. 1829. } Feb. 21—3t

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Prince George's county, Md. on the 30th ult. as a runaway; a negro man who calls himself THOMAS TRAVERS. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, of brown complexion, says he will be 21 years of age in June next, and has no perceptible mark or scar. Had on when committed an old Corduroy Jacket, woolen domestic Pantaloons and fur Cap. Says he was born free in Dorchester county, and was bound as an apprentice until he should arrive at the age of 21 years, unto Jacob Sutter, of Baltimore, who lately hired him to a Mr. Knowles of Washington City. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

EDWARD W. BELT,
Shff. of P. George's county.

Upper-Marlboro, Feb'ry. 10, 1829. } Feb —21—3t—

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