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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TERMS

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ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

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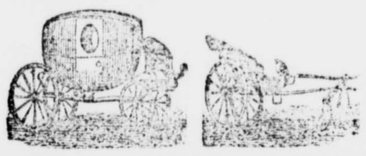

MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md.

THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above Business; & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

a superior assortment of articles in their line

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Eight new Gigs,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish—also SIX second hand ditto, f various prices, and too good

SULKIES

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also

a large assortment of

MATERIALS

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Ob't Serv'ts
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathe, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specifying the kind of carriage wanting, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

A. & H.

Feb. 15 3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,

SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of frieght and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.—She will commence running as a regular Packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 23d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's going to and from Baltimore

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and
JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

March 5

NOTICE.

The subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed.—Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4—22 tf

MILLINERY.
MISS CATHERINE JACKSON

Takes this method to inform the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING, at the House heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the House and the ladies generally will patronize her as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

april 19

NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon Elijah B. Wilson, (coloured man of Talbot county) or upon the property of Anthony Roberts (coloured man, late of said county) will present them, on or before the first day of November next, to the undersigned, Trustee.

Who takes this opportunity to forbid trespasses with dog or gun upon the grounds around his dwelling house.

ALEXANDER C. BULLETT.

May 3

THE UNION TAVERN,
EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—e his house is situate in the most fashionable Td pleasant part of the town, within a few pa an of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction His *Hacks* will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old stomers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

NOTICE.

There is now in preparation, and will be published as soon as practicable, a work entitled, the Protest; containing a series of observation and remark against the high claims of the Roman Priesthood, and all others who set up pretensions to ecclesiastical power by *Divine* appointment. Addressed, *generally, to every denomination of professing christians,* by

J. FORMAN,
a Presbyter of the Protestant
Episcopal Church.

May 24

$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. *It* is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holydays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROB'T. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county
Eastern Shore of Maryland.

May 24

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Remarks by Mr. Adams, and Mr. Thomas in the House of Representatives on Thursday upon the subject of the Adjournment of Congress—the question being on fixing the 30th of June—

Mr. ADAMS said he should change his vote, and was desirous of stating his reasons for doing so. He should now vote for the 30th, although he had voted for the 16th. From the day the resolution had been originally introduced, he had uniformly voted for the shortest term. When the gentleman from Indiana had agreed to postpone the motion Mr. A. had been ready to vote for its passage, and this day when the same gentleman had been requested by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and means to modify his resolution by inserting the 30th, and had declined to comply with that request. Mr. A. had voted against the amendment proposing that day. He had done so, to be sure, with reluctance, because the request had been made by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. A. was willing that a gentleman who was charged, more than any other individual in that House, with its most important business, should have the full time he demanded. He had still been desirous to vote for the shortest period practicable but it was in the expectation and with the hope that the House was to hear no more about the bill directing the deposite of the public money in the State Banks, nor about the report of the Bank Committee; and, with such an understanding, he believed that all the most important business before the House, might be disposed of by the 16th of next month. But now, when he found that it was the intention of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to bring up and to press upon the House the bill leaving the deposites in the State Banks, and still more, when he discovered that entirely new matter referred to in the reports of the Investigating Committee was also to be introduced for discussion, he could not but conclude that the 30th of June would certainly afford a very short time too short indeed, for the discussion of matters so important to the public interest.

Let members consider what it was which this Bank Committee's Report contained. This was new matter. The House had sent a Committee of its own body to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank. Had they investigated them? No: they had done nothing of what they had been sent to do. Their Report did not contain one word upon the subject to which their appointment had reference. No discoveries had been made, and the Committee had returned with two reports, that of the majority containing complaints against the President and Directors of the Bank. This, he repeated; was wholly new matter. The Committee charged the President and Directors of the Bank with having three times violated their charter; besides being guilty of another offence, the most heinous of all, seemingly, in the view of the committee, the offence of having treated themselves with disrespect. For this, the President and Directors of the Bank were to be brought to the bar of the *House* to be punished. The Committee appeared as prosecutors; and they called upon the House to bring up fourteen of the most respectable citizens in all this country to be punished. And how was this to be done? The Sergeant-at-arms, a slender and rather feeble man, was to go and corporeally to seize these individuals, and drag them before the House.

Mr. CAMBRELENG here called Mr. Adams to order.

The CHAIR decided that he was in order.

Mr. A. resumed: He said he had been assigning the reasons which, in his apprehension, justified him in changing his vote. He was vindicating himself to the House and to his constituents, for such a change. He had stated that he had supposed that all the important business before the House might be gone through with by the 16th; and that all other matters, which were calculated only to produce dissention, and which must all eventually end in smoke, would be deferred. But he now heard that they were to have the Bank Bill called up, and all these matters forced upon the discussion of the House; and those who were in favor of an early adjournment, were now told, that they wanted to "skulk." He was actuated by no such feeling; but he thought it worse than useless to bring up these fourteen respectable citizens for such an offence as was alleged against them. If, indeed, he considered the question as one in which the honor of the Government, and the authority and dignity of that House to be concerned, he would be willing to stay here for years, rather than omit or pass slightly over it. When he had been interrupted, he had been about to state some of the grounds of the opinion, that a longer day would be requisite; & in so doing, he was about to notice the new questions which were raised by the Report of the Bank Committee. What a singular spectacle would it be, to see their Sergeant-at-arms bringing up these fourteen substantial burghers of the good City of *Philadelphia* all, in chains to the bar of the House!

It reminded him of the soldier in our Revolutionary war, who having captured three of the enemy with his own hand, and being asked how he accomplished such a feat replied that "he *surrounded* them." He supposed the Sergeant-at-Arms was to surround these fourteen Bank Directors. He should admire to see the sight.

Here then was the question as to the RIGHT of the House to send for fourteen free American citizens to appear, not before a court of justice, but before this House; to be tried, not by a jury of their peers, but by the very party whom they were charged with having offended, and on the accusation of persons so exceedingly impartial as the majority of the Bank Committee; that House, themselves the offended party, to be their triers; and, having convicted them, to punish the offenders by the whole power of its vindictive justice.

Did any gentleman suppose that the *right* to do all this was a question to be settled without debate? What would the mothers of those citizens have said could they witness such a sight, to see their sons brought up to the bar to be tried as criminals. And for what. Here was another question—a question of some compass and certainly very debateable. He hoped these questions would all be tried. He hoped that this mystified question of contempts would be fully discussed, and the principle settled for the benefit of after times.

He hoped, that, if ever again they reported a resolution recommending the House to bring up the free citizens of this Union to be tried as malefactors at the bar of the *House*, they would at least have one good sound honest precedent to shew for it. He hoped the whole matter would be subject of full and grave deliberation, and that no crude or hasty decision would be had upon matters of so much weight and importance.

He trusted there would be no calling for the Previous Question: no pressing forward under a constant reference to the shortness of the time remaining: no continual reminding the House of the necessity of Passing the Appropriation Bills. Appropriation Bills! He would sooner lose all the appropriation bills for one hundred years to come, than that a question like this should be improperly decided. The Chairman of the Bank Committee had told the House that these questions could not possibly be taken up and discussed by the 16th, and Mr. A. most fully concurred in the opinion. If the majority were determined to bring forward the subject, and submit it to a fair discussion, the 30th of June would be quite soon enough to adjourn. To the will of the majority he must submit. He should now vote for the adjournment on the 30th of June.

Mr. THOMAS said, the character of the remarks to which he had just attended, impelled him to speak. During his absence from his seat, on another occasion, an act of the majority of the committee, of which he was one, had been most unjustly, he would not say falsely, characterized They had been charged with authorizing a publication of this report, with a view of forestalling, improperly, the public judgment. That transaction he had heretofore, frankly, explained, and he could not feel the least respect for the opinion of any member who would, hereafter, impute to him or his colleagues, the slightest impropriety of motive. But what has this House witnessed from another quarter. The gentleman from Rhode Island, Mr. Burges, has embraced every opportunity in season and out of season, to speak slightly of the report of the Bank Committee. When it was first presented to the House and again to-day, he had sought to excite popular prejudice against its authors and the measures they had recommended for the adoption of the House. Notwithstanding these proceedings from that and from other quarters, he had never attempted a vindication of the report because he felt it did not need much vindication against mere declamatory assaults. But the gentleman from Massachusetts has now entered the arena.—His remarks are two well calculated to forestall the judgment of the country to be passed unnoticed. The high character of the honorable gentleman for distinguished attainment, and the estimation in which his opinions are held by that large portion of the people who believe he has done signal service to his country in the important stations he has held, forbid that his remarks should pass unnoticed.

Why has this House been repeatedly told by him that the Directors of the Bank whom we propose to attach, are distinguished for talents, and especially for financial skill and judgment? Are we to take it for granted that the Bank under their control, is judiciously and wisely managed, solely because they are skilful financiers? However men may act, no one will admit that to be their principle of action. The gentleman mistakes much the character of this House and of their constituents, if he supposes the financial skill of the Directors would suffice of itself to satisfy them that there is not good cause to inquire into the manner in which they have discharged a high trust. The gentleman also greatly misconceives the true character of the House and the genius of our institutions, if he imagines that the intellectual attainments and high character in other respects, of these persons, who had defied the authority of this House, would shield them from responsibility. That man who is to be deterred from discharging his duties here, because he may, by so doing, be compelled to encounter the displeasure of any man or set of men, no matter how high their station, or how great their intellectual powers, is unworthy to be esteemed the representative of freemen For one, he had a very different rule for his conduct. He assented to the declaration that all men are created equal, and he was ready to act up to the theory on which our institutions are founded. All men are not only created equal in the eye of the law, but they exist as equals. With such rules for his guide, he would enforce the laws against the highest and most powerful, as readily as he would against the most humble; against the Chief Magistrate of the country, as cheerfully as against the most humble citizen. Our laws were made by all as a rule of conduct for all; and they are over and above all persons whatsoever. *He* went for the supremacy of the laws; and when convinced as he was in this instance, clearly and conclusively that an important and essential principle of the laws had been contemned—one, without the enforcement of which, this House the great sheet anchor of our Government, was deprived of one of its most important powers—he stood prepared to arrest or attach any being but the dread God who made him.

The gentleman has told us that the right to attach for the contempt of the authority of this House, is a most mysterious power. The memory of the distinguished gentleman must be more treacherous than his, and more forgetful than that of other persons present. He had the honor to serve with the gentleman in the preceding Congress. During its session, Governor Houston, of Tennessee, was arrested for an assault on Mr. Stansbery, then a member, of the House. No difficulty was then felt in discovering the existence of this "mysterious power."—The resolution for the arrest of Houston was passed by the vote of all the members of the House, except 35. The offence he had committed, was of a character very different from the one now complained of. He had committed an assault on a member in the streets of this city, who was not engaged in the discharge of any duty imposed on him by this House. In that case, the gentleman acted with those who had not only the inclination, but found readily the law which authorized them to punish for a supposed contempt. In the present instance, it must be admitted by all, there is less doubt of the power of the House, than in the case of Houston. Here we allege that the directors of the Bank have contemptuously disregarded the legal process of this House, by refusing to submit to it. They have resisted the mandates of the House, made by a committee duly authorised to make them.

It is not a contest between the committee and the directors. We have no personal affronts to avenge. We have no personal feelings to gratify. We were the officers of this House. They ordered that to be done which the Directors will not permit to be done. The House must then surely do one of two things, either back out, repeal the resolution under which the committee has been appointed, and discharge the committee from the duty inposed, or enforce its will by attachment or other compulsory process. Gentlemen are mistaken if they suppose the committee feel peculiar responsibility on this subject.—Those members of the committee who voted for the original resolution of the House, are ready to vindicate its legality, justice, and propriety. And for that purpose have recommended, most respectfully, the only measure which appeared to them consistant with those principles They are not in fear of the judgment of their constituents. Gentlemen may talk for effect, of the arrest of distinguished citizens, and may pompously parade before the public mind these 14 gentlemen in custody of our Sergeant-at-arms.—This scene cannot deter any man in the performance of his duty. No one has ever attended the session of a county court, who has not witnessed similar proceedings. There, if a witness refuses to obey a summons, he is attached for contempt, and fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the court. There, a sheriff, or juror, is liable to the service of the same process.

But, what shall we say of another portion of the remarks of the distinguished gentleman, with whose opinion alone, let it be understood, I am conflicting.—Towards him personally I wish to manifest what he felt, a sincere respect. But what, he repeated, must be the judgment of this House and of the public, on the attempt to ridicule the idea that our Sergeant at arms can arrest fourteen men. Are we then to conclude that gentlemen are prepared to resist the lawful authority of the House? He inquires too, will the State of Pennsylvania permit fourteen of her citizens to be summoned to the bar of this House. Sir, said Mr. T. the people of Pennsylvania are not ready to rebel at the will of any man or set of men.—They will not be prepared to resist the laws at the bidding, or to promote the ulterior purposes of any party. Let but an insurrectionary spirit display itself, and every man who loves the institutions which have shed their benign influence upon every part of this noble confederacy, will stand forth to vindicate the supremacy of the laws.

Mr. T. said he hoped the House would pardon these remarks. He was sensible they would be more appropriate when the Reports of the Bank Committee came up for consideration. He disliked seriously the practice which prevailed here of discussing questions not immediately before the House, yet he could not consent to have his own course, and a measure of which he decidedly approved, done injustice to in this debate, without reply. He hoped the House would not adjourn until the 30th of June, and before that day would act decidedly & correctly on the grave questions which were involved in the Bank Report, and on other highly important measures not yet disposed of.

From the Farmer & Gardener, and Live Stock Breeder and Manager.

We copy below, from the Maine Farmer, an article which we recommend to the serious attention of our readers.—If the subject of which it treats, applies to the Farmers of the State of Maine, much more forcibly do we think it would apply to the agriculturists of this and the adjoining States. The old adage of "whatever you do, do well," applies to the cultivator of the earth with as much force as to any other branch of business that can be named; and what is of equal importance in our branch is not only to do well, but to do it in the proper time. How much more convenient, as well as more profitable, would it be to go over thirty acres of land, to obtain a given quantity of good, sound corn, that would bring the highest price in the market, than it would be to plough, harrow, and find seed for ninety acres, for the purpose of obtaining the same quantity of "soft cobs and green corn," fit only to give your horses the cholic.

A Small Farm the Best.

MR. HOLMES—I believe that it has been, and is admitted, by the knowing ones generally, that Maine is in the rear of her sister States in the art of Agriculture.

If this be the fact, is it not owing in a great measure to the eagerness that the farmers manifest in trying to obtain "all the land joining" them? *Did* not many of those who have now arrived to old age, did not they labor under this mistake, the more land the more profit. And have not their progeny got the same fault instilled into them? All the dollars they get must go into that particular "stocking" made for the purpose, and there remain until exchanged for land.—Never willing to have it laid out in the way that would be the means of improving their stock, their fences, their buildings, and in procuring those conveniences that operate so beneficially to the progress and ease of their work both out and in doors—Neither does it appear that they were willing to improve the land already in their possession, so that one acre would produce as much as two, three, and sometimes four or five; but their chief aim was to enlarge their farm. Now I believe this to be a great evil—an evil that greatly hinders the progress of agriculture. In the first place such men make slaves of themselves,—is it not quite likely that there work drives them too much? A large farm poorly managed, is *I* think one of small profit; and on a large farm, without an abundance of help, their is in almost every kind of work that is undertaken, a slackness manifest throughout; and most generally at the time of

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