# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by [illegible] l Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agri[illegible] tes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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*ADVERTISEMENTS*
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*Beauties of Litigation.*—The editor of the Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel, in an article on the abuses and defects of the civil law generally and of that of Georgia in particular, gives the following illustration of that system which, (saith Sir William Blackstone or somebody else) is 'the perfection of human reason:'

A man sued another for the value of his work and labor bestowed upon a house which he had built for the defendant. He sued in the inferior court, where he obtained a verdict. The defendant appealed, and, after the usual delays, his case came on for trial. Before unfolding his proofs, it appeared that there was another person (we will call him A.) who had some interest in the contract, and a motion was made for a nonsuit, on the ground that A. should have joined in the action. The motion was sustained, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

He now re-commenced his suit joining A. with him in the action. He commenced as before, in the inferior court; where he succeeded. Defendant appealed; and in the mean time a new judge was elected for that circuit. The case came on for trial; and, upon the hearing, a motion was made for a nonsuit, upon the ground of the improper joinder of A. in the action. The judge now on the bench happened to be the very man at whose instance the first nonsuit was granted: the plaintiff, therefore, felt himself very secure from this motion. But he was mistaken. The judge stated that he was well acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and deeply regretted that he could not agree with his predecessor—that he had examined the authorities with care, and the examination had resulted in a settled conviction that A. ought not to have joined in the action; and under this conviction, there was no other alternative but to nonsuit the plaintiff, which was done accordingly.

The plaintiff now commenced his action as he did at first. Before it reached the final trial the second judge was deposed, and the third was placed over the circuit. We left that circuit before the case came before this judge, but we understand that he nonsuited the plaintiff a third time, on the ground that A. ought to have been joined in the action; and that, before the plaintiff could accommodate himself to the views of this judge, his case was barred by the statute of limitations. If so, the defendant got his house built for nothing: and the plaintiff, in addition to the expenses of the house, was saddled with the cost of three suits and six trials.

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*Monamonia.*—The most singular case of monomia, or derangement upon one topic, that has ever fallen under our notice, was that of capt. Jonathan Elwell, recently deceased in Northport. Many years since, capt. Elwell was the owner and master of a brig which he was repairing at a southern port, when, from some trifling difference about the price of repair, or for refusing to settle a bill twice, he became involved in a law suit, and lost his vessel. He was so stung with the injustice of the case, that, in the highest excitement, he repaired to Washington, and stated the circumstances to president Madison. Of course the president could do no more than sympathize with him, but capt. Elwell carried away some confused notion about the interview, and continued to prosecute his appeals for justice, and lay open his grievances thenceforth to all who had patience to hear him, and read his timeworn documents. It might be supposed that the consequence of this continual excitement and constant attention to one subject, would have entirely destroyed his mind; it was not so, however, for nature came to his relief, and made him partially crazy; upon all subjects but that of property captain Elwell was perfectly sane.—He supposed himself to be the owner of more property than the United States could command, and that the government was his debtor; no consideration would have induced him to sign a discharge of any one citizen, as he supposed he should thereby release the whole; we have known of his being offered in good faith, no inconsiderable sums to do this, but he always resolutely refused. He was accustomed, when upwards of sixty years old, to make long journeys on foot, as he said, to attend to his business, so that at length almost every one, between Belfast and Washington, had heard of capt. Elwell, and when the old man claimed a passage in the mail or steamboat, accompanied with an averment that both were his property, he was seldom refused.

He has told us his interviews with the different presidents, and likewise with Mr. Webster and other distinguished personages, and he was never happier than when discoursing about the certainty of the ultimate recovery of his claims. If we told him he was growing old, "Well, if I don't get it," the old man would answer, "my heirs will." We never saw capt. Elwell without being reminded of the admirable drawn character of Peter Peebles, in Scott's Redgauntlet." Well, the old man is dead, and certainly when we saw the death announced, and brought to mind the many friendly chats we had held with him—for he was a good hearted and, with one exception, sensible man—we brushed away something like a tear.

[Bangor Whig.

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From the Newark Advertiser.

*A Hunt after a New Jersey's Justice:*—It will be remembered, that one of the persons implicated in the acts of piracy at Barnegat Inlet, was a Justice of the Peace! and that he succeeded, by a precipitate flight, in escaping at the time those now in prison were taken. On Wednesday afternoon, the Marshal, (Gen. Darcy of this town) received information from a friend that the worthy magistrate, (Wm. Platt, Esq.) supposing all danger over, had returned to his residence. He accordingly set out the same evening, in company with Mr. L. A Sykes, who volunteered for the occasion, to wait upon him.

They reached Haightstown about midnight where they experienced several hours delay in consequence of the difficulty of procuring further conveyance, and were at length only able to proceed through the voluntary intervention of Mr. R M. Smith and R. M. Job.

The latter gentleman very generously became their guide through the almost interminable pines of Monmouth, but in consequence of the detention at Hightstown, they did not reach the coast, a distance of 50 miles,—until after daylight, which of course betrayed their expedition to the neighborhood, affording the guilty an opportunity to escape. The Justice escaped from his house just as the party drove up, and took to an extensive, barren forest which begins within a few rods of the house.

The Marshal, with Mr. Sykes, discovering his track in the snow, pursued it for about 3 miles, meandering in every direction through almost impenetrable thickets of scrub oaks, pines, and briars. As there is very little snow in that vicinity, not exceeding an inch or two any where, they found it extremely difficult at times to trace him, but they at length spied him at a distance, and soon brought him to a stand. He presented a double-barrelled pistol, and in the most furious manner threatened death to the man who should arrest him. He was advised to cool his rage, and finding that the gentlemen, being themselves armed, were neither intimidated nor disposed to do him any personal injury, in a few moments yielded his pistol, and submitted to an arrest.

The party quietly retraced their steps to the house, where our worthy Magistrate claimed the privileges of bail, and gave good and sufficient security in the sum of $1000 for his appearance at Court.

We are informed as soon as the party first reached the neighborhood, the females were seen running in all directions to sound the alarm, by which means others who are implicated entirely escaped. Gen. Darcy and Mr. Sykes returned to town about day break this morning, having been absent two nights and a day.

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*From the American Daily Advertiser.*

MR. POULSON.—I have on my table a little work entitled "*Hamlet*, a dramatic prelude, in five acts."—This singular production is by JAMES RUSH, M. D. I mean by the term singular, to convey the idea, not only that it is *unusual*, but that it is the production of *genius*, for I hold genius to be somewhat a rare commodity. Genius is *original, bold* and *stirring*, and commands attention; it is to the world of mind what fine wine is to the blood, whilst the brain that operates on other's labors, is like that same rich wine diluted with water.

Now the work before me is original, and it is bold and stirring. But it is marvellously curious withall. It is *satire*, and very keen satire—but whilst we see the flash, and the point, we look around, wondering at whom it is aimed, or upon whom it was *meant* to fall. That its *hits* its objects, *I* have no doubt. There is no disguise as to the cunning *politician*. He is in broad glare, and is made contemptible enough. But there are others on whom the flash is made to descend, as did the lightning that killed Pope's William, "*without recording thumder*."

I have been every day expecting some one or more of the victims of this *satire* to speak out, and by their writhing let the world see at whom the shafts were sped. But all are silent! They are wiser than the person at Washington, who being *characterized* in an article that appeared in one of the journals of the city, seeing his likeness, though he was not named, addressed a note to the editor, with his name to it, demanding an apology or satisfaction The editor stepping upon his vantage ground, replied—*then its you, is it?* O, I was not before aware of this. But as you take *the character*, and own its *justness*, you must excuse me from *descending* to your level—or something of this sort.

Now that Doctor Rush has sketched well his characters, nobody doubts, but not one of those for whom he designed them has been so *thoughtl ss*, and so bent on his own disgrace, as publicly to own any of them. But each passes *the bit of workmanship*, eyeing it with some such apprehensions as he of the original Hamlet eyed the Ghost of that murdered Prince.

This is, after all, the true province of satire. Philadelphians, however, know *what* our author aims at, if not *whom*. Some of the knowing ones may, perhaps, see further than *I* do, and may be able to apply each likeness to the original.

It were no difficult matter to drag out the fellows from among us, whose pliant heads *these* caps would fit. They are politicians:

[A leader appears on the rostrum, and goes through a dumb show of mouthing gesticulation.]

"*Ham*—See that orator. He mouths it as if he had been caterer to a chameleon, and was now trying to feed the people in the same way,—*with breath*.

*Mar.*—If you had heard him yesterday, you'd say the chameleon had requited him with the secret for *changing his coat*. He lives on the windy side of politics, and whirls about at such a rate, that even double pen short-hand cannot keep diary of his shifting.

*Ham.*—Who's that?

*Mar.*—What, he who seems to be putting his hand in a wrong pocket?

*Ham.*—No, Marcellus: I count such a one honest to some of his neighbors. *I* mean him who is drawing a roll of paper out of his own.

*Mar.*—It's pretty much the same, my lord. He only poaches on the *political* pocket. He's what they call a *pick-office*. That paper is a petition for his friend's place. A long list of creditors have signed for him, in hopes of liquidation. But they say his date is nearly out for his tricks have become like an old case knife, that often sharpened, gets an edge on the back, and cuts the mouth it feeds."—*Part act* 3d.

There is scarcely a community in these days of political degredation, in which such fellows do not abound.—*Let the play be read*. It will act as a *purifier*, I hope—That it was intended thus to operate, by its author, I have no doubt.

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Long Island is rapidly increasing in population. Many of the mechanical trades, such as shoe making, hatting, &c. for the supply of the New York market, are carried on at Brooklyn and the adjacent villages, and many who do daily business in New York have their residences on the Island. The same process, but to a less extent, is going on in the parts of New Jersey which are near to Philadelphia, and its immediate suburbs.

About 18 acres of land, at Jamaica L. I. 12 miles from New York, purchased for 6,000 dollars, only two years ago, lately sold for 17,000.

And a New York paper says—

We understand that the farm of Jacob Bergen, at Red Hood, two miles from Brooklyn ferry, has been sold for $500,000—*half a million!* It consists of one hundred acres of land, hilly and sandy; the hills are conveniently situated to fill up some low land in the vicinity.

The farm of John Skilman, at the Wallabout, comprising 60 acres, two miles from the Brooklyn ferries, has been sold for $14,000 per acre.

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SPERMACETI WHALE FISHERY.—The whole number of ships engaged in this valuable branch of the fisheries, is 273; of which, 257 are now absent, viz: from New Bedford 94 Nantucket 63, Fairhaven 14, Bristol 13, New London 10, Hudson 9, Warren 7, Edgartown 6, Falmouth 6, Newport 6, Sagharbor 5, Salem 3, Newburyport 3, Poughkeepsie 2, Portsmouth 2, Dartmouth 2, and 1 from each of the following ports, viz: Boston, Plymouth, Wareham, Rochester, Portland, Wiscasset, Fall River, Providence, Stonington, Newburg, New York, and Wilmington, Del.; 16 ships only are in port. The aggregate tonnage of the 257 absent ships, is nearly 100,000 tons. The number of seamen and navigators employed on board these vessels, is not far from 9,000. The cost of the entire fleet, as fitted for these voyages of three years duration, probably exceeds six millions of dollars.

Among the ships now abroad there are 31 which sailed in 1831, 73 in 1832, 88 in 1833 & 65 in 1834. Should no unforeseen calamity take place, whereby this important branch of national industry may be injured or interrupted, the number of spermaceti whale ships expected to arrive within the year 1835, may be set down at 70, and their cargoes at 135,000 bbls. valued at upwards of three millions of dollars.

Nantucket Inquirer.

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BALTIMORE, Jan. 1. [Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.] We arrived here last evening, in the steamboat Carrol—I believe she is called the Charles Carrol of Carrolton—"in pretty good health and spirits," notwithstanding I have been subjected to the most vexatious delays whilst pursuing my journey.

As I always like to reward merit, to the extent of my ability, I must say to you that the Carrol is one of the most splendid steamers in the country. After the Long Island Sound boats, she has not a superior in the United States.—She is fitted up in the most splendid style, and is commanded by a "regular old salt," whose voice and gouty toes, reminds one at the moment, of old Commodore Trunnion. I understand he has weathered as many battles and gales as Lord Collingwood; has doubled Cape Horn a dozen times; floundered with a whale, off the coast of Lapland; danced a "fore and aft" with a grampus, on the coast of New South Shetland, negociated with a Rajah of India; roasted a lion on the banks of the Gambia; unfurled the American flag "in the Channel;" and laughed John Bull to scorn, off the Cliffs of Dover. With the bravest of the brave, and with the honor of his country in his hand and heart, he has fought the battles of his country, and freely bled for sailors' rights and liberty. As he is an old sailor of the Capt. Bertram school—a downright Commodore Trunnion—it does the heart of a man good to hold converse with the old gentleman. On board of the Carrol, we had one of the largest—nay, the greatest man in Congress. He has been on a visit to Philadelphia, with his lady to spend the hollyday's. It was not Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, nor any one of the regular lions—but the Hon. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, a gentleman, who weighs about three hundred and fifty pounds, 'Custom House register,' and yet this side of thirty years of age.—He is a gentleman of intelligence and education and if he were not quite so *fleshy*, would undoubtedly become an eminent member of the National Councils.

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The St. Louis Republican relates that the house of representatives in Missouri lately being engaged on a bill regulating writs &c., a clause was read forbidding the service of writs on Sunday and the fourth of July. Mr. Cravens, of Pettis county, moved to amend the bill by adding the *eighth of January*, and forbidding writs to be served on that day also!—A short but animated debate ensued, in the course of which the dissatisfaction and disgust of the house was so apparent, that Mr. Cravens withdew his motion. A member upon Mr. Alexander of St. Francois, thinking, for aught he knew that the battle of N. Orleans was equal to the declaration of independence and determined that Gen. Jackson should not be less honored than the old continental congress, moved to strike out the *fourth of July*, and bring it down to the level of common days. The ayes and noes were called, and—to the honor of the legislature be it said—only *eight* voted for desecrating the National Jubilee!!

*Alex. Gaz.*

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## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Merrick, from the special committee, to whom was referred so much of the late executive message, as relates to the Southern and Western boundaries of this state, delivered the following report, accompanied with the following resolutions:

The special Committee to whom was referred so much of the late Executive Message as relates to the southern and western boundaries of this State, have given to the subject that careful examination and attentive consideration, its great importance and the delicate nature of the pending controversy in relation thereto, with a sister State, seemed to require, and respectfully beg leave to

REPORT:

That although they have been unable to discern any thing in the Executive Communication immediately referred to them or the previous actions of the State of Maryland, in relation to this interesting subject, which does not command their entire approbation, or which would indicate the propriety of reviewing in any manner at this time, the merits of the controversy, or recommending any relaxation or change in the course deliberately determined upon by the State at the last session of the Legislature, yet anxious to preserve, if possibly, within the reach of any means compatible with the honor and just rights of Maryland, that harmony and good understanding heretofore so long and so happily existing between the two States; your Committee have thought it might be conducive to that desirable end, and not inconsistent with the duties assigned them, to notice some of the views expressed in the late Message of his Excellency Governor Tazewell, to the Legislature of Virginia, in reference to this subject. This document is not officially before us; but it has been given to the world through the press, and emanating from so high a source, and treating of the very subject your Committee are charged to inquire into, with apparent and indeed express regret that circumstances exist, which, in the judgment of his Excellency, preclude Virginia from a direct communication of her views to Maryland, your Committee think they might be deemed wanting in their duty, if not in that respect of which Virginia and her functionaries are ever worthy, were they to pass it over in silence. In that document it is declared that the law of Virginia "to settle the western limits of that State, and the dividing boundary line between that State and the Commonwealth of Maryland," passed 5th of March, 1833, was intended as an acceptance of our "own proposition for the amicable settlement" of the questions existing between us. That the determination of Maryland to seek a decision of her rights by the judicial authority of the Union, was probably occasioned by "a misapprehension of the terms" of that enactment of Virginia, which was susceptible of satisfactory explanation, now only withheld, and with regret: because the attitude of Maryland is regarded as hostile or menacing.

Your Committee have been unable to discover any thing in the proceedings of Maryland which could suggest the idea of *menace*, nor does it seem to be at all applicable to the intimate relations existing between the members of this confederacy; certainly nothing could be more foreign to the intentions of Maryland than to assume such an attitude in relation to Virginia, one of her earliest and most glorious allies, not nearer geographically than in consanquinity and affection. Her great strength we know with joy, not envy; and in her glory we have always felt the keen interest of participation.

Maryland had never a hostile feeling towards Virginia; cannot wish to do her violence or wrong, but on the contrary desires the removal of the only source of disagreement, in order that if possible their union may be more intimate, and established forever on the best and surest foundations.

The southern and western boundaries of Maryland have never been adjusted and defined by compact with Virginia. We hold by charter, a charter which has been fully and solemnly recognized by the State of Virginia, but in the interpretation of that instrument the two States have not been agreed. It is right, even *indispensible*, that the interpretation should be settled, and the limits of the States ascertained, and our sister State cannot but sometime perceive that in that settlement her voice (admitted to be equal) is not entitled to preponderating influence.

The State of Maryland seeks or desires nothing which is not her's of right, and it is necessary for her honor, that in her controversy, though amicable, and with her sister, the terms of adjustment shall not be dictated to her.

A brief review of the proceedings of Maryland would demonstrate that she has from time to time mildly reminded her sister State of her claims, and sought to refer them to the examination of Commissioners, to be appointed by the parties from among their own citizens respectively; desiring only to provide for the appointment of an umpire by one of our disinterested sister States, in the event of a disagreement among the Commissioners. In such propositions Maryland has evinced her confidence in the justice of her cause, but has suggested nothing incompatible with the dignity of Virginia. She has desired, and still desires the peaceful ascertainment of her rights, never doubting but Virginia would deem it necessary to her true glory to do right at whatever sacrifice, just that the relative rights of herself and neighbours should be equitably ascertained, and govern herself accordingly without reckoning her means of resistance.

The Laws of Virginia before referred to, of March 5th 1833, has been understood by us as not only not in accordance with, but directly repulsive of the equitable and moderate wishes of Maryland, as an undertaking in truth, by one of the parties absolutely to settle and pronounce against the claim of the other.

So regarding it, the State of Maryland determined to lay her controversy before that high and independent tribunal empowered by all the States to hear and decide "all controversies between two or more States;" and she has unshaken confidence that when the founders of the Union agreed that all controversies between these States, should be settled by appeals to *Justice* and not to *arms*, they did not fail to achieve that peculiar and brightest glory of our country.

It is however gratifying to learn from a source entitled to so much respect, that we may have misconceived the proceedings & intentions of Virginia, & to be allowed to hope that she may yet do what may not be less advantageous and becoming to her, than to Maryland. It would be humiliating that false honor or strained punctilio should be permitted to estrange these States, or prevent the free course of explanation and liberal and just action among them.

That State will probably be regarded by posterity, as well as our contemporaries as most loyal to the common welfare and to its own honor, which shall be most distinguished by forbearance and moderation: under the influence of these sentiments your committee recommend that the "door of explanation" which Virginia seems to consider closed upon her by the resolutions of the last session of the Legislature, be opened wide, by their unconditional repeal and the discontinuance of all proceedings under them—and in order to avoid all further delay in the settlement of this long agitated question, your committee further recommended that a special agent be forthwith despatched to communicate to the government of Virginia this intelligence, and with power to negotiate and arrange an equitable mode of settlement on the basis of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1831, and for these purposes your committee have prepared and herewith report to the House sundry resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
Wm. D MERRICK, Chairman.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that resolutions No. 80, passed at December Session, 1833, in relation to the Southern and Western boundaries of this state, and the controversy on that subject with the state of Virginia; be and the same are hereby repealed, and the Attorney General of this State is hereby directed to discontinue all proceedings under the same.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorised and requested to select & appoint a discreet & competent person as the special agent of the state, whose duty it shall be to proceed to the City of Richmond without unnecessary delay and communicate to the Government of Virginia, the course now proposed to be pursued by the State of Maryland for the speedy and final adjustment of this long pending question.

Resolved further, that said agent be directed to propose to the Government of Virginia, the mode and manner heretofore to wit;—at December session 1831 by resolution No. adopted, and proposed by the State of Maryland, for the settlement of this question, and to learn from Virginia what explanations they are disposed to give of the act of her Legislature of the 5th of March 1833, and whether she will now so modify said act as to render it conformable to aforesaid propositions of Maryland, and in the event of Virginia, not being willing so to modify said enactment, to learn and forthwith communicate to this Legislature what other mode of adjustment she may propose.

Which was read.

And, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Somerset, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, the 14th inst.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, moved that two hundred and fifty copies be printed.

Resolved in the affirmative.

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JANUARY 17.

### BOUNDARY LINE,

The report and resolutions submitted by Mr. Merrick, from the committee appointed upon that part of the Governor's message, which relates to the disputed boundaries between Virginia and Maryland, being the order of the day for Wednesday last, was that day called up, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Devicmon, of Allegany, a member of the select committee, and the only one who dissented from the report, the subject was deferred until Thursday, when on a second reading,

Mr. DEVICMON rose in opposition to the resolutions. Want of health had prevented his preparing himself for the occasion, as he would have felt it his duty to have done, for a more important question could not be presented for the consideration of the Legislature this session. It was only under a sense of duty, and of the vital importance of the question, that he would attempt to detain the house, indisposed as he was. But firmly believing that the character of the state was at stake, and, that that character would be compromitted by the adoption of the report and resolutions, he would raise his voice, feeble as it was.

Mr. D. said he would abandon the idea of travelling back to the early history of this controversy with Virginia, and content himself with its history within the last three years.

Commencing with the preamble and resolutions, passed by the Legislature of 1831, which he handed to the clerk, to read to the house.

Mr. Speaker there cannot be one individual member of this house, but who understands these resolutions. They are plain and obvious to every comprehension. Their object was manifest beyond cavil, to obtained an amicable adjustment of this long dispute between this State and Virginia, and it is impossible.—yes, sir, I maintain that it was absolutely impossible that Virginia could have misunderstood their purport And now Mr. Speaker, I will hand to the clerk, the resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia, in consequence of these amicable propositions from this State. (They were read.) I ask you now, Mr. Speaker, and I ask the members of this house, if it be not manifest from the plain tenor of both those instruments, that Virginia without regard to our rights, had not determined most palpably, to evade the just claims of Maryland? We ask Virginia in the most respectful terms to appoint commissioners to meet commissioners from this state, to ascertain and settle our disputed boundaries. Virginia appoints commissioners accordingly, but takes care to instruct them expressly begin at the famous Fairfax stone, thereby assuming the whole disputed territory, the very point at issue, as being already settled in her favor. She lays down the line, and says at once, if you wont take that you shall have no other. It was in consequence of receiving such an answer to our friendly and amiable overture, that the legislature of Maryland adopted the course of proceedings which seemed to be the only one left to her, of righting herself. A suit was ordered in the Supreme Court of the United States, against Virginia, to bring the question before a competent tribunal wisely provided for such cases.

Now, Mr. Speaker, though *I* doubt the propriety, of using such an instrument as this message of Governor Tazewell to the legislature of Virginia, which has never been officially communicated to this State.—I say sir, though I doubt very much the propriety of using such a document as official, yet as the committee have thought proper to refer to it, & make it the data for some of their recommendations, I will turn the attention of the house to his language for one moment. (Mr. D. read from the message.) This language is what I would call bombastic—rather sir, it is a diplomatic finess. Sir, he pretends to have understood the language of the law passed by Virginia, as fairly meeting the object of the resolutions passed by Maryland. It was a sheer finess in the Governor sir—resolutions, which are so plain, that a way faring man, though a fool, could not err therein, yet the distinguished legislature of Virginia, with the Governor of Virginia at their head, could not make them out.—Mr. Speaker, I cannot for my life but believe that the character and honor of this State would be compromitted by our taking these vague expressions of this unofficial document, as a ground for relinquishing the course the legislature had, no doubt after mature deliberation, adopted and opening up anew the way of negotiation, which had been so long pursued without avail. It would be resorting again to the same set of expedients, to receive again the same treatment from Virginia. I cannot see but that it would be a childish matter, & would at last bring us to the same result. He viewed the commission recommended as but another fruitless attempt—all Maryland wanted, was justice. He hoped no man in Maryland wished any thing beyond rigid justice. The course we are in will bring our claims into an impartial adjudication, and with the result, whether for or against us, he would be satisfied.—But he was not disposed to go to Virgin-

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