Mr. Turner has reported a bill, for repealing the law, which allows the value of slaves or servants, who may be punished by sentence of death, to be assessed upon the county in which the condemnation happens.

Mr. Teackle has reported a bill entitled a bill for the relief of certain literary institutions of this state. By a law last session, it was made the duty of persons having the controul of colleges, academies, and schools in this state which derive any funds from the treasury of the state, to make a report of the condition of their institution by a stipulated period, annually, which period has expired. The law directs in case of failure on the part of such institutions so to report, that the treasurer of the state should withhold the payment of the sum appropriated by law to any such seminary. Most of the institutions have failed to comply with the law.—The bill reported by Mr. Teackle is designed to extend the period in which they may make such report, in this instance to the —— of March next; and if they comply in that time, to authorise the treasurer to pay them severally their annual donations.

The institutions enumerated as having failed to report, are Washington College, Charlotte Hall School, Lower Marlboro' Academy, Frederick School, Hagerstown Academy, Rockville Academy, Garrison Forrest Academy, St. James Academy, Franklin Academy, and Elkton Academy—also the commissioners or other agents of the school fund for St. Mary's, Kent, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Baltimore, Talbot, Cecil, Prince George's, Queen Anns, Worcester, Frederick, Harford, Caroline, Washington, Montgomery and Allegany counties.

On Wednesday, a very interesting contest was decided by ballot in the Legislature. A Treasurer for the Eastern Shore and a Register of Wills for each of the counties of Frederick, Charles, Kent, and Caroline, were to be chosen, the late incumbents of each having died since last session.

The following gentlemen were duly elected.

Treasurer of the Eastern Shore—William K. Lambden.

Register of Wills.

James Sangston; Caroline county.
William D. Merrick; Charles county.
George M. Eichelberger; Frederick county.
Frederick Wilson, Kent county.

Each of the Registers of Wills had been temporarily appointed by the Executive in the recess of the Legislature, to the duties of the station, which the Legislature have now confirmed. Register's offices are considered among the most lucrative offices provided by our state constitution. *Republican.*

ABSTRACT OF

Congressional Proceedings

Movements are making towards passing a *bankrupt law.*

The Vice President has communicated a letter from Thomas Randall, one of the persons mentioned in Com. Porter's communication to the Senate of the 27th ult. enclosing a copy of the printed publication alluded to by the Commodore, and commenting upon the character and objects of that communication, and requesting that his letter, with the paper enclosed, be printed and referred to the same committee to which the letter of Commodore Porter has been referred.

Mr. White presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, relative to amending the constitution, as regards the election of President and Vice President, and to prevent the appointment of any member of congress to any office within the gift of the President, during the period for which he shall have been elected, and for six months thereafter, with certain exceptions. Referred to a select committee on amending the constitution.

The Massachusetts claims for expenses during the late war are urged again. The Senate has been acting upon appointments of Custom House officers, &c.

The business which principally occupied the Senate on Monday, during its private sitting, was it is understood, the consideration of a great number of nominations of Revenue Officers, whose commissions have, or soon will have, expired—of whom some thirty or forty were confirmed. Besides these, the only nomination of consequence which was acted on and confirmed, was that of ALEXANDER CALDWELL, as Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Virginia.—

Among the interesting subjects presented for consideration, in the House of Representatives, was a proposition from the Judiciary Committee, for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy. It is an abstract proposition, intended to try the sense of the House on the principle of this measure; and it has been committed for serious deliberation. The introduction of it makes it certain that the subject will be discussed at the present Session.

A letter, received at Port-au-Prince, from Hamburg, states that the government of that Hansaetic city had recognized the independence of the Republic of Hayti, and that it had named for consul general, Mr. Weber, commission merchant, residing at Port-au-Prince.

Cambridge Chronicle,

AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, Jan. 14th 1826.

Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT,
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Chronicle, dated January 9.

What I know will most interest you is the election of John N. Steele Esq to the Council. The usual resolution to notify him of his election &c. was passed this morning. Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's county, who was elected on Tuesday last, is dead, and Mr. S. being *fifth* man, was declared by a joint resolution, to be one of the Council.

[The Annapolis Republican says—Serious question has arisen whether the proceedings in this case have been strictly comformable to the constitution, and a proposition was laid upon the table in Senate, yesterday, in form of a message to the house, to reconsider the subject.—The movement proceeds from a gentleman friendly to Mr. Steele: and if agreed to, there is little question but that a new ballotting would ratify the choice heretofore expressed, with much unanimity by both houses.]

Rezin Estep, William H. Marriott, John C. Weems and William Wootten. Esqrs. are candidates to succeed Dr. Kent. I understand, however, that Mr. M. has declined.

The Governor elect will qualify to day.

The Jew Bill has finally passed both houses of the Legislature, by a vote of 45 to 32—The Dorchester Delegation were divided on the subject,—Mr. Eccleston voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Emmalls, Brohawn and Douglass, in the negative.

Extract of a letter dated Annapolis, January 10.

Governor Kent arrived here on Saturday evening last, and yesterday at 12 o'clock proceeded to qualify, before both branches of the Legislature—after which a number of citizens and others repaired to Williamson's hotel, and partook of a cold collation, served up on the occasion.

Mission to Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

The Legislature have passed a resolution directing Mr. Chambers of the Senate, and Messrs. Lee and Goldsborough of the House of Delegates, to proceed to the authorities of the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, to represent to them the evils sustained by citizens of this state, from the absconding of slaves, and to urge those states to adopt such measures as may tend to remedy the grievance, so far as their respective territories are concerned.

Fire.—On Tuesday morning week, the house of Mr. Conrad Shott, in Court st. Easton, was destroyed by fire.

This is the season of Fires. Every mail brings fresh accounts of distressing conflagrations in some place or other.—Not only compact cities, but scattered hamlets seem to have become a prey, to the greedy element. In our own town, it is fearfully necessary that every person should act as though the safety of the whole place were committed to his charge. Take care of your fires—your stoves—your chimnies—your lights of every description—your bedcurtains; your cotton dresses—your hearth brooms—and your receptacles for ashes. Precaution is the gaoler of mischief.

In the House of Representatives on the 6th inst. the following letter was produced from Dr. Kent, late a member of the House, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be communicated to the Executive of Maryland.

Washington, Jan. 6th 1826.

SIR: I hereby resign my seat as a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maryland.

You will please accept for the House of Representatives, and yourself individually, the assurances of my respect and esteem. JOSEPH KENT.

Hon. J. W. TAYLOR, Speaker.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

The regular Physicians of Dorchester county, are particularly requested to notice the following proceedings of the Physicians of Kent county. Those of the profession who approve of their proceedings, will please to observe, that a meeting will take place in Cambridge on Monday the 24th inst. for similar purposes—The presence of every regular practitioner of the county is requested.

A Physician.

Meeting of the Physicians.

WE, the Physicians of Chestertown and vicinity, having experienced much difficulty in the collection of our accounts, and being now convened for the purpose of taking the subject into serious consideration, (the lenient measures which we have heretofore pursued having entirely failed,) have entered into the following resolutions, viz.

1. That we will hereafter present our accounts for settlement by the end of the year, or within one month afterwards.

2. That justice to ourselves and families, and indeed to the public, demands, that for all accounts which cannot be closed by the payment of the cash, we will require bonds or notes, drawing legal interest; and that this resolution shall be carried into effect without distinction of persons.

3. That in those cases in which it may be inconvenient, on account of absence or other just impediment, to close our accounts as aforesaid, that we shall still, on any future settlement, demand interest on said accounts from the end of each and every year.

4. That in many cases having incurred losses to a considerable amount by fraudulent conveyances, in all cases where persons who have conveyed away their property, and still continue to enjoy the profits of it, refuse to pay our just claims, we will not render any services to such persons until their accounts be payed, or security be given that they will be paid.

5. That to guard against a refusal to pay any accounts which, by our former indulgence, may now be in such a state that the statute of limitation would be a bar to their recovery, we will not visit or prescribe for those who make this plea, until the account so circumstanced shall have been paid, or secured to be paid.

The above resolutions having been proposed and unanimously adopted, and having bound ourselves each to the other to carry them into effect, we present them to the public, confident that we act in conformity to the principles of equity towards others, and that we do not transcend the limits which justice to ourselves prescribes.

Morgan Browne,
Jas. M. Anderson,
Peregrine Wroth,
Jacob Fisher,
William F. Harper,
Thomas C. Kennard,
James Heighe.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

MR. SCOTT—I perceive several papers are commenting with severity on a sentiment couched in the President's message, in the penultimate paragraph of which is written, "While foreign nations, less blessed with that freedom, which is power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we to slumber in indolence or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied by the will of our constituents: would it not be to cast away the bounties of providence and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority!" In the National Gazette I saw an elaborated production to evince that the President did not intend to deny the right of instruction.—The denial of which right the Editor esteems a political heresy of a character which should excommunicate its advocate from participating in the manifold advantages of a representative democracy. What the President intended I know not. That the right of instruction is contrarient to the philosophy and spirit of the constitution, which is our sole criterion in the determination of this question, I think is indisputable.

The rightful decision of this question is of much practical importance. Our duty as members of the federal compact renders it coercive on us to weigh dispassionately the arguments which present themselves to sustain either position. This duty is alike imperative whether we consider ourselves in the character of constituents or representatives. In either capacity before we can be aware of our immunities or obligations, we must decide this important question—*Whether it is our right to instruct in the one case; and our duty to obey instructions in the other.* How the doctrine of instruction ever obtained credit among an enlightened and intelligent people, I am at a loss to determine. I deny this doctrine because I believe it to be inconsistent with a grant or delegation of power expressly recognised by the constitution—the first article of which expressly declares "that all legislative powers shall be vested in the Congress of the United States." To possess the faculty of controuling the legislative power is in effect to possess the power itself. If the sovereign people invest congress with all legislative powers and retain to themselves the right to instruct them in the exercise of those powers, is it not a solecism? Does it not lead to this philosophical absurdity—That congress is invested with legislative functions but deprived of the means of exercising them. Will the advocates for the right of instruction pretend to say that the people have expressly delegated this power with a silent reservation of the right to instruct? To give plausibility to this mode of reasoning they must previously make it appear, that the immortal framers of our glorious constitution knew not the import of language. They expressly say *all legislative* power shall be vested in congress. How the generality of this article can be made to include a secret reservation of the right of instruction, I have yet to learn.

The source whence the difference of opinion on this subject emanates, is, I think, a misconception of the nature and genius of our government. If there were affinity of opinion on this subject, there could not be a contrariety in the determination of this important, practical question. The narrow limits within which I am obliged to circumscribe this communication will preclude me from entering into any thing like an analysis of our government. The most I shall be able to do will be to state the three radical divisions; the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The constitution declares, that all legislative power shall be vested in Congress, the Executive in the President, and the Judiciary in the Supreme court of the United States. I shall forbear to make any remarks on the Executive and the Judiciary except so far as they may be incidentally intruduced as elucidatory of the legislative functions.

What does the term legislation denote?—If it have any denotation: If it be not a word without a correspondent idea, it must import ex vi termini, *deliberation*, and *reflection*, and *argument*. If we recognise the gothic doctrine of instruction, all these attributes of legislation are instanter excluded.

That the People are sovereign, and the public functionaries are their agents, and amenable to them for acts done in their representative capacity, is a political truism expressly proclaimed by the declaration of independence. It is an axiom which cannot be doubted by any American Politician who does distinctly conceive its meaning. The deduction which the advocates for instruction attempt to draw from this fact is by no means necessary. Because the People are sovereign and all power emanates from them, it is not logical to conclude, they have *therefore* a right to direct that power which they have expressly delegated to another. It is true all legislative power is derived from the people—If they have a right to direct that power in consequence of its derivation, they have also a right to direct the judiciary, because this also is derived from the same source, which is absurd. Any hypothesis which will by fair reasoning lead to an absurdity should be abandoned. The denial of the right of instruction collides with no principle either expressly or implicitly contained in the constitution.—Much less is it contrarient to the sovreignty of the people. If it demolished the sovreignty of the people or annihilated the responsibility of their agents, I would at once abdicate its maintenance; I would do more, I would offer up my orisons to the God of political economy, and implore absolution for my political heresy.

It may be asked in what the responsibility of the public functionary consists if you deny the right of instruction?—To this question the answer is easy. The same as if the right of instruction were acknowledged. In either case, the only remedy the people possess is the faculty of pretermitting the representative at the next election, and delegating power to another whose political sentiments are more correspondent with those of their own. Here too the sovreignty of the people manifests itself.—It is the only way, consistently with the canons of the constitution they can exercise their supremacy. BRUTUS.

FOREIGN.

Greece.—Our French papers mention, that the expedition sent to Greece by the French Greek Committee, arrived at Zante on the 19th of September, and left there for Napoli di Romania on the 22nd It was composed of a colonel, several officers of Artillery and subalterns, with a physician, two surgeons, a number of workmen, &c. They were permitted by the government to spend several days at Zante, where they laid in provisions.—It appears by the latest accounts, that Ibrahim Pacha was closely pressed in the Southern part of the Morea, having suffered severely in several engagements with Colocotroni. His only hope is that he may be reinforced or relieved by the Egyptians and Turkish expedition, which had long been looked for in vain. The Greek fleet are all ready to intercept them on the way from Alexandria, & we may soon expect to hear of a naval engagement, the result of which will be of the highest importance to Greece.

Spain.—By a private letter received in Washington City, we learn that news had been received in Paris, by Telegraphic despatch, of a change of Ministry in Spain. The intelligence is said to have produced a great sensation in Paris A change has been long talked of; whether the present be such an one as will prove beneficial to the people of Spain, time must determine.

Kidnapping.—A friend writes to us from Camden, in this state, that he was called upon on the 1st instant, by a black woman named Volile Maxwell, living near Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, who stated to him that her son, Stephen Maxwell, was decoyed away, on the 21st ultimo, and has never since been heard of by her. He is about 18 years of age, rather dark coloured, of a common size and left handed. He has several scars on his left hand, occasioned from a burn, and one upon his neck, caused by a swelling. He was free born, and served his time with Stephen Lucas, of the county in which his mother resides, and she served her time with Joshua Barwick, of the same county. It is supposed that the boy was kidnapped, and Editors at a distance may promote the cause of justice and humanity by noticing the circumstance.—*Del. Gazette.*

Abstract of receipts at Post-offices in the several States and Territories, for the year ending March, 1825.

New-York	182,223 56
Maine	20,032 08
New Hampshire	10,033 26
Vermont	11,311 32
Massachusetts	88,201 60
Connecticut	25,563 90
Rhode Island	11,256 12
New Jersey	14,796 96
Pennsylvania	110,547 01
Delaware	4,604 54
Maryland,	60,830 10
Virginia	61,751 52
North Carolina	22,487 03
South Carolina	40,614 44
Georgia	26,462 42
Tennessee	13,416 53
Kentucky	21,501 50
Ohio	24,900 14
Indiana	4,701 84
Mississippi	8,687 01
Missouri	5,773 81
Louisiana	22,443 66
Illinois	2,459 04
Alabama	15,331 21
Arkansas	732 05
Michigan	1,845 19
Florida	1,093 53
District of Columbia	9,504 58
	817,023 09

Gov. Troup has exercised his prerogative of office, by refusing his signature to the bill, which had passed the two Houses of the Legislature of Georgia, for dividing the State into Districts for the election of Representatives to Congress. That bill, therefore, has not become a law.

The Governor of Mississippi, Walter Leak, Esq. died on the 17th November last.

The Nashville, Tennessee Republican states that there were already nine candidates for the office of governor of that state, and several more expected! The election takes place in 1827.

Among the items of the expenses attending the reception of Gen. Lafayette, in Kentucky, is the following:—"Paid to John Cummins, $35 for his great coat, taken off by mistake with Gen. Lafayette's baggage."

The names of the two ships of the line on the stocks at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass. are Virginia and Vermont, and the frigate recently commenced, Cumberland.

A schooner lately arrived at Detroit, loaded with oysters in the shell, which came from New York, via the Hudson river, the Grand Canal and Lake Erie. They were in good condition, very small, and were sold for six dollars a hundred.

The small pox, it has already been stated, is making frightful ravages in New Orleans. One or two physicians of that city are endeavoring against the opposition "of certain ignorant persons," to prevail on the inhabitants to accept of the aid of vaccination.

It is said of Wm. G. Miller, an American, now in the service of the Greeks, that he was one of the four who crossed Missolonghi to Napoli di Romania, when Ibrahim Pacha was besieging the Mills, and one of the nine who held one hundred Arabs in check, affording time for a Greek regiment to be brought up against them.

About one hundred people of color are preparing to sail from Boston to Liberia, under the patronage or at the instigation of the Colonization Society. One of them is a man of about 70 years of age, who had resided many years at Newport, R. I. Several others belonged to the same place, where they gained a comfortable subsistence by industry, and were respected for their correct deportment.

Capt. Care, of the brig Antelope, arrived at Charleston, S. C. from St. Thomas, states that such is the avidity with which the Slave trade is now carried on, and so extravagant the wages paid to seamen employed in prosecuting it, that many of our merchant vessels are deserted by their crews.

The Orphans' Court for Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY next, the 16th of January.

Removal.

The subscriber has removed his office to his private residence, opposite the dwelling of Josiah Bayly, Esq.

☞ He will in future attend the courts of Somerset county.

JOHN R. PITT.

Jan 14 3w

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, Mr. *Charles Lecompte*, to Miss *Mary Ann Frazier.*

In this town on the 25th ult. *Levin Lake* Esq. to Miss *Ann Maria Muir*, both of this county.

——, In Talbot county, Mr. *William Walker*, to Miss *Mahala Frampton*. Mr. *William Dewlin*, to Miss *Harriet Kemp*. Mr. *Thomas Brenfield*, to Miss *Sarah Ann Lowrey*. Mr. *James C. Garey*, to Miss *Rebecca Rathell.*

——, In Newstead, by the Rev. Mr. Crooks, Mr. *Ichabod Crane*, to Miss *Susannah Hook.*

By hook or crook
This loving pair
Are bound in Wedlock's chain,
What is a hook
Without a crook,
Or *hook* without a *crane.*

——, In Richmond county, N. C. on the 26th ultimo Mr. *Harvey Scott*, aged 17 years to Miss *Nancy Batten*, aged 82.

DIED,

In this town on Tuesday morning last, Mr. *Thomas I. Pattison*, Junr.

——, In this county, on Wednesday morning last, Mr. *Zadock Cropper.*

——, near Vienna, on the 28th ultimo Mrs. *Harriet*, consort of Mr. William Yates.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT in Cambridge, adjoining the House and Lot belonging to Samuel Lecompte, and where the subscriber formerly lived; for terms apply to the subscriber.

MARGARET WOOLFORD.

Books Lost

BY FRIENDSHIP.

The subscriber having purchased at the late sale of Mr. James Eccleston's books, a rare and valuable work, viz. of Modern and Universal History in sixty four volumes complete, except the third volume of the Modern, which has been no doubt loaned to a worthy but forgetful friend, and a set of Swift's works, the 5th & 7th volumes of which have been subjected to the same odious destiny, most earnestly requests the prompt return of them to the present owner, (the subscriber,) and especially the volume of History, which cannot be supplied by purchase, and can be of no value to the possessor of the single volume. JOS. E. MUSE.

Jan. 14 3w

A Meeting

Of the Curators of the "Dorchester Agricultural Society" is requested to be held at Mr. Lucas' tavern, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock. JOS. E. MUSE, President.

Jan. 14 1w

Blanks.

Blank Obligations, Bills of Sale, Coroners' Bonds and Inquisitions, and Magistrates' blanks generally, may be had on application to

WILLIAM S. STEWART,
Snow-hill.

Jan 14 3w

Notice.

"A copy of the *Antiquities of the Jews* and the *Jewish Wars*, written by Josephus, in two volumes, 4to," *was not* taken from the house of Mr. John L. Phillips, about the time of his death, but borrowed of him nearly three months prior to that event. The person who had the work, did not intend to retain it, nor to make any improper disposition of it, as Stephen T. Mace would seem to insinuate in his advertisement of the 31st ult.

His intention was to restore the books to the owner, as soon as he knew in what manner it could be conveniently done—they are now left with the Editor of the Chronicle, for Mr. Mace or his friends.

The Subscriber

Takes this mode of informing the public that he continues to accommodate travellers and others as usual.

He offers for sale on a long credit, that valuable property now occupied by him as a Hotel and Store—also the store house lately in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas I. Pattison, Junr.—the latter, if not sold, will be rented to a good tenant.

He also offers for sale, *at cost*, his entire STOCK OF GOODS in store, or he will retail them at an advance of 12 1-2 per cent for cash or assignments.

Also, the LOT upon which his brick kiln is situated, containing between 60 and 80 acres of good land.

N. B. He continues to keep horses and carriages for hire, which will be ready for persons wanting them, at a moments notice.

☞ Persons indebted on open account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle immediately.

WILLIAM FLINT.

Jan 14 3w

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against hauling the seine on my shores, or hunting with dog or gun on my lands.—I am determined to enforce the law on all who do not observe this notice.

HENRY OSMOND.

Jan 14 3w

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_61-0289.jpg