

# THE ELKTON PRESS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY ANDREWS AND McCORD, ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

OBEEDIENCE TO THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

Saturday, January 10, 1824.

No. 27.

## CONDITIONS:

For a year \$2 00  
For 6 months 1 00  
For 3 months 50 cts.

No Subscription received for a longer term than six months, not continued, at the instance of a subscriber, until all arrearages are paid, and in all cases, a failure to pay a discontinue, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements exceeding a square, will be computed by insertion, three times for the first square, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, per ones, in proportion.

## Shipping Almanac.

Day	Sun.	Sun.
Monday	7 19	4 41
Tuesday	7 19	4 41
Wednesday	7 18	4 42
Thursday	7 17	4 43
Friday	7 16	4 44
Saturday	7 15	4 45

## PHILADELPHIA

NOTE EXCHANGE.  
(Corrected Weekly.)

Place	Rate
New York	100
Boston	100
Philadelphia	100
London	100
Paris	100
Amsterdam	100
Brussels	100
Antwerp	100
Liverpool	100
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Worcester	100

## For Rent,

THE subscriber will rent his TAVERN, sign of the Wagon, together with 50 acres of LAND, situated in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa. between Strasburg and Wilmington, 10 miles from the former and 28 from the latter. This property is handsomely situated in a very healthy neighborhood. The Tavern House is new, well finished, and convenient; and the place well supplied with excellent fruit.

A lease will be given, of this property, for 2 or 3 years and the terms made easy, as the subscriber wishes all the rent expended in improvements. For terms apply to James Andrews, Esq. near the premises, or to the owner, in Elkton.

JOHN McCORD.  
Elkton, Dec. 27 23—41

## CECIL COUNTY, MD.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1823.

ON application of George Davidson, of Cecil County, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent Debtors" and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, and thus having complied with the requisites of the said act of assembly and its said supplements, a schedule of his property, a list due him, and a list of debts due by him on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said George Davidson having satisfied the said Court that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said Court that the said George Davidson be discharged from confinement and that he cause a copy of this order to be published in the said Press once a week for four weeks successively at least three months before the first Saturday of the next April Term of this Court to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court on the said first Saturday of the next April Term, at the Court House in Elkton, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Davidson should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

JAMES SEWELL, CLK.  
Dec. 20.

**Candle Manufactory.**  
THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the manufacture of  
**CANDLES**  
at their store (two doors above Mr. Geo. Peacock's Inn,) where Merchants and Families can be supplied by the box, at City prices.  
On the 6th, 1823.  
P. 23. The highest market price will be given for rendered Tallow.

## \$20 Reward.

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, on the 8th inst. in Willistown township, Chester county, Penn. (near Mr. Sturges' inn, sign of the White Horse)

A Bright Bay

## HORSE.

5 years old, full 15 hands high, a natural trotter, lately shod all round, apt to strike the toes of his hind feet against the ground when travelling, and his sides something shaved with the harness.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the horse and thief, or \$10 for either.

WILLIAM CONARD.  
Dec. 13. 23—41

## Great Bargains!

FOR RENT—Three valuable Fishing Key Point, Cecil county.

FOR HIRE—Several Negro Women.

FOR SALE—A great number of Morino Sheep. Apply to  
SAMUEL THOMAS.  
Turkey Point.  
Dec. 13.

## VALUABLE LANDS & MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer at private sale, a very

Valuable Plantation,

situate in Octoraro hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, containing 200 acres, with a

Grist & Merchant

MILL.

thereon erected (long known by the name of Porter's mill,) on that never failing stream, Octoraro.

There are on this property a number of excellent seats for water-work, of any kind, either on the Octoraro or its tributary stream which passes through the farm.—The land is naturally productive, and the fields may be watered at a small expense.

The property is situated in a rich, healthy and pleasant neighborhood, 2 miles from the Susquehanna canal, 3 from the tide water at Port Deposit, 40 from Baltimore, and 30 from Wilmington.

For further particulars, apply to the owners, on the premises.

JOHN H. HARRIS,  
M. A. HARRIS.  
Sept. 6. 10—41

## New Fall Goods

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of

SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Among which are London Superfine Cloths, Common do, Superior Casimires, Common do, Cassimires, Rose Blauets, Point de, white Flannels, Red do, Yellow do, Red Bookings, Green do, Lounzettes, Bonnets, Men's Stockings, Ladies do, Children's do, Circassian Plaid, Gingham, Frocks, Calicoes, Gingham, Domestic Plaid, Cotton Shawls, Ribbons, Vest Patterns, Velvet Goods, Colored Muslin, Italian Crapes, Chucks, India Muslin, Domestic bleached and unbleached do, Cambricks do, Book do, Leno do, Jacquets do, Book Muslin, Handkerchiefs, Jacobets do, Madras do, Flag do, Plain Silk do, Hatterloo Shawls, Gloves assorted, Pins, Tapes, Cotton Balls, Hank Cotton, &c. &c. with a general assortment of Groceries, Hard, Hollow, Cedar, China, Glass, Queensware, Men's Shoes, Hosiery, &c. Children's do, Hats, Fanny, and other Medicines, all of which will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Those disposed to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

ROCHESTER & HOWARD.

## Winter Goods.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of

SEASONABLE

GOODS,

among which are a handsome assortment of  
CLOTHS & CASIMIRES,  
and keeps constantly on hand JAKES, manufactured by Kidd, Thompson, Kinsey, Pugh and McConkey.

ALSO,  
No. 1 HERRINGS,  
all of which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.

L. H. EVANS.  
Dec. 20 24—31

## Trustee's Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of Baltimore county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at Mr. Peacock's tavern, in the town of Elkton, on Monday the 12th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for cash, all the right and title of Matthew McLaughlin to the following described property viz:

All those parts of two TRACTS OF LAND, called Kinsley Read's addition, containing about 40 acres, more or less, which were conveyed by Wm. Read to Matthew McLaughlin, as well appear by the deed recorded among the records of Cecil county liber, J. S. No. 10, folio 51, which land is that part which was assigned to the said Wm. Read in the division and partition of the real estate of his late father, Andrew Read.

As also the undivided share of the said Wm. Read to the property of the late John Read of Philadelphia.

This land is in the neighborhood of North East, Cecil county, and possesses an excellent mill seat, with many other advantages. The improvements are inconsiderable.

Upon the payment of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be executed.

JEFFERSON GLENN,  
Dec. 20—24—41

## Notice To Creditors.

THE subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS MONTGOMERY.

Late of Cecil county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are required to make payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1823.

MICHAEL MONTGOMERY,  
Adm'r. of Thomas Montgomery, dec'd.

THE subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM F. ABBOTT.

Late of Cecil county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are required to make payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1823.

MELISCENT ABBOTT,  
Adm'r. of Wm. F. Abbott, dec'd.

## For Rent.

THE House, known as Pearce's Tavern, situated near Back Creek, Cecil county, and now in the possession of Mr. Thos. Biddle,

together with the FARM, containing about 248 acres, and a small house on the opposite side of the road, well calculated for the business of a tradesman, will be rented by the subscriber for the ensuing year.

Possession will be given on the 25th of March next. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Benj. Pearce or Mr. Collins Tatman, near Elkton, or the subscriber, residing at Mr. Saml. Kerr's, in Kent county, Md.

ELIZABETH PEARCE.  
Dec. 6 25—41.

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, on the premises, in Octoraro hundred, Cecil county, Md. all the following described property, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining lands of John Conrad, Elizabeth Walker, Mrs. Grubb and others, containing about 120 acres, more or less, on which is erected two good

STABLES, &c.

One half of this farm is covered with locust, whiteoak, chestnut and poplar. There is on this property an excellent peach orchard, and there are excellent seats for water works of any kind on the Conowingo creek, which stream passes through and by the farm.

The above property is situated in a rich, healthy and pleasant neighborhood, half a mile from the Conowingo Bridge village and the Susquehanna Canal, one mile from Baltimore ferry, and one mile from the Catholic Church. Also,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said hundred, adjoining lands of Wm. Preston, Joshua Lowe and others, containing about 539 acres, more or less, on which is erected one good

DWELLING HOUSE,

Barin, Stables, &c. There are on this farm upwards of 100 grafted apple trees, a variety of thriving peach trees. One half of this farm is covered with heavy timber of the first quality.

This property is also situated in a healthy neighborhood, half a mile from the Friends meeting house, three miles from the Conowingo Bridge, eight miles from Port Deposit, and convenient to 2 merchant mills.

The contemplated road from the aforesaid bridge to New London & Roads passes through this farm. If the above properties are not sold previous to the first Monday in March next, they will, on that day, be sold at public sale.

Terms will be made known on application to Jas. C. McDowell, Esq. residing on the former described property, or to the subscriber residing on the latter.

ANDREW R. PORTER.  
Oct. 23 16—41

Blanks for sale.

## DISTILLERY For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale a Distillery consisting of two Still Houses, one of the capacity of 141 and the other of the capacity of 60 gallons, together with the necessary apparatus, and 600 HOGS HEADS.

For terms apply to James Andrews, Esq. Colerain township, Lancaster county, Pa. or to the owner, in Elkton.

JOHN McCORD.  
Sept. 27 25—41

## For Rent, TENANT HOUSE,

Barin and other out Buildings, together with 30 or 40 acres of arable Land, of an excellent quality.—Also, an

## OIL MILL.

Barin Mill and Saw Mill, situate on the main branch of Octoraro creek, near the Octoraro Bridge. Part of said property lies in Colerain township, Lancaster county, and part in Upper Oxford township, Chester county.

Any person having a sufficient capital and a good recommendation will meet with a good bargain by applying to the owner, on the property.

JAMES ANDREWS.  
Nov. 29 21—41

## Notice.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, four head of

CATTLE.

Two bulls, one white and black, and the other red and white, supposed to be 3 years old; a black and white heifer about 2 years old with a piece cut off each ear and a noted cowler the left and a black and white veal calf. The said cattle have been wandering about the farm for some time.

The owner can have them by proving property and paying for this advertisement on or before the 20th inst. If not taken away before that time charges will be required.

LOUIS MILLER.  
Little Elk, Dec. 15 25—41

## Proposals

FOR PUBLISHING IN TRENTON, N. J.

A

Miscellaneous Magazine.

BY FRANCIS WIGGINS.

IN presenting this proposal to the public it is not necessary to enter into a detail of the advantages that would probably arise from the publication of a well conducted Miscellaneous Magazine. But it may not be improper to state, that as the contemplated publication is intended to do good wherever circulated, every exertion will be made to render it interesting and useful, and not unworthy a liberal patronage.

The work will comprise as great a variety as possible of Moral and Entertaining Essays, original and selected—Literary and Scientific Intelligence—a brief Summary of the most important Foreign and Domestic Occurrences—an Epitome of Events which transpire in the Religious World—Poetry, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. The Magazine will be published once in each month—to contain 24 or 26 decimo pages. It will be printed on good type and paper; a title page and index to accompany the last number.

2. The price will be One Dollar per annum, payable in advance on the receipt of the first number. Those subscribers who cannot conveniently take it in numbers, will be supplied with the work at the expiration of the year, for \$1 12 bound in boards, or well and handsomely bound in sheep, for \$1 25. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably enhanced.

3. The first number will probably be issued in the month of January next. Trenton, Nov. 1

4. Subscribers received at this office.

## For Rent,

From the 25th of March next, THAT well known TERNY HOUSE in the west end of Elkton, now occupied by John and Isaac Wilson.

For terms apply to HENRY BENNETT, Jan. Elkton, Jan. 8 26—41

## Job Printing

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed AT THE ELKTON PRESS OFFICE







PRESIDENTIAL.

From the Essex Register.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—SESSION OF 1807-8.

On the 28th of October, six months after Mr. Adams attended the Federal Caucus in Boston, for which he is now elected, the Senate of the United States, more than three-fourths of whom were warm friends of Mr. Jefferson, placed Mr. Adams at the head of the committee to whom the President's message in relation to the Chesapeake was committed. Could there be a stronger evidence of their opinion of his friends, or of the Republican administration? He was also on the committee for the formation of our seamen into a special militia, for the defence of our harbours. He was on a committee of the public lands. He was chairman of the committee for the more effectual preservation of peace in our harbours. He was of the war committee. In him was committed the message of the President on the defence of our seaports, and he reported a bill which passed, for the more effectual preservation of peace in our harbours, and for the exclusion of the British ships from our waters. On the 10th of a call was made for a statement of the number and cases of imprisonment. He was a coadjutor of the committee, appointed to consider the propriety of expelling John Smith from the Senate, for his participation in Burr's conspiracy. The subsequent report he made of this subject, which contained in a respectful manner a paper of the country, though not approved by the committee, brought forth two hands, it is a most questionable evidence of the talents and patriotism of Mr. Adams. Nineteen members were in favor of it, and ten against it. He was also on a committee in relation to the non-interference in relation to the British power—on the demand of the British, which was made on the contingent expenses of the British on the penal laws on the message in relation to the British orders in council—on the supplementary anti-interference—on the message in relation to the increase of the army and courts martial—on the message in relation to fortifications—on the correspondence in relation to the Chesapeake—on the subject of armaments, and fitting out our frigates. Besides all these, he was on the committee on the message in relation to the Embargo, which reported a bill for an Embargo, on the day of receiving the message, and which passed through the Senate the same day. He was also on the committee in relation to the several supplementary embargo acts. Thus on the eve of a war, in the most powerful manner we could possibly have had, he was the subject of our inquiries and defence is committed to a man, who is respected, and who is an administration, whose fidelity is proved in him such unshaken confidence. The pretence is to obtain the least credit. Yet he repeated and repeated, that this very year Mr. Adams was a leader of the federal party in opposition to Mr. Jefferson. The propagators of this calumny have learned that confidential dispo- sition will wear away, and they hope by continual and bold assertions, to impose the credulity of the people, and thus reach their good sense. At the close of the session, Mr. Gallatin made his celebrated report on roads and canals, and it was, at the motion of Mr. Adams, ordered to be printed and diffused amongst the people. At the former session he had moved for this information, and he now wished to diffuse it in order that the country might be stimulated to those works which would add so much strength to our Union, and facilities to our internal commerce. There was no measure of Mr. Jefferson's administration more decreed and denounced than the Embargo by the federal party, and it was their fury against Mr. Adams for supporting it, that called down upon his head the vials of their wrath. The denunciations of Mr. Adams for political inconsistency and ap- pacy, have proceeded almost exclusively from the friends and partisans of Mr. Crawford, they to a man have joined the cry against Mr. Adams. They have denounced him for the imputed loss of his father's administration, which we have demonstrated never existed. That the public may judge of the sincerity of these pretences of hostility to Mr. Adams, we will here produce two facts which Mr. Crawford's friends cannot question, and they continue their support of him. During what they term the age of terror, in 1798, a great number of addresses were presented to President Adams, approving his measures of his administration—among them, one from George, drafted and presented by a committee, of whom Mr. Crawford was chairman. During the session of Congress that we are now considering, Mr. Crawford took his seat in the Congress of the United States, as a senator from Georgia. This is the supporter of Mr. Jefferson. This gentleman, who was uniformly against Mr. Jefferson's favorite measure, the Embargo. Through all its stages, and in all its supplements, Mr. Crawford was with the federal members, and against Mr. Adams and the Republican members.

During this session of Congress, when there was strong hopes arising in the bosom of the Federal party of a gain mounting to power, amidst the embarrassments of the country, a Com- mittee of the Republican members was held to concentrate their forces in support of some republican gentleman for President, who should vindicate the honor and rights of his country. At this meeting Mr. Adams attended and gave his vote for James Madison. Before the close of this session, and just on the eve of the Massachusetts election, Col. Pickens dispatched his famous electioneering letter, and arrangement of the contest and motives of the administration. This letter was purposely delayed until it was too late to be answered, and produced a revolution in the politics of Massachusetts. As soon, however, as the inflammatory address reached Washington, it produced the admirable and unanswerable defence of the administration, by Mr. Adams, which gave to the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the strongest support, and restored Massachusetts to reason, and the republicans to power.

At the ensuing May election, the Federal Legislature of Massachusetts elected Mr. Lloyd to succeed Mr. Adams, and passed a similar resolution. These produced the following letter from Mr. Adams, respecting his seat in the Senate of the United States.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen—It has been my endeavor, as I conceived it was my duty, in assuming a seat in the Senate of the United States, to support the administration of the General Government, in all necessary measures, within its competency, the object of which was to preserve from seizure and depredation the persons and property of our citizens, and to vindicate the rights essential to the independence of our country, against the unjust pretensions and aggressions of all those who were its enemies.

Certain resolutions recently passed by you have expressed your disapprobation of measures to which under the influence of these motives, I gave my assent, as far as the opinions of a majority in the Legislature can operate. I cannot but consider the Resolutions, as an implied censure upon the representation of the state in Congress, a sort of opposition to the national administration, in which I have so consistently with my principles con- sidered.

To give you however an opportunity of placing in the Senate of the United States a member, who may advise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow citizens from their present sufferings, without sacrificing the peace of the nation, the personal liberties of our seamen, or the neutral rights of our commerce, I now restore to you the trust committed to my charge, and resign my seat as a Senator of the United States, on the part of the Commonwealth.

I am with perfect respect,  
Gentlemen, your very humble and obedient servant,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Boston, June 8, 1808.

In the ensuing December, 1806, Jas. Sullivan, then Governor of Massachusetts, died, and left the chair of state in possession of the honorable Levi Lincoln, then Lieut. Governor. In the course of the winter, the republican members of the Legislature were so thoroughly convinced of the talents and patriotism of Mr. Adams, and so little disposed to doubt his republican principles and his honest and upright motives, and so much convinced of the propriety of his nomination, that they sent to him a delegation, requesting him to stand as the Republican candidate for the vacant chair of state. This fact alone ought to be considered conclusive throughout the Union. If the Republicans of Massachusetts, who knew Mr. Adams most thoroughly, were ready fourteen years ago to place him in the gubernatorial chair, the Republicans of all other states ought not, at this late date, to suffer worthless and unprincipled men to call his principles in question, to subvert their base and interested views. To the committee who waited on Mr. Adams, he expressed his warm acknowledgments of the honor they proffered him, and his readiness to stand as their candidate, could he do so consistently with the claims of another most distinguished and most deserving citizen, the Hon. Levi Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln, he observed was the acting Governor—he had deserved well of his political friends, and to attempt to select another candidate would only serve to divide the Republican party, when union was necessary to their success. This and this only, was Mr. Adams's reason for declining to stand in 1809 as the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. All who knew the late Gov. Lincoln, will applaud Mr. Adams's motives, and consider it as affording him an additional claim to the gratitude of the Republican party.

March the 6th, 1809, Mr. Madison, two days after he was inaugurated, as President, nominated Mr. Adams as ambassador to Russia—and Mr. Lloyd, the federal Senator from Massachusetts, who had superseded Mr. Adams, then offered a resolution, that the nomination passed and of course the nomination of Mr. Adams was not acted upon. During the succeeding summer, however, Mr. Madison was convinced of the necessity of the embassy, and Mr. Adams was then appointed Ambassador, in the recess of the Senate.

Just before Mr. Adams sailed for Russia, the republicans of Boston invited him to a public dinner. At the head of

the committee for this purpose was Benjamin Austin, a gentleman who would have been the last in this world to have given public honors to any individual whose political integrity was doubtful. Just before this time, Mr. Adams published his admirable Review of the Works of Fisher Ames, which fully developed the dangerous designs of the Essex Junta, and disclosed the base purposes, which afterwards produced the Convention at Hartford. The support given in this Review and in the Embargo letter alone, to the country in her then perilous situation, gives Mr. Adams higher claims to the first honors of the nation, than any individual in it.

Having now examined Mr. Adams's course previous to his going to Europe in 1794, and having brought into view all his political acts from the time of his return from Berlin in the autumn of 1801, until he again embarked for Russia in the summer of 1809—we ask what there is in any part of his conduct inconsistent with Republican principles, or hostile to the administration of Mr. Jefferson?

FENELLA.

From the Savannah Geo. Times.

Among all the candidates for the Presidency, we perceive no one who personally shows so little interest concerning it as John Quincy Adams. None of the presses that have been recently set up, are attributed to the patronage of his department. He seems not to endeavor to counteract the machine, or to gain against him, he makes no public function, he shows to the people. He makes not one single step from his ordinary course to obtain the suffrages of his countrymen. He whose name is in every mouth, whose integrity, talents, and public services, are the theme of every conversation, conducts himself as if ignorant of all, and especially of the great question, that agitates the faith of the community. Intent on his present station, conscious of the fidelity with which he has discharged the public trust, satisfied with all around him, grateful for the honors already received at the hands of the nation, he is prepared to act with becoming dignity, whatever part may be allotted him in it. He can still exert those gigantic mental powers, which nature has assigned him, in the service of his country—or, like the ancient philosopher, suppose that an angel man is formed, should the arts of those who wish to stir the public sentiment, deprive him of the first office in government, the world will nevertheless say that he deserved it, and that judgment will fill the measure of his fame.

Unknown I lived,—so let me die;  
Nor stone, nor monumental cross,  
Tell where his nameless ashes lie;  
Who sighed for gold, and found it  
dross.

Bad Memory.—A middle aged man a few years ago, presented himself to the matrimonial altar. The clergyman, having surveyed the man for a moment, said, "Pray, friend, I think you have a wife already living." "May be so, sir," said he, "for I have a treacherous memory."

"Waiter," said a traveller at a country inn, "bring me a newspaper." "Sir," said the waiter, "we are badly off for papers at present. The day is lost, we have no Sun, the captain of a ship is reading the Pilot, and the only paper you can have is an old Times."

ish but extremely dangerous short, if they had been left their own discretion they have been ruined. They suppose themselves past the period of pupillage, and choose their own way; but it not for the superintendent a Providence, wiser than themselves or their fathers, and wretchedness would up the whole account of the instance.

As to that degree of indifference that wishes for nothing, it was attainable if it were sort of suicide. If we hate things we love others, and horror on one hand will be anced by apatency on the The difference between a man and a fool is, that the er turns his passions into proper channel, while the observes no rule, but prop and fancies that licentious happiness.—How is it that remains as these are so regarded? I conjecture that is that the reader know the fore, that if he does not ch shackle himself with them no body's business, and the speaker or writer had had the effect of his doctrine. His own life and conversation teaze other people with it, ever, Messrs. Editors, I am a little and I shall hat presently.

I suppose the absurdity, say sinfulness, of a great this wishing business arise a bad moral habit. We times see whimsical people are not wicked, but a was in his right mind, and heart was right, would grace his nature and dis the author of his nature being things that were in- ble with the business of he would not wish to be a man, and to do business public when in reality hardly fit for any business he would not be charmed from the plough-tail by a ing idea of merchant, throw what he has into the sex of desperate speculation times as much of the sale merchants. A man sure he will not be. The figure that distinguishes him if he had nothing else to him, would teach him be he will not make a fool self by aping people of from whose manners and education has hitherto been at a distance.

Indulgence spoils a child so it does men of all ages will not wish for the childhood, but their different will be very little. How is it that while ashamed of the wisdom of suits of a former period suspect that our folly is main tho' its objects are to Correct this sort of thing let people, even people, consider that a state rectitude is at a pre move beyond their pertainment than that before two stages of their past if they were suddenly to such a state, their would find so much about the follies of their age that their childhood dismissed from any consideration.

I shall only add, that a trade of wishing is to opportunity upon which pends than the gratification this life. What makes position the more useful that a man's ability be in proportion as he is actively engaged in the active enterprises and the reverse ratio of the A person, like the that that rises for what he can do, and what he

Moral Chronicle.

FOR THE MORAL CHRONICLE.  
ON WISHING.

Every body that has any imagination proposes to himself a condition in which he shall, at least, be happier than he is at present. This he wishes for, perhaps labours to attain. The vanity of wish-ing is proverbial, but there is no necessity for incur-ing this reproach. If we were only wise enough to see things as they are, we should not labour in vain either in thought or deed. How hard it is to reason down those fond desires that grow out of temperamant, and are continually provoked by what we see and hear! and what makes the case worse is, that those desires that are the most ardent and uncontrollable commonly meet with the most mortifying disappointments. It is not necessary, I presume, to show (that word looks as if I was about a formal discourse though, really, I mean no such thing) however, I say it is not necessary to show that whimsical and lawless wishing wastes the vigour of the mind, breaks in upon its integrity and its peace, and discovers itself in a censurable derangement of conduct; but even cautious and conscientious people will sometimes find themselves transgressing the bounds of sobriety in this respect.—Wishing is habitual to the human soul, and the objects about which it is employed will be more or less desirable as they are more or less accommodated to those inclinations and prepossession which make up its general disposition. A monk does not wish for an estate, because an estate would not conspire with any of those circumstances that he has been accustomed to expect his happiness from, while in the usual intercourse of this world a man, however religious, would think an estate the most advantageous condition of his life and therefore wish for it.

There is a sort of negative happiness called contentment that would prevent a great deal of unreasonable, fruitless wishing. If what we have will not do we must have something else, and as something else is not always attainable, we must try how far wishing and perhaps hoping will supply the want of it. All this trouble is well known to arise, frequently, not from actual inconvenience, but from an unquiet temper of mind; and wishing such as this either cannot or ought not to be gratified. If we were to suppose that the government of the world would admit of so much indulgence, the world itself would become a scene of confusion, in comparison with which its present disorder would be perfect harmony. In a description of this universal tumult, might find as much caricature as they could wish—the humane, however, would contemplate it with far other feelings, and the religious would seek refuge, from so fearful a phenomenon, in the mercy of



The Parterre.

ELEGIAC STANZAS.  
Written by an Officer long resident in India, on his return to England.  
(From the London Magazine.)  
I came, but they had pass'd away—  
The air in form, the pure in mind—  
And like a stricken deer I stray.  
Where all are strange, and none are kind;  
Kind to the worn, the wearied soul,  
That pants, that struggles for repose:  
O that my steps had reach'd the goal  
Where earthly sighs and sorrows close  
Years have past o'er me like a dream,  
That leaves no trace on memory's page:  
I have found me and I seem  
Some relic of a former age  
Alone as in a stranger-clime,  
Where stranger-voices mock my ear;  
I mark the lagging course of time,  
Without a wish,—a hope,—a fear!  
Yet I had hopes,—and they have fled;  
And I had fears were all too true:  
My wishes too,—but they are dead,  
And what have I with life to do!  
Is but to wear a weary load,  
I may not, dare not, cast away:  
To sigh for one small, still alone,  
Where I may sleep as sweet as they:  
As they, the loveliest of their race,  
Whose grassy tombs my sorrows steep;  
Whose worth my soul delights to trace,  
Whose very loss 'tis sweet to creep;  
To weep beneath the silent moon;  
With none to chime, to hear to see:  
Life can bestow no dearer boon  
On one whom death disdains to free.  
I leave the world that knows me not,  
To hold communion with the dead;  
And fancy consecrate the spot  
Where fancy's softest dreams are fed.  
I see each shade all silvery white,  
I hear each spirit's melting sigh,  
I turn to clasp those forms of light,  
And the pale morning chills my eye.  
But soon the last dim morn shall rise,  
The lamp of life burns freely now—  
When stranger-hands shall close my eyes,  
And smooth my cold and dervy brow.

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