

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

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AN ACT

Relating to the People of colour of this
State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council shall as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act appoint a board of managers, consisting of three persons, who shall at the time of their appointment be members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to remove from the state of Maryland, the people of colour now free and such as shall hereafter become free, to the colony of Liberia or to such other place or places out of the limits of this State, as they may approve of & the person or persons so to be removed shall consent to go to, according to the provisions of this act, & to provide for the establishment & support as far as necessary, and to discharge the other duties required of them by this act; and before the said managers shall proceed to act, they shall severally give bond to the state of Maryland, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned on their faithful accounting for all the monies that may come to their hands; which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of Baltimore county court and sent to the treasurer of the Western Shore of this state.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the Western Shore to pay to the board of managers to be appointed, as hereinafter directed, such sums as they shall from time to time require, not exceeding in all, the sum of twenty thousand dollars during the present year, to be applied by them, as they in their discretion shall think best in removing or causing to be removed such slaves as may hereafter become free, and such people of color as are now free and may be willing to remove out of the state to the colony of Liberia on the coast of Africa, or to such other place or places out of the limits of the state as they may think best, as the said persons so to be removed, may consent to go to, in the manner hereinafter provided; and the said board may from time to time make such preparations as they may think best which shall seem to them expedient for the reception and accommodation and support of the said persons so to be removed, until they can be enabled to support themselves, and shall also take such measures as may seem to them necessary and expedient to obtain and place before the people of color of the state of Maryland, full and correct information of the condition and circumstances of the colony of Liberia or such other place or places to which they may recommend their removal, and shall return a faithful account of all their expenditures of the said sums and make a full report of all their proceedings to the next general assembly of this state.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall hereafter be the duty of every clerk of a county in this state, whenever a deed of manumission shall be left in his office for record, and of every Register of Wills, in every county of this State whenever a will manumitting a slave or slaves shall be admitted to probate, to send within five days thereafter, (under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every omission so to do, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, one half whereof shall go to the informer and the other half to the State,) an extract from such deed or will, stating the names, number and ages of the slave or slaves so manumitted, (a list whereof, in the case of a will so proved, shall be filed therewith, by the executor or administrator) to the board of managers for Maryland, for removing the people of color of said State; and it shall be the duty of the said board on receiving the same to notify the American Colonization Society, or the Maryland State Colonization Society thereof, and to propose to such society that they shall engage, at the expense of such society, to remove the said slave or slaves so manumitted to Liberia; and if the said society shall so engage then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to have the said slave or slaves delivered to the agent of such society at such place as the said society shall appoint, for receiving such slave or slaves, for the purpose of such removal, at such time as the said society shall appoint; and in case the said society shall refuse so to receive and remove the person or persons so manumitted & offered, or in case the said person or persons shall refuse to be removed, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to remove the said person or persons to such other place or places beyond the limits of this State, as the said board shall approve of, and the said person or persons shall be willing to go to, and to provide for their reception and support, at such place or places as the said board may think necessary, until they shall be able to provide for themselves, out of any money that may be earned by their hire, or may be otherwise provided for that purpose; and in case the said person or persons shall refuse to be removed to any place beyond the limits of this State, and shall persist in remaining therein, then it shall be the duty of said board to inform the sheriff of the county wherein such person or persons may be, of such refusal, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said sheriff forthwith to arrest or cause to be arrested the said person or persons so refusing to emigrate from this State; and transport the said person or persons beyond the limits of this state; and all slaves shall be capable of receiving manumission, for the purpose of removal as aforesaid, with their consent, of whatever age, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That in case any slave or slaves so manumitted cannot be removed without separating families, and the said slave or slaves so unwilling to renounce the freedom so intended by the said deed or will to be given, then it shall and may be competent to such slave or slaves so to renounce

in open court the benefit of said deed or will and to continue a slave.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be competent for the orphans' courts of this State, and for Baltimore city court, to grant annually a permit to any slave or slaves so manumitted as aforesaid, to remain as free in said county in cases where the said courts may be satisfied by respectable testimony that such slave or slaves so manumitted deserve such permission on account of their extraordinary good conduct and character; Provided, such permit shall not exempt any manumitted or his representatives or his estate from any liability to maintain any hereafter emancipated slave, who, at the time his or her right to freedom accrues, may be unable to gain a livelihood, or be over forty-five years of age at said time and afterwards become unable to maintain himself and herself.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the said Board of Managers shall in all cases where the removal of a slave or slaves manumitted as aforesaid, shall devolve upon them, have full power and authority, whenever the same shall be necessary and can be done with advantage to hire out such slave or slaves so manumitted, and so to be removed, until their wages shall produce a sufficient sum to defray all expenses attending their removal, and necessary support at the place or places of such removal.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorized, and required, for the purpose of paying for the transportation of the coloured population of this State, to borrow on the credit of the state, in certificates of stock, not less than one thousand dollars each, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable at the expiration of fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent per annum; and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the payment of the said principal when due and the interest accruing semi-annually until paid, and the money so borrowed, is hereby appropriated to pay for the removal of the free coloured population of the several counties of this State; and the said Treasurer is also required to borrow, on similar terms, and payable at the lapse of fifteen years from the date of the loan, such further sum or sums as may be required to pay the expenses incurred under this law, in removing the free people of colour in this state to Liberia or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this State—Provided always that the amount of loans made, shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the principal and interest of the loans authorized and required by this act, the levy courts or commissioners of the several counties of this state, as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore are hereby authorized annually during the continuance of this act to levy on the assessable property within their respective counties, clear of expenses of collection severally as follows:—on Somerset county, the sum of three hundred and sixty nine dollars and thirty three cents, on Worcester county, the sum of three hundred and twenty seven dollars and thirty three cents; on Dorchester county, the sum of three hundred and sixty seven dollars and thirty three cents; on Talbot county, the sum of two hundred and seventy six dollars; on Queen Anne's county, the sum of three hundred and seventy five dollars and thirty three cents; on Caroline county the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; on Kent county, the sum of two hundred and eighty one dollars; and on Cecil county, the sum of one hundred ninety six dollars and sixty six cents; on Harford county, the sum of three hundred and fifty six dollars and sixty six cents; on Baltimore county the sum of three thousand two hundred and forty dollars and sixty six cents; on Anne Arundel county, the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars; on Prince George's county, the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and sixty six cents; on Calvert county, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and sixty six cents; on St. Mary's county, the sum of two hundred and sixty three dollars and thirty three cents; on Charles county, the sum of four hundred and forty six dollars and sixty six cents; on Montgomery county, the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and sixty six cents; on Frederick county, the sum of nine hundred and forty four dollars and sixty six cents; on Washington county, the sum of four hundred and ninety one dollars and thirty one cents; and on Allegany county, the sum of one hundred and fifty eight dollars; which said amount or sum shall be collected in the same manner & by the same collector or collectors as county charges are collected, the levy courts or commissioners as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively taking bond with sufficient security from each collector for the faithful collection and payment of the money in the treasury of the Eastern or Western Shore as the case may be, at the time of paying other public moneys to and for the use of the state.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, shall be, and they are hereby required to cause the number of the free people of colour inhabiting their respective counties to be taken, and cause to be made, a list of the names of the said free people of colour residing in their respective counties; the said enumeration shall distinguish the sexes of said free people of color, and the said list shall state the ages of such free people of color, for effecting which the sheriffs aforesaid, shall have power & are hereby required to appoint one or more assistants in their respective counties, the said list of names & the said enumeration shall be made by an actual enquiry by such sheriff or his assistants at every dwelling house or by personal enquiry of the head of every family; the said listing and enumeration shall commence on the first day of June next, and be completed within three months thereafter, and the said sheriffs shall make out two copies of said list and enumeration stating the names, sexes and ages of the free people of color, in their respective counties and shall deliver one copy to the clerk of their respective counties whose duty it shall be to record the same in a book by him to be kept for that purpose and the other copy shall be by said sheriffs transmitted to the board of managers appointed under this act, and every sheriff failing to comply with the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, to be recoverable in the county court of their respective counties by action of debt or indictment.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That the compensation of every sheriff and assistant shall be at the rate of two dollars and twenty five cents for every fifty persons by him returned, except where such person resides in the city of Baltimore, where such Sheriff or assistant

shall receive at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for three thousand, and at the rate of one dollar & twenty five cents for every three hundred persons over three thousand residing in the city of Baltimore, which said compensation shall be levied on the assessable property within the respective counties, and be collected in the same manner and by the said collector or collectors as county charges are collected, and be by them paid over to the person entitled to receive the same: Provided that the Levy Courts or Commissioners of the respective counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore as the case may be, may if they deem the compensation hereby allowed inadequate, allow such further compensation as they may deem proper.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the several sheriffs of the counties of this state shall, from time to time, make report to the said board of managers of such, of said free people of colour in their said counties as they shall find willing to remove from the State, stating therein the names, ages and circumstances of such persons, and the place or places beyond the limits of this State to which they are willing to remove, and whether they are or are not able to defray the expenses of such removal; whether any such means are provided; and it shall be the duty of the said board of managers whenever they shall ascertain by the said reports of the said sheriffs or otherwise, that such persons of color are willing to remove from the State, to make a register of their names and ages, and take such measures as they may think necessary for their removal as soon as practicable, either to the colony of Liberia, or to such other place or places beyond the limits of this State which the said board may approve of and to which they may be willing to go, and it shall be the duty of said board, if there shall be offered to them more than they can send in any one year, from the different counties as aforesaid, to apportion the same among the said counties, according to the number respectively of their free people of color, as appears by the last census.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to extend to any slave or slaves who may be entitled to his, her or their freedom hereafter, by virtue of any deed of manumission executed and recorded according to law prior to the passage of this act, or last will and testament duly admitted to probate before the passage of said act, unless he, she or they shall consent thereto.

By the House of Delegates.

March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which, passed this House the 9th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

GEO. G. BREWER, CLK.

By the Senate,

March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 13th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, CLK.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31.—3w

AN ACT

Relating to Free Negroes and Slaves.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That after the passage of this act, no free negro or mulatto shall emigrate to, or settle in this State; and no free negro or free mulatto belonging to any other State, district or territory shall come into this State, and therein remain for the space of ten successive days, whether such free negro or mulatto intends settling in this State, or not, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every week such person coming into, shall thereafter remain in this State; the one half to the informer and the other half to the sheriff for the use of the county, to be recovered on complaint and conviction before a justice of the peace of the county in which he shall be arrested; and any free negro or mulatto refusing or neglecting to pay said fine or fines, shall be committed to the jail of the county, and shall be sold by the sheriff at public sale, for such time as may be necessary to cover the said penalty, first giving ten days previous notice of such sale; and the said sheriff, after deducting prison charges and a commission of ten per centum, shall pay over one half of the nett proceeds to the informer, and the balance he shall pay over to the Levy Court or Commissioners as the case may be, for the use of the county.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, that no person in this State, shall hereafter hire, employ or harbour any free negro or mulatto who shall emigrate or settle in this State, after the first day of June next, or any free negro or mulatto who shall come into this State, from any other State, district or territory, and continue in this State for the space of ten successive days as above, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every day after the expiration of four days, any such free negro or mulatto so emigrating and settling in this State, or so coming into and so staying in this State, shall be so employed, hired or harboured, and all fines accrued under this act, may, before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which the offence is committed be recovered by action of debt, each party to have the benefit of appeal to the County Court, and one half thereof to be applied to the informer, and the other half to the use of the county; and if any negro or mulatto shall remove from this State and remain without the limits thereof for a space longer than thirty consecutive days, unless before leaving the State he deposits with the clerk of the county in which he resides, a written statement of his object in doing so, and his intention of returning again, or unless he shall have been detained by sickness or coercion, of which he shall bring a certificate he shall be regarded as a resident of another State, and be subject if he return, to the penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions upon free negroes and mulattoes of another State, migrating to this State: Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall prevent any free negro or mulatto from visiting Liberia and returning to the State whenever he may choose to do so.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That nothing in the two preceding sections hereof, shall be construed to extend to any free negro or mulatto that may be engaged in navigating any ship, vessel or boat under a white commander, or any wagoner or hired servant travelling with his master or employer, or such as may lawfully come into this State, and be detained by sickness or other casualty.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful from and after the first day of June

next, to import or bring into this state by land or water, any negro, mulatto or other slave for sale, or to reside within this state, Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or annul any of the acts now in force in relation to the rights of non residents to remove to or from, or employ their slaves upon their islands in the Potomac river, and any person or persons so offending, shall forfeit for every such offence, any negro, mulatto or other slave brought into this state contrary to this act, and such negro, mulatto or other slave, shall be entitled to freedom upon condition that he consent to be sent to Liberia, or to leave the state forthwith, otherwise such negro or mulatto or other slave, shall be seized and taken and confined in jail by the sheriff of the county, where the offence is committed, which sheriff shall receive ten dollars for every negro, mulatto or other slave so brought into this state and forfeited as aforesaid, and seized and taken by him to be recovered in an action of debt in his own name before any justice of the peace as small debts are recovered from the person or persons so offending. Moreover, said sheriff shall receive five dollars for such negro, mulatto or other slave actually confined by him in jail, and the usual prison fees as now allowed by law; and any person or persons so offending under this act, shall be punished by indictment in the county court of the county where the offence shall be committed and upon conviction thereof, the said court shall by its order, direct said sheriff to sell any negro, mulatto or other slave so seized and taken by him under this act to the colonization society for said five dollars, and the prison fees, any negro, mulatto or other slave to be taken to Liberia; and if said colonization society will not receive such negroes, mulattoes as other slaves for said five dollars each, and the prison fees of each, upon refusing said sheriff shall after three weeks public notice given by public advertisements; sell any such negro, mulatto or other slave to some person or persons, with a condition that any such negro, mulatto or other slave shall be removed and taken forthwith beyond the limits of this state to settle and reside, and said sheriff shall report any sale or sales made by him to the county court of the county in which he resides, and after deducting five dollars and prison fees for each and every negro, mulatto or other slave sold as aforesaid, which shall be settled by an account current to be settled in said court, said sheriff shall pay over the balance of said sales to the treasurer of the shore where he may reside; Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any person or persons residing in this or any adjoining state, and who hold in their own right or in right of any other persons lands in both states within ten miles of each other from removing their slaves to and from said land, solely for the cultivation and improvement of the same, and provided also, the names, ages and sex of any slaves so removed, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of such county in this state, into which the said negroes shall be so removed within thirty days after their first removal.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace in the county, upon information being given them or any of them, that any negro, mulatto or other slave, hath been brought into this state contrary to this act, to issue warrant for any person or persons so offending, in the name of the state of Maryland, and upon any person or persons being brought before him on said warrant chargeable with the offence aforesaid, to cause any such person or persons to enter into recognizance for her, his or their personal appearance before the judges of the county court to plead and answer to whatsoever may be there alleged in that behalf, with such penalty in said recognizance as said justice of the peace shall approve; and upon refusal to give such recognizance, such person or persons so offending, shall be committed to the said jail of the county by said justice of the peace to be confined until the next meeting of the county court of the county in which said offence shall be committed.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That no free negro or mulatto shall be suffered to keep or carry a fire-lock of any kind, any military weapon, or any powder or lead, without first obtaining a license from the court of the county or corporation in which he resides; which license shall be annually renewed, and be at any time withdrawn by an order of said court, or any judge thereof; and any free negro or mulatto who shall disregard this provision, shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, for the first offence pay the cost of prosecution, and forfeit all such arms to the use of the informer; and for the second or any subsequent offence shall, in addition to such costs and forfeiture, be punished with stripes, at the discretion of the justice, not exceeding thirty nine, or be subject to the penalties of felony.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or negroes, slave or slaves, to assemble or attend any meetings for religious purposes, unless conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher, or some respectable white person or persons of the neighborhood, as may be duly authorised by such licensed or ordained preacher, during the continuance of such meeting; and if any such meeting shall be held without being conducted as aforesaid, they shall be considered as unlawful and tumultuous meetings, and it shall be the duty of the nearest constable, or any other civil officer knowing of such meetings, either from his own knowledge or the information of others to repair to such meeting and disperse the said negroes or slaves; and if any such constable shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, at the discretion of a justice of the peace of the county in which he resides, whose duty it shall be to impose the fine, on information being given for such neglect; and return the proceedings and judgment on the same to the clerk of the county, who shall enter it upon the proper docket to be collected and applied as other fines and forfeitures now are; provided that this act shall not interfere with any right of an owner or employer of any slave or slaves, to allow his own servants or those employed by him or her, to have prayers or other religious service upon his own land; and provided also, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the assembly, within the limits of Baltimore city and Annapolis City, of such slaves, or free negroes and mulattoes for the purpose of religious worship, if said meetings are held in compliance with the written permission of a white licensed ordained preacher, and dismissed before 10 o'clock at night.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That all free negroes or mulattoes who shall be found associ-

ating, or in any company with slaves, at any unlawful or tumultuous meeting, either by day or night, or who shall in connection with any slave or slaves, as principal or accessory, be guilty of, and convicted of, any offence for which slaves are now punishable, before a justice of the peace, such free negro or mulatto shall be subject to the same punishment and be liable in every respect to the same treatment and penalty as slaves thus offending.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to purchase of any free negro or mulatto, or from any slave or slaves, any bacon, pork, beef, mutton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rye or oats, unless such free negro or mulatto shall at the time of such sale, produce a certificate from a justice of the peace or three respectable persons residing in the neighborhood of said negro, of the county in which such negro resides, that he or they have reason to believe and does honestly and bona fide into possession of any such article so offered for sale, or unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his or her owner, employer or overseer, to sell any such article; and any person thus offending against the provisions of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, or a penalty equal in amount to the value of the article purchased, should the value thereof exceed the sum of five dollars, the said penalty to be recovered before a single justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be to return the proceedings and judgment thereon to the clerk of the county, to be collected as herein before provided, one half to the use of the informer, and the balance to be paid to the levy court, or commissioners, as the case may be for the use of the county; it shall be the duty of the person charged to retain and produce the certificate of the magistrate, or written authority, in his or her defence, or account for its loss and contents, either by his own oath or some competent witness.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any retailer, ordinary keeper, or other person, to sell any ardent spirits, gunpowder, shot, or lead, to any free negro, mulatto or slave, without, in the case of a free negro such free negro shall produce a certificate in the nature of a license or permit, from a justice of the peace in the county in which such free negroes may reside, directed to the person so selling the same; or in case of a slave, unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his owner, employer or overseer, and any person so offending shall be subject to the like penalty, to be recovered and applied in every respect as is provided in the foregoing section of this bill.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the Judges of the County Courts and Baltimore city Court, shall, at their several sessions, have full power and authority as to the continuing or withdrawal of any license or licenses to retail ardent spirits, and may, on application or remonstrance, exercise a sound discretion relative thereto, and in the recess of the county court and Baltimore City court, the Judges of the Orphan's court at their several sessions shall and may exercise a similar power, authority and discretion, and no license to retail ardent spirits shall hereafter be granted to any free negro or mulatto, except by order or under the authority of said courts, or one of them, at their respective sessions as above: Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to take from the clerks of the county court, or of Baltimore city court, the power of issuing licenses to any free white person not to effect or alter the dates or time of issuing or granting licenses as now provided by law; but no license shall be issued by said clerk to any person from whom a license shall once have been withdrawn by order of court as above provided, except with the permission of the court: Provided also, that such negro or mulatto so obtaining a license as above, shall enter in recognizance with such sureties and in such condition and penalty as the said courts or either of them shall approve.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall be convicted of any crime committed after the passage of this act, which may not, under the laws of this State; be punished by hanging by the neck, such free negro or mulatto may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to the penalties and punishments now provided by law or be banished from this State by transportation into some foreign country.

By the House of Delegates,

March 14, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House March 13, 1832 was this day read and assented to.

By order,

GEO. G. BREWER, CLK.

By the Senate,

March 14, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate March 13, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, CLK.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

AN ACT.

An additional supplement to the act of December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to Regulate the Issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the second section of the said original act, and before issuing the same, the clerks of the several county courts, and of Baltimore city court, shall demand and receive for the use of the State, as herein provided, over and above the fee now allowed by law to the sheriffs of their respective counties; that is to say; if the applicants stock of goods, wares or merchandize generally on hand, at the principal season of sale, be worth not more than one thousand dollars, the said clerk shall demand & receive as aforesaid the sum of twelve dollars; if more than one thousand, and not more than two thousand dollars, the sum of fifteen dollars; if more than two thousand, and not more than five thousand dollars, the sum of twenty dollars; if more than five thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars, the sum of thirty dollars; if more than ten thousand, and not more than twenty thousand dollars the sum of forty dollars; if more than twenty thousand dollars, the sum of fifty dollars shall be demand-

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Felder, of S. C. secretly spoke upon the question. On the expiration of the long the Indian and Internal Improvement appropriation bill were taken up in committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair, and an interesting discussion sprung up from an item in the latter bill granting \$4000 for certain repairs already made on the Cumberland road. The debate had not concluded when, at 4 o'clock, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Voice of New-Orleans.—A great public meeting was held at New Orleans, on Saturday the 17th March, to take into consideration the recent conduct of the Senate of the United States, in rejecting the nomination of Martin Van Buren, as Minister to England.

On motion, Mr. D. Bouigny was called to the chair, Dr. Ker of Concordia, and J. Dupre of Opelousas, were appointed Vice Presidents; and A. Hoa and W. Voorhies, Secretaries. The President in a brief and energetic speech, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Gibson a committee was appointed to draw up a preamble and resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. The following gentlemen were named, W. M. Worthington, L. H. Pierce, L. Landreaux, R. Garland, B. W. Miller and A. Robin.

After some time Mr. Worthington, as chairman of the committee, submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas meetings have been held in various parts of our country, and more particularly in this city, by individuals whose zeal in behalf of party has blinded them to the consequences of invading the salutary principles of the constitution, and whereas this meeting believes it to be of the highest consequence to preserve unimpaired the functions confided by that instrument to the different departments of the Government; and being persuaded of the propriety of the manly and patriotic stand which a majority of the Senate have taken in rejecting the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN as minister to the Court of St. James; and convinced of the purity of feeling which influenced that rejection, be it therefore

Resolved, That in the said rejection of Martin Van Buren, we recognize the exercise of a power with which the Senate is invested by the Constitution, and approve of the independent and patriotic efforts which they have made to redeem the tarnished honor and dignity of our country.

Other resolutions were adopted approving the conduct of the Louisiana Senators, deprecating the imbecile, corrupt and ruinous course of the Jackson administration, and closing with the following:

Resolved, That we will co-operate with our fellow citizens in this and other States of the Union, in promoting, to the extent of our power, the election of HENRY CLAY to the office of President of the United States.

After several eloquent addresses, the proceeding were ordered to be published in all the papers in the State, and then the meeting adjourned.

Read this.—We can tell from what source the following extraordinary production comes—nor how it came to our box—the envelope was much worn—our readers will judge for themselves.

For the Easton Gazette.

Melancholy prediction.—It is a sad anticipation but it will be found to be a worse experience, that there should be shorter crops of wheat, corn and oats this present year than were ever known in our time. The Heavens and the Earth are full of signs that foretel this calamity—and although all those who are above believing in signs may laugh at this prediction, and call it stuff, nonsense, foolery, and so on, whoever lives the year out it is to be feared, will see many a rueful face, and whoever are above ground in the coming year, will hear many a sad lamentation over the misfortune and their own distress.

Farmers.—aim at a large crop of Irish potatoes this year—that & the grass crop are alone likely to succeed in 1832.

Although the sun has often shone upon us, yet who has seen one hour of bright, pure sunshine this Spring? Already the spots in the Sun are as big as they were in 1816. The times promise that the lands will crack and be unfruitful, and the whole atmosphere will be chilled throughout the season destitute of genial warmth.

This year the appearance of the Comet has been foretold—men of money—buy all the grain you can lay your hand on—you will double your money by autumn, and treble it in the spring—perhaps double it four times over. Farmers—sell as little as you possibly can, until you see how the crop is likely to be.

Ye are all warned.—Fare ye well.

The American Farmer.—and all the Country papers throughout the farming country are invited to give a place in their papers to this prediction, that the farming interest may hear of it, reflect on it, and act as their judgment may direct.

Grey Beard in his Cave.

Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, is said to be very ill. An express left him about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, when he was supposed to be in great danger. The express came for his brother, Judge Henry St. George Tucker, who left town for Charlotte, yesterday morning. —*Richmond Com. March 22.*

bill in addition to an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors to the United States was read a third time, and passed. The bill from the Senate supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the Public Lands, was read a 2d time, as amended. Considerable debate arose on the question of its passage, which was eventually arrested by a motion from the previous question, which was sustained. The bill was then passed—Yeas 119, Nays 41.

THURSDAY, March 29.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the expediency of establishing a national Foundry, for the making of cannon, &c. Mr. Clay, presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Kentucky, asking the interference of the Government in favor of the objects of the Colonization Society, which, after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Hayne and Chambers, was laid on the table.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government during the year 1832, was taken up, and after some discussion was laid on the table, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Finance, and the communications from the Departments respecting them, were ordered to be printed. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to authorise the judges of the United States Courts to take bail of claimants of property seized and to perform other acts in vacation, and the bill for the sale of the unlocated lots in the fifty quarter townships in the United States Military District in the State of Ohio, reserved to satisfy warrants granted to individuals for their Military services, together with numerous private bills, were read a third time and passed.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill in addition to an act entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war. Mr. Ellsworth addressed the committee, and when he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose, & the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 30.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill which had been recommitted to, and reported as amended by the Committee on Finance, exempting merchandise imported into the United States, under certain circumstances, from the operations of the tariff law of 1823, was discussed by Messrs. Silsbee, Tazewell, Foot, Smith, Hayne, Tyler, Dickerson, and Webster; and finally, after adopting the amendment of the committee, ordered to a third reading.

The bill supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the public lands, together with the amendments of the House of Representatives, were taken up on motion of Mr. King, who moved that the Senate concur with the House in the amendments. The first amendment was adopted, and the second was opposed by Mr. Ewing and advocated by Messrs. Moore, King, and Buckner, when the bill was laid on the table and the amendment was ordered to be printed, to give Senators an opportunity of examining into its merits. The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, on motion of Mr. White; and after some time in secret session, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill for the improvement of certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers; and a bill giving the assent of Congress to an act of the North Carolina Legislature, incorporating the Roanoke Inlet Company. They were severally read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House afterwards resumed the consideration of the Revolutionary Pensions Bill, in the discussion of which it was engaged till half past four o'clock.

SATURDAY March 31.

The Senate was occupied, nearly the whole of yesterday, by an interesting and animated debate, growing out of a report from the Committee on Manufactures, handed in by Mr. Dickerson, their chairman, accompanied by a bill repealing the duties on certain articles not protected by the present tariff. The report in reference to the several propositions which had been referred to them, declares that the committee cannot decide on the subject of the public lands, without receiving further information which has been called for by a resolution of the Senate; speaks of the propositions of Messrs. Poindexter and Hayne as highly inexpedient—the former difficult and impracticable, and the latter as interfering with the policy heretofore pursued, of affording incidental protection to domestic industry; and also speaks of other reductions of duties which may hereafter be safely made.

MONDAY, April 2.

The Senate did not set on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, presented the report of the minority of that committee on the subject of the tariff, and on motion of Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, five thousand copies of it were ordered to be printed. The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee, on the subject of the charge against the Wiscasset collector, and Messrs. Speight, Stanberry, Allan, of Kentucky

lie—"I have proved him a liar" &c. for when such false and foul assertions are made upon me, I cannot be silent; and they only tend to expose the weakness of his cause and fasten public suspicion upon him.

Subjoined to his address the knight has published the certificate of Denwood Long—stating that he never authorised me to make use of his name, which is very true; neither did I ask his permission to do so—I only mentioned Mr. Long as a party to the contract, and not as my authority for the particulars of it, nor of Sangston's pretended forgetfulness of it; these, although afterward confirmed by Mr. Long himself, were first, communicated to me by another person.—Nor does Mr. Long in his certificate, nor will he in person contradict them.

Following the certificate of Mr. Long, Sangston has republished the certificates of Marcey Fountain—Luther Swiggett, Joseph Talbot and Thomas Saulsbury, for what purpose I cannot imagine, except he supposes they "like fame will gather strength by going"—I have noticed them all in their proper places in reply to Sangston in the Gazette of November and December last, to which I beg leave to refer the reader, deeming any further notice of them here totally unnecessary.

Now, if disposed to do so, I think, the knight of Blarney-up, may extract from my publications some very useful lessons of practical morality; at all events, he may learn to be cautious in future, and not charge a man with corruption, baseness and rascality, without some sort of foundation for the charge. He may learn too, if not callous to every sense of truth and shame, not to supply me with any new matter to expose him further. Indulging the hope that he will profit thus much, at least by our controversy, I trust this will put a final close to it.

With a tender of my grateful acknowledgments for their patient indulgence, I remain the Public's

very respectful and
most Obedt Serv't,
JO RICHARDSON.
Denton, Feb. 6th 1832.

Antest from England.

The packet ship York, Captain Bursley, from Liverpool on the 24th February, arrived at New York on Thursday evening 29th ult. Regular files of London papers have been received to the evening of the 22d, and Liverpool to the day of sailing.

The most important news is that the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in London, was doubtful. Most persons do not believe the disease in question, to be the cholera, and it was a fact, that during the fortnight after its appearance, out of a population of nearly two millions, only forty two cases had occurred. Business was much interrupted. Seven cases of the Cholera had occurred in Edinburgh.

The fate of the Reform Bill was becoming less doubtful. All the papers continue to urge the creation of peers as indispensable, but the ministry have created none. Lord Grey at a city dinner, expressed firm hopes of the success of the bill, but gave no intimation of any new grounds of confidence. We make some extracts.

It is not believed that Russia will ratify the Protocols. A new one had been issued, deferring the final ratification until the 15th March.

The French and English governments had formally signified to the court of Spain their determination not to permit Ferdinand to send troops to the assistance of Miguel. A treaty for mutual assistance was known to exist between the two latter, and though troops had not been openly sent into Portugal, yet large bodies of Spaniards were arriving privately on different points of the frontiers.

The Hibernia had arrived at Liverpool, and carried the news of the dissent of the Senate to Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

There had been disturbances of a partial nature, in several parts of France. Paris was quiet, much alarm had been excited about Cholera in Paris, and papers and letters from England were fumigated.

The Five powers have determined to settle the affairs of Greece, to appoint a King, and support him. Otho, the second son of the King of Bavaria, was selected to fill the throne. He is but 17 years of age.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY March 23.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wilkins introduced a bill, on leave, to give effect to the act of the Legislature of Virginia, authorising the commencement of the Western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The bill to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the tariff of 1828, was discussed, and on motion of Mr. Wilkins, recommitted to the Committee of Finance. The apportionment bill was taken up and the motion to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. Webster's amendment, providing for the representation of fractions was rejected, was carried. The bill was then recommitted to a select Committee, chosen by ballot, and consisting of Messrs. Webster, Clayton, Forsyth, Mangum and Hayne. Mr. Foot offered a resolution changing the hour of meeting for the remainder of the session from 12 to 11.

In the House of Representatives, the

her session 1831. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March 1832.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Del. Md.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.

March 31. 4w

For the Easton Gazette.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Continued.

I will reply to the fifth paragraph of the knight's address when he translates it into intelligible language. To my feeble apprehension it is incomprehensible; but as far as I understand it, its sole aim and object is to bewilder the attention of his readers, and turn it aside from the points in question, and to shuffle off the contumely of the multiplicity of falsehoods which I have sent back to, and fastened upon him.

The knight does not appear to relish my allusion to his original obscurity, and to the whiskey barrel; and, in the sixth paragraph of his address, in a clumsy attempt at retort, is guilty of two more falsehoods; the first casts a dishonorable and ungenerous imputation on the memory and mind of one of the most amiable and accomplished women the country could ever boast; and the other carries with it, intrinsic evidence of the stupidity of its author, and its own refutation. What but madness—what but stupidity—what but the lowest grade of malignity—what but the ribald rancour of such a false hearted loon as the knight of Blarney-up, could stoop to the propagation of a calumny, which the very fact of my present existence crams down his throat?

I strongly suspect the knight of Blarney-up would give all the shoes in his shop to be able to produce as ample testimonials of his innocence of land piracy, as I can of my fair and honorable conduct as a belligerent.

In the seventh paragraph of his address the knight is guilty of another falsehood. It may indeed, be said without any material deviation from truth "Nulla linea sine mendacio." He says the office of Register of Wills for Caroline County "had for a number of years been confined to the R. (Richardson) family"—intimating that he succeeded a Richardson in his appointment to that office. The whole of which is false, Major Joseph Richardson, was, if I am not mistaken, the only Richardson, that ever held that office, and the first person appointed to the office after Caroline was erected into a county, and he occupied it until his death, which occurred sixteen or seventeen years ago, since when, it has not been in the occupancy of one of the name, and of course not "confined to the Richardson family," as Sangston has falsely asserted. This adds one more to the number of lies (to use his own word) which the knight will have to father. But whilst on the subject of this office, I will take the liberty to remark, that whilst in the occupancy of Major Richardson, the Judges of the Orphans Court were never compelled to adjourn the court when the deputy was sick, because of the incompetency of the Register to transact the business of the Court, as was the case in October last. I am pretty much of a matter of fact man, and take nothing on bare assertion from, although backed, by the high authority of, the knight of Blarney-up—Indeed the knight himself has lived long enough to learn both from experience, and observation, that in common life a man's assertions obtain credit only in proportion to his character for veracity.

To the knight's word to myself, in his eighth paragraph, I reply in the negative. I did not "some years ago, make if my business to circulate as far as possible that he was bankrupt, and that his property would soon be sold by the sheriff &c." nor, if I had done so, did I know at the time, nor do I now know, that it was or would have been an infamous lie, nor, although my possessions were then & still are very circumscribed, did I then, nor do I now know that he was able to have bought all I possessed without difficulty." But this I do know that it is always a mark of a fool to boast of wealth—and this I have reason to believe, that the knight about the time alluded to, found it expedient to throw himself on the lenity of his creditors, and beg an extension of time, to save his property from being sold by the sheriff, and this, I ask the knight himself, did you not know, when insinuating that I had made it my business to circulate a report of your bankruptcy, that you were insinuating in your own words, "an infamous lie" did you not write to the late Mr. Murphy to know if I had not mentioned the circumstance to him? and did he not answer you, that he had taken up the impression from casting his eyes over my docket, and seeing your name so often appear as defendant, or something to that effect?

In his closing paragraph the knight threatens at some future period, to appear more at length. He has already given us a full length outline of himself, which I have attempted to fill up. An artist, I know, would have done it better, but I think the likeness may be easily recognized in my unpolished effort. Now I would admonish the would-be-gentleman (and if he has the brains of a goose he will hearken to my advice) to appear no more; not, at any rate in the garb he has heretofore appeared in, patched up of "an infamous lie."—Blarney up a barefaced

ded and received as aforesaid; and each of the persons applying for such license shall, before receiving the same, state to the clerk, according to his own estimate, the amount of goods, wares or merchandise, generally kept on hand by him, or the concern in which he is engaged at the principal season of sale; or if not previously engaged in such trade, the amount he expects to keep of such goods, wares and merchandise as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That females engaged in vending, millenary, or other small articles of merchandise, shall only pay six dollars for a license under the provisions of this act: Provided, That such persons be not engaged or concerned in the business of retailing spirituous liquors; And provided further, That their capital of stock, at the principal season of sale, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the fourth section of the said original act, and before issuing the same, the clerks of the several county courts of this State and of Baltimore city court, shall demand and receive for the use of the state, as hereinafter provided over and above the sum now required by law, and the fee allowed to the sheriffs of their respective counties in all cases where the rate of rent, or annual value of the place or house in which the business to be authorised by the license, may be done or intended to be done, shall exceed five hundred dollars, according to the applicants own account or estimate, a sum of money equal to five per centum on the excess of such rent or annual value.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county of this State, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the alphabetical list required by the fifth section of the said original act, the amount of goods, wares or merchandise, according to his judgment, on the best information he may be able to obtain, where the same shall exceed two thousand dollars, and the rate of rent or annual value, where the same shall exceed five hundred dollars, as herein required, for which the sheriff shall be entitled to receive the additional sum of twenty five cents for every license hereafter obtained above the amount or rate aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts and of the clerk of Baltimore city court, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the list required to be transmitted to the treasurer of the Western Shore under the fifth section of the said original act, the amounts or rates of rent or annual value for which license shall have been obtained, where the same shall exceed two thousand or five hundred dollars as the case may be, under the penalty provided by the fifth section of the said original act.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each and every matter and thing contained in the act, to which this is a supplement, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is thereby repealed.

By the House of Delegates,
March 12th, 1832.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House the 8th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 10th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

March 31 3w

LOTTERY LAW.

A BILL, Entitled a further additional supplement to an Act to amend the Lottery System.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commissioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of a license or licenses for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provisions of an act passed at this session, chapter seventy-nine the said commissioners shall be & they are hereby authorised to grant, on the payment of seventy-five dollars, a license to any person or firm, to sell, beyond and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lottery which shall have been approved or authorised by the said Commissioners: Provided That the said tickets shall first be stamped, countersigned or signed by the said commissioners, or one of them, as required by law, and provided also, That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act shall not be construed to authorise the sale of any said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefore in such license, and by the person or persons, to whom such license shall be granted; and that the licenses which shall be granted under this act shall be assigned only in the manner provided for the assignment of license in the second section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy-nine.

We certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at Decem-

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, April 7

Other Reforms and coalitions.—It is with equal sorrow and dissatisfaction that we have for some time reflected on the various publications in the Baltimore and Fredericktown papers on the subject of what they call Reform, which is nothing more nor less than to alter the existing Constitution of the State of Maryland for the purpose of breaking down the equality of Representation of each county in the House of Delegates, and giving, in effect, the whole Legislative power of the State to the large and populous counties. As far as we see, a coalition has been formed between the Jackson party and the National Republicans of these places to gain this object.

At present we have neither time nor disposition to treat at large on this serious topic. We express dissent, and wish to let it lie still, under a hope, that better reflections may consign it to oblivion, and that this plague will not attack the good people of the State.

But we entreat our fellow citizens of Baltimore & Frederick to pause and abstain from this revolutionizing project, which, we are convinced will be productive of all the heat and broil and tumult in Maryland that the doctrines of Nullification and ultra state rights are producing elsewhere. If they will not listen to our entreaties and be contented with all the good we so enviably enjoy under our practically favourable system of Government, then we look out for safety, and we call upon the small counties and the ancient Metropolis to unite as a phalanx of defence around the Constitution, and to guard it and the Rights and Liberties of the People of the smaller and less populous counties, against the meditated schemes and assaults of growing power.

To improve systems as time and experience may point out defects, seems to be rational, but it is not always practicable to do that alone—when the doors are opened for change, under the plea of wholesome reform, the projectors, and schemers, and theorists, and aspirants all set to work to execute their favorite designs, and a mob of destroyers are let in when only a small piece of work was required to be done by practical and expert workmen. That part of Maryland where this spirit of innovation has shown itself, has no grief, nor wrong, nor denial to allege—they have not suffered, but grown fat and full and powerful under that state of things they now desire to change—if their movements are the restlessness of ambition fed with power, we hope the plain good sense and steadfast simplicity of the State at large will keep them in check—if they are the visions of the day we hope more composure will succeed, and that they will not be more distinguished for their continued growth in opulence and prosperity, than for the contentment and gratitude with which they bear it.

The Apportionment Bill.—The Senate have agreed to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Webster's amendment, providing for the representation of fractions was rejected; and the bill has been re-committed to a committee raised by ballot, (for which see Tuesday's proceedings.) So it is not yet decided whether Maryland is to be shorn of any of her influence in the councils of the nation.

Militia Officers.—Richard Harwood, of Thomas, Adjutant General of the State of Maryland, has given notice to all officers holding militia commissions in this state to report themselves to his Department, at Annapolis, on or before the first day of November next. All officers who do not report themselves accordingly, are to be stricken from the rolls.

Dr. JOHN TYLER has resigned the office of President of the Branch of the Bank of Maryland, at Frederick, and Wm. Ross, Esquire, has been elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. T. has occupied the place for the last 24 years.

Princess Anne, April 3.

MURDER.—This horrid crime was committed in our county on last Wednesday. A resident of Muddy-Hole, named Isaiah Willin, on that day shot his wife, who instantly fell dead, leaving a family of six young children. He is now confined in prison at this place to await his trial, which will probably take place at the next May term of our County Court. As it may be expected by some that the particulars of this murder will be given by us, we think it proper to state that we

should deem such procedure highly imprudent at this time, particularly as it seems difficult, from the various statements which we have heard, to arrive at the truth of the matter.—Herald.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, April 6.
WHEAT (Red) 96 a 1 00
CORN (White) 42

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. John W. Blake to Miss Sarah Ann Hall, both of this town.

DIED

In this county on the 4th inst. Mrs. Charlotte, consort of Mr. Thomas Dewlin.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Cambridge) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

CLARK'S OFFICE,

April 2, 1832.

THE following were the drawn numbers in the new State Lottery, No. 1, for 1832, drawn on Saturday last.

50 3 43 37 54 48 13 2 34

Each ticket sold no less than three Capitals.

Baltimore, April 7

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 2, for 1832, will be drawn on Saturday next, the 14th instant, 60 number Lottery, 9 drawn Ballots.

Highest prizes 3 of \$10,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000	35 prizes of \$100
1 10,000	51 50
1 10,000	51 40
1 4,270	51 30
1 1,000	51 25
5 500	102 20
10 300	1630 10
20 200	11475 5

13395 Prizes, \$136,880.

Tickets \$5 Quarters \$1 25

Halves 2 50

For the pick of a splendid collection of numbers apply at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. Corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries (with one exception) have been sold and paid.

*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if a personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vendor Baltimore.

April 7

NOTICE

To Bricklayers and Carpenters.

THE Vestry of St. Peter's Parish, in Talbot county, having determined to give a thorough repair to the Parish Church near the Hull-in-the-Wall, and to build a new one as at first proposed. Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the job will be given to those who will find the Materials and do the work on the most reasonable terms. Carpenters and Bricklayers are therefore invited to meet the Vestry aforesaid, on Easter Monday 23d instant, at the Parish Church above mentioned, in order to take a view of the Church and to decide in conjunction with the Vestry, as to what Materials, &c. &c. it will be necessary to provide. It is proposed to build up the North end with brick, which is at present done with wood. The Pulpit and old Pews are to be taken down and new ones erected—the Doors and Windows are to be altered, and a Gallery erected in a different part of the Church. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

JAS. LI. CHAMBERLAINE, Register of Vestry.

Easton, 7th April, 1832—3w

NOTICE

Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others" before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, April 7th 1832

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, the St. Michaels Steam Mill, with all the machinery in good order and a stock of good seasoned wood. For terms apply to

SAM'L. HARRISON.

Rich Neck, April 7, 1832

Barouche and Horses for Sale.

A NEAT, substantially built BAROUCHE nearly new, with harness for one or two horses, will be disposed of low. Also a fine pair of HORSES that go well in all kinds of harness, are entirely safe and warranted sound. Enquire of

L. REARDON.

N. B. An excellent HORSE CART with harness will be sold.

April 7.

NOTICE

THE Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society, will take place in the Church at Easton on the 2d Monday in April, at 11 o'clock. If the day be favorable, if not, the next which may be so.

The Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in the Society. But more particularly the Ladies of Talbot county are requested to attend.

March 31.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Footley Manor & part of another tract of land called Loaves Rumbles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months, from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton.
Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of Charles L. Rhodes against Daniel L. addaway, will be sold for cash at Public Auction at the front Door of the court house in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 8th day of May next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day the following property to wit: all the right title interest claim and estate of him the said Haddaway, of, in and to, the farm or plantation where he now resides situate in the Bayside, immediately on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and adjoining the lands of John Kemp. Esq. be the quantity of acres what it may, also 3 head of Horses, one yoke of oxen and one cart, all seized & the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforesaid Haddaway to pay and satisfy said writ of vendi. expo. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, April 7 4w

YOUNG RINALDO.

THIS splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's Rinaldo, will stand this season, at the following places, viz.—At Easton every Monday and Tuesday—At the Trappe every Saturday—the rest of the week at the subscriber's farm, about four miles from Easton. Season will commence on the 25th of March and end on the 25th of June.

—TERMS—

Ten Dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the 1st of September next—Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal; should the mare lose her foal from ill-treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the Groom.

Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG RINALDO Will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black main, tail, and near hind foot white, fully fitted and a half hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.

He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse RINALDO, out of Lady Lightfoot that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esq. one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer March 15th, 1832.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot Co. April 7

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Samuel T. Emory & John G. Stevens having associated themselves together, under the firm of

EMORY & STEVENS,

beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened a GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE, on Bowley's Wharf, No 82, Corner of South and Wood sts. where they will constantly keep on hand

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will sell at the most reduced prices; and every effort will be made to obtain the highest prices for all grain, &c. which may be consigned to them.

N. B. We have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of best white wheat family Flour, warranted—also, Flour of different qualities, which we will dispose of on moderate terms.

March 31 3w

ARRIVAL!

W. L. Hollifield, Surgeon Dentist, OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully begs leave to announce his arrival to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and vicinity, and feels much pleasure in tendering his professional services for a few days, to people so proverbial for their hospitality and intelligence.

The utility and importance of good teeth is so well established among all intelligent persons, that he is induced to consider expatriation superfluous.

W. L. H. performs all the various operations on the teeth. Teeth and fangs extracted, teeth filed, cleaned, and plugged with gold & silver. Artificial, Animal and Mineral teeth inserted from a single incisor to a whole set. W. L. H. may be found at the Easton Hotel, at any hour of the day. The most liberal charges may be expected.

All operations warranted.

March 31

N. B. Ladies by sending their address will be waited on at their Dwellings without extra charge.

FARM TO RENT.

For the balance of the present year. A snug Farm, near Easton, with thirty nine bushels of wheat and 13 bushels of Rye, seeded on it. The farm consists of three fields of about 65 thousand corn hills each. The dwelling house commodious and in good repair, attached to it is an elegant garden and an orchard. Possession can be given immediately; but the present occupant would prefer occupying the house a few weeks. The fencing and usual preparations for a crop have been made. For particulars enquire of the Editor, for the Subscriber on the premises.

WM. NEEDLES.

3d mo. 30

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed to public sale on TUESDAY, the 10th of April next, at Golden Square, Head of Wye, Q. Anne county, a large and valuable stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c. the property of the late Thomas Murphy, Esquire, deceased.

Among the HORSES are several

BROOD MARES

one of them sired by the full bred horse Silver Heels, out of a full bred Mare, now in foal by the famous horse John Richards—another sired by Top Gallant out of a fine full bred Mare also in foal by John Richards—several other Mares in foal by fine horses, a number of young horses now fit for service, from five years and under; among them is a Filley, four years old this spring, out of the Silver Heels mare by John Richards, also five colts two and three years old by the imported Horse Valentine, out of fine Mares. Pedigrees of those Mares will be furnished on the day of sale.

Among the cattle are several YOUNG BULLS, of the Devon breed, purchased out of the stock of the late Gov. Wright also several MILCH COWS, of choice breeds—

Merino, Bakewell & Country

SHEEP.

Some fine breeding sows of good breed and a large number of fine shoats suitable for the next year. Those breeds have been selected with much care and pains, as well as at great cost.

CONDITIONS—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required on removing the property—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Attendance given and terms more fully made known by

JAS. MASSEY, & WM. STEVENS, Ex'rs.

of T. Murphy, dec'd.

March 17 ts

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court, 27th day of March A. D. 1832.

On application of Emory Bayly, administrator of James Harris late of Caroline County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harris, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of October next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 27th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

EMORY BAYLY, adm'r.

of James Harris dec'd.

March 31

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, February Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Charles H. Bowdle, administrator of Loftus Bowdle late of Talbot county deceased,—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Loftus Bowdle late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 3d of October next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 30th day of March in the year of our Lord 1832.

CHARLES H. BOWDLE, adm'r.

of Loftus Bowdle, deceased

March 31

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening at the corner store, near the Market House,

A handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Among which are some superior Gingham, and very handsome Calicoes of the newest style; also a general assortment of Domestic Plaids, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Checks, Oznaburghs, coarse Linens &c. with a variety of fancy articles, together with a complete assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, Fruits, Queens and Stone Ware &c.

All of which he will sell at fair prices for Cash.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

March 24 3w (S & W)
N. B. The highest prices paid for Quills and Feathers.

NEW SADDLERY



WM. W. HIGGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY,

of the latest fashions, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

East n, March 24 3w

Sale of a valuable Real Estate.

BY a Decree and order of the honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, at November term, 1831, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Easton on

Tuesday the 1st day of May next,

all the real estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Haskins with the Improvements adjoining the town of Easton, containing by late survey, 184 acres of Land. The sale will be made between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on said day.

This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their respective portions.

John Edmondson.

Lambert Reardon.

John Rogers.

March 24 ts (S&W)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th of April next, at the Court-House door, in the town of Easton, all the lands and real estate belonging to the heirs of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county deceased, situate in Hanbury, in said county.

This property will be sold on a credit of eight, sixteen and twenty four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their respective portions—sale to commence between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,
SOLOMON MULLIKIN,
THOMAS HENRIX,
Commissioners.

N. B. The lower farm is situated immediately on the Choptank, the greater part is well covered with good Spruce Pine; also a considerable quantity of oak, all of which is convenient to navigable water, there is also a large marsh, which is very fine either for stock, or the improvement of the land. The other farm has a sufficiency of wood land for two such farms, it lies only about a mile and a half from navigable water, there could be wood enough cut and sold, from either of the farms to pay for them without injury.

March 17 6t (S)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use Jesse Scott, against Cyrus Newlin and James Gossage, surviving obligors of Mahala Frampton—Will be sold at Public Vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All the right, title, interest, claim and estate, of him the said Cyrus Newlin, of, in and to, the farm situate in the Trappe district of this county, where the aforesaid Newlin did lately reside; be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names, it may be called, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the above mentioned Cyrus Newlin, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 31 4w

The Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEAD



Will be at Easton on Tuesday, the 10th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—at Denton on Tuesday, the 17th and Wednesday, the 18th, on the Friday and Saturday following at Upper Hunting Creek, the residue of his time at the subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end on the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the spring's chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomed is 8 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, sire of great strength and fine action

W. Catrapt

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1832.

NO. 15.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

AN ACT

Relating to the People of colour of this
State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council shall as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act appoint a board of managers, consisting of three persons, who shall at the time of their appointment be members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to remove from the state of Maryland, the people of colour now free and such as shall hereafter become so, to the colony of Liberia in Africa or such other place or places out of the limits of this state, as they may approve of & the person or persons so to be removed shall consent to go to, according to the provisions of this act, & to provide for the establishment & support as far as necessary, and to discharge the other duties required of them by this act; and before the said managers shall proceed to act, they shall severally give bond to the state of Maryland, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for their faithful accounting for all the monies that may come to their hands; which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of Baltimore county court and sent to the treasurer of the Western Shore of this state.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the Western Shore to pay to the board of managers to be appointed as hereinafter directed, such sums as they shall from time to time require, not exceeding in all, the sum of two thousand dollars during the present year, to be applied by them, as they in their discretion shall think best in removing or causing to be removed such slaves as may hereafter become free, and such people of colour as are now free and may be willing to remove out of the state to the colony of Liberia on the coast of Africa, or to such other place or places out of the limits of the state as they may think best, and the said persons so to be removed, may consent to go to, in the manner hereinafter provided; and the said board may from time to time make such preparations at the said colony of Liberia or elsewhere as they may think best which shall seem to them expedient for the reception and accommodation and support of the said persons so to be removed, until they can be enabled to support themselves, and shall also take such measures as may seem to them necessary and expedient to obtain and place before the people of colour of the state of Maryland, full and correct information of the condition and circumstances of the colony of Liberia or such other place or places to which they may recommend their removal, and shall return a faithful account of all their expenditures of the said sums and make a full report of all their proceedings to the next general assembly of this state.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every clerk of a county in this state, whenever a deed of manumission shall be left in his office for record, and of every Register of Wills, in every county of this State whenever a will manumitting a slave or slaves shall be admitted to probate, to send within five days thereafter, (under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every omission so to do, to be recovered before any justice of the peace one half whereof shall go to the informer and the other half to the State); an extract from such deed or will, stating the names, number and ages of the slave or slaves so manumitted, (a list whereof, in the case of a will so proved, shall be filed therewith, by the executor or administrator) to the board of managers for Maryland, for removing the people of colour of said State; and it shall be the duty of the said board on receiving the same to notify the American Colonization Society, or the Maryland State Colonization Society thereof, and to propose to such society that they shall engage, at the expense of such society, to remove the said slave or slaves so manumitted to Liberia; and if the said society shall so engage, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to have the said slave or slaves delivered to the agent of such society at such place as the said society shall appoint, for receiving such slave or slaves, for the purpose of such removal, at such time as the said society shall appoint; and in case the said society shall refuse so to receive and remove the person or persons so manumitted & offered, or in case the said person or persons shall refuse to be removed, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to remove the said person or persons to such other place or places beyond the limits of this State, as the said board shall approve of, and the said person or persons shall be willing to go to, and to provide for their reception and support, at such place or places as the said board may think necessary, until they shall be able to provide for themselves, out of any money that may be earned by their hire, or may be otherwise provided for that purpose; and in case the said person or persons shall refuse to be removed to any place beyond the limits of this State, and shall persist in remaining therein, then it shall be the duty of the said board to inform the sheriff of the county wherein such person or persons may be, of such refusal, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said sheriff forthwith to arrest or cause to be arrested the said person or persons so refusing to emigrate from this State; and transport the said person or persons beyond the limits of this state; and all slaves shall be capable of receiving manumission, for the purpose of removal as aforesaid, with their consent, of whatever age, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4 And be it enacted, That in case any slave or slaves so manumitted cannot be removed without separating families, and the said slave or slaves so unwilling on that account to be removed, shall desire to renounce the freedom so intended by the said deed or will to be given, then it shall and may be competent to such slave or slaves so to renounce

in open court the benefit of said deed or will and to continue a slave.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be competent for the orphans' courts of this State, and for Baltimore city court, to grant annually a permit to any slave or slaves so manumitted as aforesaid, to remain as free in said county in cases where the said courts may be satisfied by respectable testimony that such slave or slaves so manumitted deserve such permission on account of their extraordinary good conduct and character; Provided, such permit shall not exempt any manumitted or his representative, or his estate from any liability to maintain any hereafter emancipated slave, who, at the time his or her right to freedom accrues, may be unable to gain a livelihood, or be over fifty five years of age at said time and afterwards become unable to maintain himself and herself.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the said Board of Managers shall in all cases where the removal of a slave or slaves manumitted as aforesaid, shall devolve upon them, have full power and authority, whenever the same shall be necessary and can be done with advantage to hire out such slave or slaves so manumitted and so to be removed, until their wages shall produce a sufficient sum to defray all expenses attending their removal, and necessary support at the place or places of such removal.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorized, and required, for the purpose of paying for the transportation of the coloured population of this State, to borrow on the credit of the state, in certificates of stock, not less than one thousand dollars each, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable at the expiration of fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent per annum; and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the payment of the said principal when due and the interest accruing semi annually until paid, and the money so borrowed, is hereby appropriated to pay for the removal of the free coloured population of the several counties of this State; and the said Treasurer is also required to borrow, on similar terms, and payable at the lapse of fifteen years from the date of the loan, such further sum or sums as may be required to pay the expenses incurred under this law, in removing the free people of colour in this state to Liberia or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this State: Provided always that the amount of loans made, shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 8 And be it enacted, That for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the principal and interest of the loans authorized and required by this act, the levy courts or commissioners of the several counties of this state, as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore are hereby authorized annually during the continuance of this act to levy on the assessable property within their respective counties, clear of expenses of collection severally as follows:—on Somerset county the sum of three hundred and sixty nine dollars and thirty three cents; on Worcester county, the sum of three hundred and twenty seven dollars and thirty three cents; on Dorchester county, the sum of three hundred and sixty seven dollars and thirty three cents; on Talbot county, the sum of two hundred and seventy six dollars; on Queen Anne's county, the sum of three hundred and seventy five dollars and thirty three cents; on Caroline county the sum of one hundred & fifty dollars; on Kent county, the sum of two hundred and eighty one dollars; and on Cecil county, the sum of three hundred ninety six dollars and sixty six cents; on Harford county, the sum of three hundred and fifty six dollars and sixty six cents; on Baltimore county the sum of three thousand two hundred and four dollars and sixty six cents; on Anne Arundel county, the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars; on Prince George's county, the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and sixty six cents; on Calvert county, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and sixty six cents; on St. Mary's county, the sum of two hundred and sixty three dollars and thirty three cents; on Charles county, the sum of four hundred and forty six dollars and sixty six cents; on Montgomery county, the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and sixty six cents; on Frederick county, the sum of nine hundred and forty four dollars and sixty six cents; on Washington county, the sum of four hundred and ninety one dollars and thirty one cents; and on Allegany county, the sum of one hundred and fifty eight dollars; which said amount or sum shall be collected in the same manner & by the same collector or collectors as county charges are collected, the levy courts or commissioners as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively taking bond with sufficient security from each collector for the faithful collection and payment of the money in the treasury of the Eastern or Western Shore as the case may be, at the time of paying other public moneys to and for the use of the state.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, shall be, and they are hereby required to cause the number of the free people of colour inhabiting their respective counties to be taken, and cause to be made, a list of the names of the said free people of colour residing in their respective counties, the said enumeration shall distinguish the sexes of said free people of colour, and the said list shall state the ages of such free people of colour, for effecting which the sheriffs aforesaid, shall have power & are hereby required to appoint one or more assistants in their respective counties, the said list of names & the said enumeration shall be made by an actual enquiry by such sheriff or his assistants at every dwelling house or by personal enquiry of the head of every family; the said listing and enumeration shall commence on the first day of June next, and be completed within three months thereafter, and the said sheriffs shall make out two copies of said list and enumeration stating the names, sexes and ages of the free people of colour, in their respective counties and shall deliver one copy to the clerk of their respective counties whose duty it shall be to record the same in a book by him to be kept for that purpose and the other copy shall be by said sheriffs transmitted to the board of managers appointed under this act, and every sheriff failing to comply with the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, to be recoverable in the county court of their respective counties by action of debt or indictment.

Sec. 10 And be it enacted, That the compensation of every sheriff and assistant shall be at the rate of two dollars and twenty five cents for every fifty persons by him returned, except where such person resides in the city of Baltimore, where such Sheriff or assistant

shall receive at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for three thousand, and at the rate of one dollar & twenty five cents for every three hundred persons over three thousand residing in the city of Baltimore, which said compensation shall be levied on the assessable property within the respective counties, and be collected in the same manner and by the said collector or collectors as county charges are collected, and be by them paid over to the person entitled to receive the same: Provided that the Levy Courts or Commissioners of the respective counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore as the case may be, may if they deem the compensation hereby allowed inadequate, allow such further compensation as they may deem proper.

Sec. 11 And be it enacted, That the several sheriffs of the counties of this state, shall, from time to time, make reports to the said board of managers of such, of said free people of colour in their said counties, as shall be willing to remove from the State, and therein state the names, ages and circumstances of such persons, and the place or places beyond the limits of this State to which they are willing to remove, and whether they are or are not desirous to defray the expenses of such removal; and whenever they shall ascertain by the reports of the said sheriffs or otherwise, that persons of colour are willing to remove from this State, to make a register of their names, ages, and take such measures as they may deem necessary for their removal as soon as possible, either to the colony of Liberia, or to such other place or places beyond the limits of this state which the said board may approve of and to which they may be willing to go, and it shall be the duty of said board, if there shall be offered to them more than they can send away in one year, from the different counties as aforesaid, to apportion the same among the said counties, according to the number respectively of their free people of colour, as appears by the last census.

Sec. 12 And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to extend to any slave or slaves who may be entitled to his, her or their freedom hereafter, by virtue of any deed of manumission executed and recorded according to law prior to the passage of this act, or last will and testament duly admitted to probate before the passage of said act, unless he, she or they shall consent thereto.

By the House of Delegates,

March 12th 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 12th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,

March 14th 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 12th day of March, 1832 was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31.—3w

AN ACT

Relating to Free Negroes and Slaves.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That after the passage of this act, no free negro or mulatto shall emigrate to, or settle in this State; and no free negro or free mulatto belonging to any other State, district or territory shall come into this State, and therein remain for the space of ten successive days, whether such free negro or mulatto intends settling in this State, or not, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every week such person coming into, shall thereafter remain in this State; the one half to the informer and the other half to the sheriff for the use of the county, to be recovered on complaint and conviction before a justice of the peace of the county in which he shall be arrested; and any free negro or mulatto refusing or neglecting to pay said fine or fines, shall be committed to the jail of the county, and shall be sold by the sheriff at public sale, for such time as may be necessary to cover the aforesaid penalty, first giving ten days previous notice of such sale; and the said sheriff, after deducting prison charges and a commission of ten per centum, shall pay over one half of the nett proceeds to the informer, and the balance he shall pay over to the Levy Court or Commissioners as the case may be, for the use of the county.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That no person in this State, shall hereafter hire, employ or harbour any free negro or mulatto who shall emigrate or settle in this State, after the first day of June next, or any free negro or mulatto who shall come into this State, from any other State, district or territory, and continue in this State for the space of ten successive days as above, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every day after the expiration of four days, any such free negro or mulatto so migrating and settling in this State, or so coming into and so staying in this State, shall be so employed, hired or harboured, and all fines accrued under this act, may, before any justice of the Peace of the county in which the offence is committed be recovered by action of debt, each party to have the benefit of appeal to the County Court, and one half thereof to be applied to the informer, and the other half to be used of the county; and if any negro or mulatto shall remove from this State and remain within the limits thereof for a space longer than thirty consecutive days, unless before leaving the State he deposits with the clerk of the county in which he resides, a written statement of his object in doing so, and his intention of returning again, or unless he shall have been detained by sickness or coercion, of which he shall bring a certificate he shall be regarded as residing of another State, and be subject if he return, to the penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions upon free negroes and mulattos; and nothing contained in this act shall prevent any free negro or mulatto from visiting Liberia and returning to the State whenever he may choose to do so.

Sec. 3 And be it enacted, That nothing in the two preceding sections hereof, shall be construed to extend to any negro or mulatto that may be engaged in navigating any ship, vessel or boat under a state commander, or any wagoner or hired agent travelling with his master or employer, or such as may lawfully come into this State, and be detained by sickness or other casualty.

Sec. 4 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful from and after the first day of June next, to import or bring into this state by land or water, any negro, mulatto or other slave for sale, or to reside within this state, Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or annul any of the acts now in force in relation to the rights of non residents to remove to or from, or employ their slaves upon their islands in the Potomac river, and any person or persons so offending, shall forfeit for every such offence, any negro, mulatto or other slave brought into this state contrary to this act, and such negro, mulatto or other slave, shall be entitled to freedom upon condition that he consent to be sent to Liberia, or to leave the state forthwith, otherwise such negro or mulatto or other slave, shall be seized and taken and confined in jail by the sheriff of the county, where the offence is committed, which sheriff shall receive ten dollars for every negro, mulatto or other slave so brought into this state and forfeited as aforesaid, and seized and taken by him to be recovered in an action of debt in his own name before any justice of the peace as small debts are recovered from the person or persons so offending. Moreover, said sheriff shall receive five dollars for such negro, mulatto or other slave actually confined by him in jail, and the usual prison fees as now allowed by law; and any person or persons so offending under this act, shall be punished by indictment in the county court of the county where the offence shall be committed and upon conviction thereof, of the said court shall by its order, direct said sheriff to sell any negro, mulatto or other slave so seized and taken by him under this act to the colonization society for said five dollars, and the prison fees, any negro, mulatto or other slave to be taken to Liberia; and if said colonization society will not receive such negroes, mulattos as other slaves for said five dollars each, and the prison fees of each, upon refusing said sheriff shall after three weeks public notice given by public advertisements; sell any such negro, mulatto or other slave to some person or persons, with a condition that any such negro, mulatto or other slave shall be removed and taken forthwith beyond the limits of this state to settle and reside, and said sheriff shall report any sale or sales made by him to the county court of the county in which he resides, and after deducting five dollars and prison fees for each and every negro, mulatto or other slave sold as aforesaid, which shall be settled by an account current to be settled in said court, said sheriff shall pay over the balance of said sales to the treasurer of the shore where he may reside; Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any person or persons residing in this or any adjoining state, and who hold in their own right or in right of any other persons, lands in both states within ten miles of each other from removing their slaves to and from said land, solely for the cultivation and improvement of the same, and provided also, the names, ages and sex of any slaves so removed, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of such county in this state, into which the said negroes shall be so removed within thirty days after their first removal.

Sec. 5 And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace in the county, upon information being given them or any of them, that any negro, mulatto or other slave, hath been brought into this state contrary to this act, to issue warrant for any person or persons so offending, in the name of the state of Maryland, and upon any person or persons being brought before him on said warrant chargeable with the offence aforesaid, to cause any such person or persons to enter into recognizance for her, his or their personal appearance before the judges of the county court to plead and answer to whatsoever may be there alleged in that behalf, with such penalty in said recognizance as said justice of the peace shall approve; and upon refusal to give such recognizance, such person or persons so offending, shall be committed to the said jail of the county by said justice of the peace to be confined until the next meeting of the county court of the county in which said offence shall be committed.

Sec. 6 And be it enacted, That no free negro or mulatto shall be suffered to keep or carry a firelock of any kind, any military weapon, or any powder or lead, without first obtaining a license from the court of the county or corporation in which he resides; which license shall be annually renewed, and be at any time withdrawn by an order of said court, or any judge thereof; and any free negro or mulatto who shall disregard this provision, shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, for the first offence pay the cost of prosecution, and forfeit all such arms to the use of the informer; and for the second or any subsequent offence shall, in addition to such costs and forfeiture, be punished with stripes, at the discretion of the justice, not exceeding thirty nine, or be subject to the penalties of felony.

Sec. 7 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or negroes, slave or slaves, to assemble or attend any meetings for religious purposes, unless conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher, or some respectable white person or persons of the neighborhood, as may be duly authorized by such licensed or ordained preacher, during the continuance of such meeting; and if any such meeting shall be held without being conducted as aforesaid, they shall be considered as unlawful and tumultuous meetings, and it shall be the duty of the nearest constable, or any other civil officer knowing of such meetings, either from his own knowledge or the information of others to repair to such meeting and disperse the said negroes or slaves; and if any such constable shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, at the discretion of a justice of the peace of the county in which he resides, whose duty it shall be to impose the fine, on information being given for such neglect; and return the proceedings and judgment on the same to the clerk of the county, who shall enter it upon the proper docket to be collected and applied as other fines and forfeitures now are; provided that this act shall not interfere with any right of an owner or employer of any slave or slaves, to allow his own servants or those employed by him or her, to have prayers or other religious service upon his own land; and provided also, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the assembly, within the limits of Baltimore city and Annapolis city, of such slaves, or free negroes and mulattos for the purpose of religious worship, if said meetings are held in compliance with the written permission of a white licensed or ordained preacher, and dismissed before 10 o'clock at night.

Sec. 8 And be it enacted, That no free negroes or mulattos who shall be found associating, or in any company with slaves, at any unlawful or tumultuous meeting, either by day or night, or who shall in connection with any slave or slaves, as principal or accessory, be guilty of, and convicted of, any offence for which slaves are now punishable, before a justice of the peace, such free negro or mulatto shall be subject to the same punishment and be liable in every respect to the same treatment and penalty as slaves thus offending.

Sec. 9 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to purchase of any free negro or mulatto, or from any slave or slaves, any bacon, pork, beef, mutton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rye or oats, unless such free negro or mulatto shall at the time of such sale, produce a certificate from a justice of the peace or three respectable persons residing in the neighborhood of said negro, or the county in which such negro resides, that he or they have reason to believe and does believe, that such free negro or mulatto came honestly and bona fide into possession of any such article so offered for sale, or unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his or her owner, employer or overseer, to sell any such article; and any person thus offending against the provisions of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, or a penalty equal in amount to the value of the article purchased, should the value thereof exceed the sum of five dollars, the said penalty to be recovered before a single justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be to return the proceedings and judgment thereon to the clerk of the county, to be collected as is herein before provided, one half to the use of the informer, and the balance to be paid to the levy court, or commissioners, as the case may be for the use of the county; it shall be the duty of the person charged to retain and produce the certificate of the magistrate, or written authority, in his or her defence, or account for its loss and contents, either by his own oath or some competent witness.

Sec. 10 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any retailer, ordinary keeper, or other person, to sell any ardent spirits, gunpowder, shot, or lead, to any free negro, mulatto or slave, without, in the case of a free negro such free negro shall produce a certificate in the nature of a license or permit, from a justice of the peace in the county in which such free negroes may reside, directed to the person so selling the same; or in case of a slave, unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his owner, employer or overseer, and any person so offending shall be subject to the like penalty, to be recovered and applied in every respect as is provided in the foregoing section of this bill.

Sec. 11 And be it enacted, That the Judges of the County Courts and Baltimore city Court, shall, at their several sessions, have full power and authority as to the continuing or withdrawing of any license or licenses to retail ardent spirits, and may, on application or remonstrance thereto, exercise a sound discretion relative thereto, and in the recess of the county court and Baltimore city court, the Judges of the Orphan's court at their several sessions shall and may exercise a similar power, authority and discretion, and no license to retail ardent spirits shall hereafter be granted to any free negro or mulatto, except by order or under the authority of said courts, or one of them, at their respective sessions as above: Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to take from the clerks of the county courts, or of Baltimore city court, the power of issuing licenses to any free white person not to effect or alter the dates or time of issuing or granting licenses as now provided by law; but no license shall be issued by said clerk of any person from whom a license shall once have been withdrawn by order of court as above provided, except with the permission of the court: Provided also, that such negro or mulatto so obtaining a license as above, shall enter in recognizance with such securities and in such condition and penalty as the said courts or either of them shall approve.

Sec. 12 And be it enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall be convicted of any crime committed after the passage of this act, which may not, under the laws of this State, be punished by hanging by the neck, such free negro or mulatto may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to the penalties and punishments now provided by law or be banished from this State by transportation into some foreign country.

By the House of Delegates,

March 14, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House March 12, 1832 was this day read and assented to.

By order,

GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,

March 14, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate March 13, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

Sale of a valuable Real Estate.

By a Decree and order of the honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, at November term, 1831, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Easton on

Tuesday the 1st day of May next, all the real estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Watkins with the improvements adjoining the town of Easton, containing by late survey, 184 acres of Land. The sale will be made between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on said day.

This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale to the several heirs for their respective portions.

John Edmondson.

Lambert Reardon.

John Rogers.

March 24 1832 (S&W)

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, April 5.

The Senate yesterday transacted but little legislative business, having been engaged nearly the whole day in secret session. Previous to closing the doors the following bills were passed: The bill making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, and the bill to change the times of holding the courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia. Mr. Waggaman laid on the table resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana instructing the Senators, and requesting the representatives from that State to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law at the present session, rechartering the Bank of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, a question of order was discussed, on a motion by Mr. Stale to reconsider the vote rejecting a resolution submitted by Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, for an inquiry into the expediency of constructing a road from Buffalo to New Orleans. The motion for reconsideration was advocated by Mr. Arnold, in a speech which occupied the attention of the House for nearly two hours. After some remarks by Messrs. Carson, Mercer, and Blair, of Tenn. the yeas and nays were ordered at the call of Mr. Speight, and the House refused to reconsider the vote, yeas 74, noes 82. The Indian appropriation bill was read a third time and passed. The bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, was taken up on the motion of Mr. Bell, & after its consideration for some time, was postponed till this day. The House then went into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair, and took up the revolutionary pension bill. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, addressed the committee until 4 o'clock, when, before he had concluded his argument, the committee, on motion of Mr. Carson, rose, and the House adjourned. Mr. Davis retains the floor to day.

FRIDAY, April 6.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Foot from the Committee on Pensions, reported without an amendment the bill to amend the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. Mr. Marcy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill for the relief of Heman Allen, and with an amendment, the bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Mr. Ellis submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a post route between the Choctaw Agency and Winchester, in Mississippi. Mr. King, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the bill providing for the removal of a land office in Mississippi, and one in Missouri. The bill from the House making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, for the year 1832, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, was taken up on motion of Mr. Foot, yeas 21, nays 12, and after a short debate, in which Messrs. Foot, Hays, Wilkins, Marcy, and Smyth took part, was, on motion of Mr. Grundy, laid on the table. The general appropriation bill then came up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Sprague, who had the floor, concluded his remarks begun the day before yesterday. After a motion of Mr. Webster, to print the act of the British Parliament, and other documents in relation to the colonial trade, which was discussed by Messrs. Webster, Sprague, Forsyth, and Smith, the two last gentlemen objected to the motion. Mr. Kane moved an adjournment which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented sundry resolutions of the legislature of that State, praying for the establishment, by law, of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which were laid on the table. Several petitions were presented by consent, by Messrs. Wickliffe, Sevier, Carr, and Semmes. The bill to provide for the postponement of certain suits at law in Arkansas, and the bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, were severally considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair and resumed the consideration of the revolutionary pension bill.

Mr. Davis of South Carolina, concluded his argument upon the pension system, as connected with the present taxation, and with the general interest of the country; and at half past three o'clock the committee, on the motion of Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, rose, and having reported, obtained leave to sit again. Mr. Choate, of course, has the floor upon the subject. Mr. Carson, after alluding to the long sickness of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, (Mr. Hoffman) gave notice that he should, on an early day, move that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up some of the bills reported by that committee. At four o'clock the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 7.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Smith submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for a copy of Lord Aberdeen's letter in answer to Mr. Barbour, of the 27th November, 1825, and also so much of a letter of the 22d

April, 1831 from Mr. McLane to Mr. Van Buren, as relates to the proposed duty on cotton. Mr. Foot's resolutions for changing the hour of meeting of the Senate from 12 o'clock A. M. to 11, was passed with an amendment, providing that the change shall not take place until after the 14th instant. The general appropriation bill was considered as the unfinished business, and Mr. Kane occupied the Senate for the balance of the day in reply to Mr. Sprague. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Plummer, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments, the Senate bill for the relief of Jefferson College of Mississippi, which was laid on the table. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the charges brought against the collector of the port of Wiscasset, was resumed, and Mr. Pearce continued, until the expiration of the hour his argument for an investigation by the House. Upon the motion of Mr. Verplanck, the rule assigning Friday for the consideration of private business was suspended, and the internal improvement appropriation bill was taken up in a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair. A long debate ensued on the details of numerous amendments proposed by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, but before they were disposed of, the committee rose, and the House at half past four o'clock adjourned.

MONDAY, April 9.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Pearce resumed and concluded the remarks which he commenced on Thursday and continued on Friday, against the report of the Committee on the Judiciary asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the affidavit of Mr. McClintock, a removed inspector, alleging charges against the Collector of the Customs for the port of Wiscasset, Maine. The further discussion of the subject was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to enforce quarantine regulations, which was passed. The substantial provisions of the bill are these:

1. Every vessel arriving at any port in the United States, shall be subject to the quarantine regulations of the Port;
2. It shall be the duty of all officers of Revenue Cutters to assist in carrying into effect the quarantine regulations of the several ports, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury;
3. It is made the duty of all licensed pilots to place in the hands of the commanders of all vessels they may board, copies of the quarantine regulations of the port and of this act;
4. Any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$1000—one half to the United States—the other half to the informer.

General Jackson's sentiments in 1818.—The following extract from a letter of Gen. Jackson to Gov. Rabun of Georgia and published many years ago, will be read with great interest at this particular time. The sentiments of Andrew Jackson, General Commanding, and of the same Andrew Jackson, President, are as diametrically opposite as the Antipodes. The annexed letter was called forth by an invasion of a settlement of the Creek Indians, by order of the Governor of Georgia.—*Boston Centinel.*

Extract from General Jackson's letter to the Governor of Georgia, dated 7 miles advance of Fort Gadsden, May 17, 1818.

That a Governor of a single State should assume the right to make war against an Indian tribe, in perfect peace with, and under the protection of the U. S. States, is assuming a responsibility, that I trust you will be able to excuse to the Government of the United States, to which you will have to answer.

You, sir, as Governor of a State, with in my military division, have no right to give a military order, while I am in the field; and this being an open and violent infringement with the Creek Indians. Capt. Wright must be prosecuted and punished for this outrageous murder, and I have ordered him to be arrested and confined in irons, until the pleasure of the President of the U. S. is known upon the subject. If he has left Hartford before my order reaches him, I call upon you, as Governor of Georgia, to aid in carrying into effect, my order of his arrest and confinement, which I trust will be afforded, and Capt. Wright brought to condign punishment for this unparalleled murder. It is strange that this hero had not followed the trail of the murderers of your citizens, it would have led to Mackaskey, where we found the bleeding scalps of your citizens, but there might have been more danger in this, than attacking a village containing a few superannuated women and men, and a few young women, without arms or protectors. This act will, to the last age, fix a stain upon the character of Georgia.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Major General, Commanding, &c.

Death of Judge Plater.—During the sitting of Prince George's County Court, (Maryland,) on Thursday the 5th inst., CLEMENT DORSEY, Esq. in a short and feeble address, announced to the Court the death of the Hon. JOHN R. PLATER, one of the associate Judges of the first Judicial District of Maryland; when on motion of Mr. Dorsey, the Court adjourned.

We have received says the National Gazette, an Extra New York Standard, containing a letter to Mr. Van Buren from the Committee of the New York Tammany Meeting of the 31st January last, and Mr. Van Buren's reply, which we here subjoin. This reply is particularly marked by the most fulsome adulation of President Jackson.—"To have served under such a Chief, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is sufficient glory," &c.

"London, Feb. 24th, 1832.

Gentlemen—I have been honored with your kind letter of the first instant, communicating to me the sentiments of a public meeting of my Fellow Citizens on the subject of the rejection by the Senate of my nomination as Minister to this country.

Having always observed, on the part of the Republicans of the city of New York, a frank and fearless independence of opinion, and a disinterested regard to truth and justice in their estimate and support of public men, I have looked to their approbation with solicitude as a criterion of conduct, and have received the testimonials of respect with which they have occasionally honored me, with correspondent satisfaction, but never with such deep felt sensibility as in the present instance. Severed for the first time from my country and friends, and placed in a conspicuous situation among strangers, in a foreign land, advantage has been taken of my position to level at me a shaft intended to wound me to the quick, and to humiliate me in the eyes of the Government and nation with whom I was to treat, and to whom I was, as yet, but little known. Thanks to the generous and warm hearted promptness of my Fellow Citizens of New York, the same moment that brought me the poisoned shaft of my enemies, brought also the missile of my friends "with healing on its wings." When you inform your constituents of this circumstance, they will at once perceive how well timed and effectual has been the assurance of sympathy, esteem and confidence, and how deeply it must have sunk into my heart.

In testifying to my public conduct, they are pleased to speak with eulogium of me, as contributing while in the Cabinet, to the success of the present administration; that signal success, I feel called upon to declare, is pre-eminently due to the political sagacity, unwearied industry, and upright straight forward policy of our present venerated chief. All the humble merit I can claim is that of having exerted myself to the utmost to execute his patriotic and simple views, and of having sacrificed all personal considerations to ensure their success when threatened with extraneous embarrassments. That my exertions were arduous, painful, and incessant, I may without vanity, assert: whether my sacrifices have not been repaid with unmerited detraction and reproach I leave to my countrymen to determine. Still I shall ever regard my situation in that Cabinet as one of the most fortunate events of my life, placing me as it did in close and familiar relation with one who has well been described by Mr. Jefferson as "possessing more of the Roman in his character than any man living," and whose administration will be looked to, in future times, as a golden era in our history. To have served under such a Chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is a sufficient glory, and of that thank God, my enemies cannot deprive me.

Of the peculiar act of hostility to which I am happily indebted for the present expression of feelings on the part of my republican fellow citizens, it is not perhaps proper, and I would fain think, not necessary that I should say much. The courtesy due to the highest of our Legislative bodies obliges us to presume that the decisions assigned by the majority for their decision were sincere; if so, I console myself with the persuasion that public sentiment, of which I have an earnest before me, is likely to determine the futility of those reasons, and the injustice of that decision.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to thank you heartily for the expression of individual feelings with which you have accompanied the resolutions of your constituents. Enjoying a personal acquaintance with every one of you, and knowing how much of private worth and public respectability you represent, I feel flattered and gratified to receive such sympathy at such hands; and, situated as I am, I cannot but look forward with heart cheering anticipation to the welcome with which you promise to greet my return to my native land.

A few weeks residence here will be required to place the affairs of the legation in a proper train, as well as to settle my own private concerns; after which I propose to avail myself of the only opportunity that will probably ever be afforded me to visit a few of the most interesting points of the Continent. After that I shall make the best of my way home, where I hope to arrive early in the summer. I shall then be able more adequately to express in person, my deep, my affectionate sense of the vigilance and protecting kindness of my fellow citizens, and of the honest zeal with which they have stepped forward to vindicate me from assaults during my absence. In the mean time, with a proud and grateful feeling of sincerity, I leave my character in their keeping.

I remain, gentlemen, with the highest respect,
Your servant and friend
M. VAN BUREN."

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, March 31.

GEN. JACKSON'S AGE.—The National Intelligencer says that upon the 15th day of the present month, Gen. Jackson completed the 64th year of his age. The Intelligencer is proverbially accurate in its statements—yet, although it has in this instance apparently settled the question as to the real age of the President, we are inclined to believe 64 is not the period. In a speech which Gen. Jackson made to his constituents previous to taking his seat in the Senate of the United States in 1801, (which speech was republished in 1828,) Gen. J. said:

"I have grown old in the service of my country. I am not near fifty years of age."

If he was 'near fifty years of age' in 1801, we can arrive at quite a definite conclusion in the matter. We will call 47 as being 'near' 50, and to 47 add the 31 years since elapsed, and we make him 78, according to his own showing. Admitting him to have been 44 years of age—(nearer 40 than 50) and he is now 75 years of age. His own authority should be received, whereby to ascertain the true state of the case—and the declaration from the speech quoted to, makes him about 78.

More Defection.—Gen. Erastus Root, now a member of Congress from the State of New York has been the great champion of the Bucktail-Tammany-Regency-Van-Buren Party in that State sometimes nicknamed the Democratic party. He has long been a favorite of that party, & has been numerous important

offices by its suffrages. But Gen Root has at length, like many other distinguished men of the predominant party, cut his connexion with it. He is off—"his name is Haynes." In a recent speech in the House of Representatives in support of the National Bank (a monstrous heresy in the eyes of Van Buren Jacksonites) he denounced the New York Legislature as corrupt, and its safety fund system as oppressive; and spoke with severity of the influence of a certain power at Albany, &c. Mr. Angel, of New York, replied to Root, defending the N. York Legislature, its politics &c. He considered Root as a deserter from his party, and the public accuser of his own State. In the course of his speech, Gen. Root drew a picture in his strong, unvarnished style, of his colleague, Mr. Beardsley (a demagogue of the first water in the Jackson ranks) representing it as a fancy sketch, and pronouncing it the portrait of an "unprincipled scoundrel."—*Salem Register.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, April 14.

Proposed Revolution in Maryland.

Since our last notice of this subject we have seen the account of a meeting in Baltimore on the 5th ultimo, in relation to it, at which a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, that strike at a radical and total revolution in the constitution of the State, and which will, if adopted, subjugate the counties and make them the mere dependencies of the great Commercial City of Baltimore; thereby reversing every safe and guardian principle under which we now live, and which mankind in all ages have deemed rational and just.

To show the formidable power of this project, we see that all the political parties in Baltimore are compacted into one thus forming a local combination to contend for power, to which they insidiously invite all the large Counties, (or most populous,) holding out to them a participation in the spoil as the reward of their adhesion. By reference to the committee of fifty appointed at this meeting, we find Jackson and Anti-Jackson men alternately arranged and combined together to destroy the present constitution of Maryland, for the purpose of making another that shall give all controlling power to Baltimore, and such of the populous counties as she can make her satellites, over the smaller counties, that constitute the majority in the State.

That men may feel some local attachments and preferences, is neither strange nor censurable—but that sensible men, patriotic men, should combine in a local scheme to overthrow the existing Government of the State for the sole purpose of getting more power for themselves, and to subject a great agricultural State and people to the capricious and overwhelming control of a large commercial City, is one of those perversions of all that is right to effect all that is wrong, that can no otherwise be justly characterised than as a species of madness.

Mr. Jefferson said, large commercial cities were great sores upon the body politic—we hope this will not be the case with our commercial emporium—we hope she will not become inflamed and afflict the whole body with pain & feverish maladies. When the country governs the city, liberty may exist in strong and healthy growth—but where the city governs the country, there despotism must dwell. A city acting in combination to plunder a country people of power for the purpose of assuming it herself, presents to view a war of the aristocracy against the people—for in such case, a city is but a family rendered arrogant by its wealth and growth, that aspires to predominance because of her growth and wealth. Regardless and forgetful that through an existing state of things she made her way happily unrestrainedly, and swiftly to opulence and numbers—elated with success, she disdains to hang longer upon the favour that has cherished her, and claims not only to have the sole direction of her own concerns, but to direct the concerns of those who have been hitherto so auspiciously accessory to her prosperity.

This contemplated revolution is begun—it is now in progress, and exertions, such as have never before been witnessed, will be made to carry it through. Freemen of Maryland, we apprise you in time that your liberties and rights and the Constitution of the State are all in danger, because they are all aimed to be subverted under the specious pretence of Reform. Reform is the soothing, magic term that is to lull you into the sleep of death, or to beguile you to become the instruments of your own destruction. Was ever the seducer known to tell the object of his passion that he intended her ruin? no, he always professes chaste and ardent love. Does the ambitious Despot tell the country he designs to subjugate for his own aggrandisement, that he means to humiliate and oppress them? Oh no! he flatters them with promises of better hopes, of higher destinies, under the auspices of his care. Freemen of Maryland! play no boyish, womanish weakness in this matter—Your all is at stake—Oppose the beginnings of evil however they may be decked in meretricious garbs—Let the men of the counties stand by and defend their own—once again we call upon the small counties of Maryland, Eastern and Western, and upon the Ancient Metropolis, to defend the constitution of the State and the cause of the people. Let all eyes, all hearts, all minds be fixed upon the point of warding off the subversion of our present Constitution, under pretence of equitable reform, and preserving a stability in our System, without which,

all its beneficial influences will be wasted, and our destiny will be a wretched one, between destructive uncertainty and degrading subjection.

In times and upon occasions like these we cannot deign to give a moment's attention to the leakings of ignorance or malice that would falsely attempt to cast a stigma on any previous political party, by laying the origin of an evil at its door which all know springs from local not party views—from a despotism that seeks to govern, not a people that dread despotism. Good men of the counties of Maryland, you have need of all your best resources now. Now the Statesmen in Maryland may be distinguished from the mere pretenders and hangers on, who will deal double tongued and double faced,—saying, Justice requires this & certain compliances with certain principles require that—and we are willing to go so far and to approve of the project to such an extent, reserving this unhurt and that unimpaired. Such shallow pretence must be frowned down, this is the way to talk and to betray you into the schemes of your adversaries. Resist the whole radical change that is talked of. Listen to nothing that shall place the country subordinate to the city. Keep the political power in the hands of the country people, and give to the City the control of its own concerns, and give her every aid to augment her wealth, growth, embellishment and prosperity—but add not one jot to her political power.

The Executive Council will meet again at Annapolis on Friday the 20th inst.

The crops of wheat in the Western part of Maryland and the neighbouring counties of Virginia are said to present an unpromising appearance in consequence of the backwardness of the spring. The farmers in the Middletown Valley (in Frederick county, Md.) are ploughing up their grain fields.

The New York papers state that Mr. Buchanan, Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg has taken passage in the Liverpool packet Ship Silas Richards, to sail 18th inst.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the Committee of Congress, now at Philadelphia, will probably close their investigations of the affairs of the Bank of the United States by the 15th of the present month.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—The Richmond Compiler states some days ago, that information had been received, by express, that Mr. Randolph was dying.—By the annexed paragraph from the Lynchburg Virginian, of Monday the 2d inst. it will be seen, that this Pink of Ambassadors is again upon the stage.—

Mr. John Randolph, we learn, was expected to attend the election, which takes place to day at Charlotte Court House.

Letters.—An action was recently brought in Mobile, by the Postmaster, against William Marks, the master of the steamboat "Sun" to recover a penalty from the defendant under the 6th section of the act of Congress of the U. S. for delivering the letters brought by the boat Tuscaloosa, instead of depositing them in the Post office. Judge Breden before whom the case was tried, decided that the penalties could not be recovered as the conveyance of letters by the boat was merely an accidental convenience—the owners had no express or implied engagement to carry the mail, nor did the boat go into an absolute competition with the general government for the conveyance of a mail.

A portion of the missing money taken some months ago from the New York City Bank has at length been brought to light. The New York Commercial of Wednesday afternoon says:—

"The gratifying intelligence was received this morning that a large amount of the residue of the money stolen from the City Bank last summer, was found yesterday on the banks of the Schuylkill, deeply buried in the ground, in an earthen vessel. It was brought in the condition in which it was taken up, to the city Bank. The whole amount of the bills is \$26 817 of which \$22,203 belong to the Bank and \$4611 to the Messrs. Allen. The persevering zeal and extraordinary ingenuity of the officers of our police in particular, cannot be too highly commended. They have been deluded very often and led round and round Philadelphia on false scents, by the accounts given by the parties to this daring villainy; but they persisted in their purpose and have had the satisfaction of accomplishing it."

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Address to the people of Maryland.—The National Republican Convention, which assembled in this city in December last, among other proceedings, passed a resolution, requesting that the delegations from the several States, in that body should address the people of their respective States, on the subject of the next Presidency. This duty has been recently discharged by the Maryland delegation. The manner of its performance is such, as to reflect great credit on the patient industry and ability which have been brought to the task. The Address to the People of Maryland, has been published in pamphlet form—occupying some 50 or 60 pages. It is a strong, and we trust it will prove an efficient appeal, to the calm judgment of the people, against the actual misrule and corrupting tendencies of Jacksonism. The Address abounds in forcible arguments against the continuance in power of the men now at the head of affairs, and these arguments are based upon the solid foundation of facts.

[For the Editor.]
SPOTS ON THE
West, there were ten
extending nearly in
a line, across the cen-
tre forming a tra-
angle, P. M. 9th
on Monday 9th were
considerable magni-
tude a little to the Nor-
tre having an exten-

FOR THE
National Repu-
ME

The committee ap-
7th inst by the N
men in the several
line county, pursu-
ed, in general com-
in Denton, on Tues-
John Hoon, Jr. Esq.
and Walter D. Hard-
On motion the fol-
ness for the meet-
William Hardcastle
having retired for a
reported the follow-
sideration of the mo-
unanimously adopted

Resolved; That
of the nomination o-
tucky for the Pre-
GEANT of Pennsylv-
ey of the United States
friends and advocate
and dignity, we wi-
ble means to effect

Resolved, That
of Henry Clay and
tests of genuine pa-
political probity, an-
mend them to the fi-
of every friend of th-
immunities of the p-

Resolved, That
in relation to the pr-
Republican Young
at the City of Wash-
that William T. Pa-
appointed a delegat-
attend the said con-

Resolved, That
Buren as Minister
ed and cordial appr-
the Senators in the
constitutional privi-
his nomination, ha-
on the American p-
plaudits of "well d-
servant"

Resolved, That
meeting he signed
ed by the Secretary
ton Gazette.

JOHN
W. D. HANCOCK

On Tuesday the
Jump, Mr. George
E. Corkerall, both

On Saturday night
Miss Hannah James

NEW
KENNARD

WE have just retu-
Baltimore, in Pa-
Store House in Pa-
an extensive as-
NEW AND

To the inspection
tention of their fr-
ally.

THEIR ASSOR-
DRY

Of ev-
Groceries, &
Cullery,

Queens
Stone
W

They have also
TER and ALE,
quality.
Easton, April 14

LOC
New Grocer-

THE Subscrib-
on the abo-
house, and intend

Groceries
which he offers to
duce, and solicit
the p-

N. B.—He res-
and the public th-
BLAC

on Dover street,
done at his shop
manlike manner
in his employ an-
try work and wi-
hand at shoeing

April 14,

BANK A
NOTICE IS

Books with the
Commercial
scriptions for St-
Oxlayland, in the
stead of Chester
May next, from
til five o'clock in
Centreville, in
house of Francis
day of May, from
until five in the
at Chestertown,
burg, on Tues-
nine o'clock in th-
afternoon of th-

April 14.
The Cambrid-
Herald, will cor-
counts to the K-

P
Of every descrip-
OFFICE AT

[For the Eastern Gazette.]

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—On Monday 9th inst. there were ten black spots on the Sun, extending nearly in a right line from East to West, across the centre of the disk. Five of which were situated a little to the South of the centre forming a trapezium. On Friday 13th at 4 o'clock, P. M. none of the ten spots seen on Monday 9th were visible, but a new spot of considerable magnitude was seen very distinctly a little to the North West of the Sun's centre having an extensive penumbra around it.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

National Republican Young Men's MEETING.

The committee appointed on Saturday the 7th inst. by the National Republican young men in the first election districts of Caroline county, pursuant to public notice conventioned in general committee, at the Court House in Denton, on Tuesday the 10th inst. when John Hoon, Jr. Esq. was called to the chair, and Walter D. Hardcastle appointed Secretary. On motion the following persons were appointed a committee to retire and prepare business for the meeting, to wit: William Dellahay, William Hardcastle and Seth H. Everts, who, having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved: That this meeting highly approve of the nomination of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky for the Presidency, and JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and as the inflexible friends and advocates of national prosperity and dignity, we will use all fair and honorable means to effect their election.

Resolved: That we view in the characters of Henry Clay and John Sergeant indubitable tests of genuine patriotism, talent, virtue and political probity, and most earnestly recommend them to the firm and undivided support of every friend of the constitution and the civil liberties of the people.

Resolved: That we decidedly approve of the recommendation of the Baltimore Convention in relation to the practicability of the National Republican Young Men holding a convention at the City of Washington in May next, and that William T. Purnell be, and he is hereby appointed a delegate, for Caroline county, to attend the said convention.

Resolved: That the rejection of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England meets the decided and cordial approbation of this meeting, and the Senators in the faithful discharge of their constitutional privileges in refusing to confirm his nomination, have reflected immortal credit on the American people, and justly merit the plaudits of "well done thou good and faithful servant."

Resolved: That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and attested by the Secretary and published in the Eastern Gazette.

JOHN BOON, Jr. Chairman.
W. D. HARDCASTLE, Secretary.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday the 3d inst. by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. George W. Leonard, to Miss Mary E. Corker, both of Talbot county.

DIED.
On Saturday night last, at an advanced age, Miss Hannah James, of this town.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of **NEW AND FRESH GOODS,**
To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS
Of every description
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,
Cullery, China, Glass and
Queens-ware, Wooden,
Stone and Earthen
Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.
Easton, April 14th (S & W)

LOOK HERE,

New Grocery and Clothing Store.
THE Subscriber has commenced carrying on the above business near the Market house, and intends keeping a General supply of

Groceries and Clothing,
which he offers low for cash or country produce, and solicits a share of public patronage, the public's obedient servant.

WM. VANDERFORD.

BLACKSMITH SHOP,
on Dover street, and assures them that all work done at his shop shall be executed in a workmanlike manner and with dispatch.—He has in his employ an excellent workman for country work and who is considered a first rate hand at shoeing horses.

W. V.
April 14. 3w

BANK AT MILLINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank will be opened by the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Millington, for subscriptions for Stock, at the house of Samuel R. Clayland, in the town of Millington, (formerly Head of Chester) on Saturday the 5th day of May next, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five o'clock in the afternoon of that day. At Centerville, in Queen Anne's county, at the house of Francis Arlett, on Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon, of that day. And at Chestertown, at the house of Charles Stranburg, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon of that day.

G. GARRETTSON, Sec'y.

April 14. 3w
The Cambridge Chronicle and Princess Ann Herald, will copy the above and send their accounts to the Kent Inquirer for payment.

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

LONDON FASHIONS.

Wm. P. Mills,
Merchant Tailor,

No. 99, Baltimore street, between Calvert and South streets, south side, informs his friends and the public, that he has just received his Spring supply of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

in great variety, which, he is ready to make up in the first rate style, and at moderate prices. He has received direct from London, a Dress Coat, Frock, Pantaloon, &c. which the public are invited to call and examine.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Mills & Benson, are desired to call and make payment to W. P. Mills, he being duly authorized to receive the same. All persons having claims will present them for payment.
April 14 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court, of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale on THURSDAY the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate (negroes excepted), of Daniel Feddeeman, late of Talbot county, dec'd consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep
& HOGS, farming utensils generally, corn and corn blades, a quantity of bacon and lard, also household and kitchen furniture, the crop of wheat in the ground, &c. &c.

The terms of Sale are, a credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note with approved security for the same; on all sums of five dollars, and under, the cash will be required. No property to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

The sale to commence at nine o'clock at the late residence of the deceased, and attendance given by

RICH'D. FEDDEMAN, admr.
of Daniel Feddeeman, dec'd.
April 14 4w

HIGHEST PRIZE \$12,000.

THE following is the scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 1, for 1832. To be drawn in Baltimore April 23rd. The low price of the tickets combined with its other attractions renders it peculiarly advantageous to adventurers.

SCHEME.		41 prizes of \$100	
1 prize of \$12,000	51	50	
1 5,000	51	30	
1 1,270	51	20	
5 1,000	102	20	
5 500	102	15	
10 300	1530	8	
20 200	11475	4	

13395 Prizes, \$102,660.
Tickets \$4 Quarters \$1
Halves 2

CLARK,

Would most earnestly invite his friends to be particular in either coming in person or sending to any one of his three offices, at the corner of Gay and Market street, or corner of Calvert and Market street, or corner of Charles and Market streets, where not only in the State, but also in all other Lotteries, he has tickets for sale in the greatest variety.
April 14

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the subscribers of Talbot county, Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. Attorney at law, late of Talbot county dec'd. And also letters testamentary on the personal estate of the late Doct. Nicholas Hammond, of the same county.

All persons having claims against the estates of the said deceased, or either of them, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with regular vouchers, to the subscribers, within six months from the date hereof; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted by bonds, notes or otherwise to the deceased, or either of them are requested to make payment thereof, without delay.

ANNA CAROLINE HAMMOND.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrators and Executors as aforesaid.
Easton, Md. April 14 3w

An Ordinance to prevent the Parading Ungilded Horses, on the Public Square, or along the streets of Easton.

Whereas it has been represented to the Board of Commissioners, by petition, that the citizens of Easton are desirous that an Ordinance should be passed, prohibiting persons from leading and parading Ungilded Horses along the streets, to the great danger and annoyance of persons in the streets. Therefore, Be it enacted & ordained by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, whether to lead and parade, for show, any Ungilded Horse, in or along any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the Town of Easton, or on the Public Square, near the Court House, and if any person or persons shall, from and after the publication hereof, lead and parade, for show, any Ungilded Horse, contrary to the Provisions of this Ordinance, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to be less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, as shall or may be imposed by the Commissioners, for each and every offence.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall be a slave, the penalty or fine, aforesaid, shall and may be demanded, sued for and recovered from or against the master or mistress, or employer of such Slave, in like manner as if the said master, mistress, or employer had been guilty of the offence.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law, by the Commissioners of Easton, this thirtieth day of March, anno domini, Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.

Test, SAM'L. PICKERING, Clerk.
All persons interested are requested to take notice that the above Ordinance will be strictly enforced, from and after this date. By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES PARROT, Clerk.
April 14 1832

Barouche and Horses for Sale.
A NEAT, substantially built BAROUCHE nearly new, with harness for one or two horses, will be disposed of low. Also a fine pair of HORSES that go well in all kinds of harness, are entirely safe and warranted sound. Enquire of

L. REARDON.
N. B. An excellent HORSE CART with harness will be sold.

April 7. 3t
Rich Neck, April 7, 1832

TOWN TAX FOR 1832.

NOTICE.—All persons concerned, are hereby notified that the town Taxes for 1832, are now due, and if not paid off in a very few days I shall be compelled to enforce payment however disagreeable it may be to my feelings & to those interested—I therefore request all those indebted to come forward immediately and make payment which will save trouble and costs and oblige

WM. VANDERFORD,
Collector of the town Tax,
April 14

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of John Arringdale vs. Nicholas Hammond against Leven Mills, will be sold at public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Leven Mills, situate in the Chapel District of Talbot county where Leven Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz: part of a tract of Land called Fork, part of a tract of Land called Hesley and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 190 acres of Land, more or less, also an adjoining tract of land called the Forest and Dike containing the quantity of 113 Acres of Land, more or less, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Leven Mills, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi exp'o and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Sheriff.
April 14 4w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term, A. D. 1832.
ON application of Mrs. Charlotte Matilda Plater, administratrix of John R. Plater, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton; and also in the National Intelligencer printed in the City of Washington.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 10th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Plater late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of April in the year of our Lord 1832.
CHARLOTTE MATILDA PLATER, adm'r.
of John R. Plater, deceased.

April 14
The National Intelligencer will copy the above 3 times and send their account to this office.

Bakery, Grocery, Confectionary, &c

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the

BAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their custom.

He would likewise notify them, that he has very recently returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of

Groceries & fancy Articles

SUCH AS,

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate
Sugar, Molasses, Pies
Flour, Cheese, Bacon, Butters, Tapes, Cord,
Lard, Dried Beef, Brai, Ribbon,
Beefes Tongues and Sewing Silk,
Bologna Sausage, Colored & other Cotton
Soap Candles, an Thread,
Tobacco, Spanish and Gree & common Shoe
American Segars, lead,
Rappes and Scotch Suspenders, Flutes,
Snuffs, snubboxes, Flutes,
Blacking, Dye Stuffs, Fleck Harmonicons,
Ginger, Pearl Ash, Lead headed Canes,
Nutmegs, Mace, an Rattan Switches,
Cinnamon, Pimento & Magi Lanterns,
Pepper, Percussion Pistols and
Tazors, Shaving boxes, Cas.
Brushes and Soap, Cou' Plaster,
Scissors, Tailor's and Wring and Letter
or other Trimbles, Ink, Juils, Slates,
Knitting and Sewing, Slate Lead Pencils,
Need es, Ink, Juils, Slates,
Slate Lead Pencils,
Need es,

And a variety of School and other Books for children. Also,

A fresh supply of FRUIT, BUTTS and CONFECTIONARY, with a handsome assortment of COMAS, TOYS and PERFUMERY, &c. JATER, ALE and STRONG BEER in their season—CIDER and PICKLING VINEGAR.

The subscriber feels grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

FREDERIK F. NINDE.

Orders for Pound or other Cakes will be promptly attended to.

Easton, March 3 1832 [S]

NOTICE

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Itern Rhone will meet in Easton on the 3d Wednesday the 18th of next month (April) to ant Licences to qualified Applicants to practia Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

March 24 (S & W) 4w

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, the St. Michaels Steam Mill, with all machinery in good order, and a stock of good seasoned wood. For terms apply to

SAM HARRISON.
Rich Neck, April 7, 1832

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Samuel T. Emory & John G. Stevens having associated themselves together, under the firm of

EMORY & STEVENS,

beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened a GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE, on Bowley's Wharf, No 82, Corner of South and Wood sts. where they will constantly keep on hand

A general assortment of **GROCERIES,**

which they will sell at the most reduced prices; and every effort will be made to obtain the highest prices for all grain, &c. which may be consigned to them.

N. B. We have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of best white wheat family Flour, warranted—also, Flour of different qualities, which we will dispose of on moderate terms.
march 31 3w

ARRIVAL!

W. L. Hollifield, Surgeon Dentist,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully begs leave to announce his arrival to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and vicinity, and feels much pleasure in tendering his professional services for a few days, to people so proverbial for their hospitality and intelligence.

The utility and importance of good teeth is so well established among all intelligent persons, that he is induced to consider expatiation superfluous.

W. L. H. performs all the various operations on the teeth. Teeth and fangs extracted, teeth filed, cleaned, and plugged with gold & silver. Artificial, Animal and Mineral teeth inserted from a single incisor to a whole set. W. L. H. may be found at the Easton Hotel, at any hour of the day. The most liberal charges may be expected.

All operations warranted.

March 31
N. B. Ladies by sending their address will be waited on at their dwellings without extra charge.

NOTICE

To Bricklayers and Carpenters.

THE Vestry of St. Peter's Parish, in Talbot county, having determined to give a thorough repair to the Parish Church near the Hole-in-the-Wall, instead of building a new one as at first proposed. Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the job will be given to those who will find the Materials and do the work on the most reasonable terms. Carpenters and Bricklayers are therefore invited to meet the Vestry aforesaid, on Easter Monday 23d instant, at the Parish Church above mentioned, in order to take a view of the Church and to decide in conjunction with the Vestry, as to what Materials, &c. &c. it will be necessary to provide. It is proposed to build up the North end with brick, which is at present done with wood. The Pulpit and old Pews are to be taken down and new ones erected—the Doors and Windows are to be altered, and a Gallery erected in a different part of the Church. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

JAS. LL. CHAMBERLAINE,
Register of Vestry.
Easton, 7th April, 1832—3w

CHANCERY SALE AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In Caroline County Court, on the Chancery side thereof.

OCTOBER TERM, 1831.

Bill of Complaints, Exhibits, Answers, &c

William Hughlett,

complainant against Joseph Wood and Ann his wife, formerly Ann Chilcutt and John Chilcutt son & heir of John Chilcutt, defendants.

M. upon the premises, the Lands contained in a mortgage, from John Chilcutt and Ann, his wife, to William Hughlett, supposed to contain about

One hundred acres,

but be the same more or less, adjoining the Lands of Batchelder Chance and others, and near Greensborough in Caroline county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the balance due, with interest and costs.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable in 12 months—and after the ratification of said sale by the Court & the payment of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will execute a sufficient deed or deeds, to be executed and acknowledged according to Law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the lands and premises so sold to him her or them, as aforesaid free, clear and discharged from all claims of the complainant and defendants or either of them. Attendance will be given by

W. HUGHLETT, Trustee.

Talbot county, march 24 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th of April next, at the Court-House door, in the town of Easton, all the lands and real estate belonging to the heirs of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county deceased, situate in Banbury, in said county.

This property will be sold on a credit of eight, sixteen and twenty four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their respective portions—sale to commence between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,
SOLOMON MULLIKIN,
THOMAS HENRIK,
Commissioners.

N. B. The lower farm is situated immediately on the Choptank, the greater part is well covered with good Spruce Pine; also a considerable quantity of oak, all of which is convenient to navigable water, there is also a large marsh, which is very fine either for stock, or the improvement of the land. The other farm has a sufficiency of wood land for two such farms, it lies only about a mile and a half from navigable water, there could be wood enough cut and sold, from either of the farms to pay for them without injury.

March 17 6t (S)

NOTICE.

Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled an Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others "before the 10th day of May next ensuing

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Easton, April 7th 1832

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor & part of another tract of land called Locca Ramble & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining about 4 in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton.
Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

FARM TO RENT,

For the balance of the present year. A snug Farm, near Easton, with thirty nine bushels of wheat and 13 bushels of Rye, seeded on it. The farm consists of three fields of about 65 thousand corn hills each. The dwelling house commodious and in good repair, attached to it is an elegant garden and an orchard. Possession can be given immediately; but the present occupant would prefer occupying the house a few weeks. The fencing and usual preparations for a crop have been made. For Particulars enquire of the Editor, or the Subscriber on the premises.

3d mo. 30 WM. NEEDLES.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

February Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Charles H. Bowdle, sd. administrator of Loftus Bowdle late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Loftus Bowdle late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 3d of October next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 30th day of March in the year of our Lord 1832.

CHARLES H. BOWDLE, adm'r.
of Loftus Bowdle, deceased
March 31

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

27th day of March A. D. 1832.

ON application of Emory Bayly, administrator of James Harris late of Caroline County deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harris, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 27th day of March A. D.

AN ACT.

An additional supplement to the act of December session eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventy seven, entitled, *An act to Regulate the Issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others.*

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the second section of the said original act, and before issuing the same, the clerks of the several county courts, and of Baltimore city court, shall demand and receive for the use of the State, as herein provided, over and above the fee now allowed by law to the sheriffs of their respective counties; that is to say, if the applicants stock of goods, wares or merchandise generally on hand at the principal season of sale, be worth not more than one thousand dollars, the said clerk shall demand and receive as aforesaid the sum of twelve dollars; if more than one thousand, and not more than two thousand dollars, the sum of fifteen dollars; if more than two thousand, and not more than five thousand dollars, the sum of twenty dollars; if more than five thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars, the sum of thirty dollars; if more than ten thousand, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, the sum of forty dollars; if more than twenty thousand dollars, the sum of fifty dollars shall be demanded and received as aforesaid; and each of the persons applying for such license shall, before receiving the same, state to the clerk, according to his own estimate the amount of goods, wares or merchandise generally kept on hand by him, or the concern in which he is engaged at the principal season of sale; or if not previously engaged in such trade, the amount he expects to keep of such goods, wares and merchandise as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That females engaged in vending millinery, or other small articles of merchandise, shall only pay six dollars for a license under the provisions of this act: Provided, That such persons be not engaged or concerned in the business of retailing spirituous liquors: And provided further, That their capital or stock, at the principal season of sale, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the fourth section of the said original act, and before issuing the same, the clerks of the several county courts of this State, and of Baltimore city court, shall demand and receive for the use of the State, as hereinbefore provided over and above the sum now required by law, and the fee allowed to the sheriffs of their respective counties in all cases where the rate of rent, or annual value of the place or house in which the business to be authorized by the license, may be done or intended to be done, shall exceed five hundred dollars, according to the applicants own account or estimate, a sum of money equal to five per centum on the excess of such rent or annual value.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county of this State, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the alphabetical list required by the fifth section of the said original act, the amount of goods, wares or merchandise according to his judgment, on the best information he may be able to obtain, where the same shall exceed two thousand dollars, and the rate of rent or annual value, where the same shall exceed five hundred dollars as herein required, for which the sheriff shall be entitled to receive the additional sum of twenty five cents for every license hereafter obtained above the amount or rate aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts and of the clerk of Baltimore city court, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the list required to be transmitted to the treasurer of the State, under the fifth section of the said original act, the amounts or rates of rent or annual value for which license shall have been obtained where the same shall exceed two thousand or five hundred dollars as the case may be, under the penalty provided by the fifth section of the said original act.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each and every matter and thing contained in the act, to which this is a supplement, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

By the House of Delegates,
March 12th, 1832.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House the 8th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 10th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

A further additional supplement to the Act of December Session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventy seven, entitled, *An act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others.*

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no tax shall be paid by any ordinary keeper, under the provisions of the original act to which this is a further additional supplement, or any of its supplements exceeding the sum of one hundred nor less than eighteen dollars per annum, which sum shall be considered as including the tax of five per cent. on the rent or annual value directed to be assessed by the act of the present session entitled an additional supplement of the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventy seven, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others; any thing in said additional supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the House of Delegates,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House the 13th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 14th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

LOTTERY LAW.

A BILL, Entitled a further additional supplement to an Act to amend the Lottery System.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commissioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of a license or licenses for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provisions of an act passed at this session chapter seventy-nine the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to grant, on the payment of seventy-five dollars, a license to any person or firm, to sell, beyond and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lottery which shall have been approved or authorized by the said Commissioners: Provided, That the said tickets shall first be stamped, countersigned or signed by the said commissioners or one of them, as required by law, and provided also, That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act shall not be construed to authorize the sale of any said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefore in such license, and by the person or persons, to whom such license shall be granted under this act, shall be assigned only in the manner provided for the assignment of license in the second section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy-nine.

We certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at December session 1831. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March 1832.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Del. Md.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.

March 31. 4w

Editors of country papers in Maryland, will publish the above 4 times and send their bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.

Millinery & Mantua-Making.

Mrs. Ridgway

HAVING served a regular time at the above branches begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on Washington street, and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF Millinery and Fancy GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above profession.

N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millinery business, a young Girl between the age of 13 and 14 years, of good family.

March 10 S&W

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situated on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. James Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Admr

Dec. 24

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property, hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLEY,

PROFESSOR of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instruction, in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Paris, newest style.

Mr. M. will also give private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the school—all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at this office.

March 10

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office, or room, recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court House.

JOHN SEE.

March 24

JAMES GARDETTE, DENTIST, OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME. He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, Hon. Judge Earle, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

March 24

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL.

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore.

Jan 21 3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use Jesse Scott, against Cyrus Newlin and James Gossage, surviving obligors of Mahala Frampton—Will be sold at Public Vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All the four, interest, estate and estate of him the said Cyrus Newlin, of and to, the farm situated in the Trappe district of this county, where the aforesaid Newlin did lately reside, be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names, it may be called, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the above mentioned Cyrus Newlin, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 31 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John Stevens, Jr. Administrator Debonas Son of Peter Stevens, dec'd against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to public sale, & sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All that parcel of land, of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz:—Part 'Marsh Land,' near 'Parsons Landing,' containing 165 acres of land more or less, also part of 'Bozman's Addition,' and 'Sandy Hill,' containing 192 acres of land more or less, and part of 'True Trust,' containing 24 acres of land more or less; all seized as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid James Cain, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi exp'o and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER Shff.

March 24 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Valiant against Henry Dillabay; will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—Two houses and lots in the Trappe, one by horse, one old cart, one bureau, one side board, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 Beds bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the before mentioned Henry Dillabay to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 24 4w

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hamond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlaine and use, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold a public Vendue for cash to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz:—All that farm or plantation belonging to him, the said Thomas M. Cooper, situated in the Chappel district of Talbot county and called 'Parson's Forest' & 'Morgan's Neglect,' containing the quantity of 82 acres of land more or less adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and Vm. Benny, sized as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Cooper to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of Vendi Expo and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND late Shff.

March 24 4w

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Goldsborough, against Henry Dillabay and Speeden Seymour, the other at the suit of Vm. Bromwell, against Henry Dillabay, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—4 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 12 head of hogs, 18 Windsor chairs, one sideboard, 2 dining tables, and 2 chairs, also, all his right, title, interest and claim, of in and to 2 houses and lots, situated in Trappe town, in Talbot county; all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Henry Dillabay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vendi exp'o, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND late Shff.

March 24 4w

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obdt servt

Dec 10

J. M. FAULKNER.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county in the state of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of



"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers (made on white warp) with blue filling, dark mixed cassinet vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton Feb 4

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 50 TO 100 Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

YOUNG RINALDO.



THIS splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's Rinaldo, will stand this season, at the following places, viz:—At Easton every Monday and Tuesday—At the Trappe every Saturday—the rest of the week at the subscriber's farm about four miles from Easton. Season will commence on the 26th of March and end on the 29th of June.

TERMS.

Ten Dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the 1st of September next—Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal; should the mare lose her foal from ill-treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the Groom.

Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG RINALDO Will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black main, tail, and near hind foot white fully fifteen and a half hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.

He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse RINALDO, out of Lady Lightfoot that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esq. one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th, 1832.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot Co. April 7

The Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEAD



Will be at Easton on Tuesday, the 10th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—At Denton on Tuesday the 17th and Wednesday the 18th, on the Friday and Saturday following at Upper Hunting Creek, the residue of his time at the subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end on the 29th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the spring's chance, \$25 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case \$5 cents to the groom. Diomead is 8 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength, and fine action; the strength of the dray and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.

WILLIAM BENNY.

March 31.

The Splendid thorough bred Stallion. JOHN OF ROANOKE



Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season, on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.

THE TERMS ARE:

\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$15 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasturage and grain if required, on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.

Edward N. Hambleton.

Nicholas Goldsborough.

Richard Spencer.

Easton, March 24 1f

The thorough bred young Horse DEY OF ALGIERS



The best son of Rinaldo, will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable and will be let to 20 mares at 10 dollars the spring's chance, 15 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and 50 cents in each case to the groom.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS

will be 4 years old in May next, is near 15 hands high, is a dark bay or brown, with a fine silken and glossy coat. In muscular power, symmetry of form and lofty carriage superior to his sire. His dam Gray Jane by Oscar, grand dam Eglantine by the Dey of Algiers, grand dam imported with the Dey of Algiers. The two last animals were imported by J. Swann, and were accompanied by well authenticated certificates, proving them to be full bred Arabians of the best class.

Edw'd. N. Hambleton.

March 24 4w

The Splendid Horse JULIUS CÆSAR



Is a dark chestnut sorrel, near sixteen hands high, 7 years old this spring, was raised by C. J. Dupont, near Wilmington, Del. was got by Wind-Flour the property of General Irvine, his dam by Bela Badger's Hickory. For further particulars see handbills.

JULIUS CÆSAR will be at Easton on Tuesday the 27th inst., at Joseph Turner's stable in the Chappel district, on Wednesday the 28th inst., at the Trappe on Saturday the 31st inst., at St. Michaels on Saturday the 7th of April, and will attend the above stands once a fortnight throughout the season except at Easton, where he will be every Tuesday throughout the season.

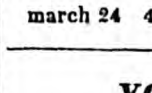
TERMS. \$5 the spring's chance, \$8 to ensure a mare with foal, \$2 the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

Joseph Turner.

E. N. Hambleton.

March 24 4w

YOUNG WHIP.



Is now in fine condition, and will be let to mares this spring at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, provided the money be paid on or before the first of September next, if not five dollars will after that time, discharge the debt eight dollars to insure a mare in foal, and three dollars for a single leap. Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

Young Whip is a sorrel horse of great power and action, nearly sixteen hands high, only four years old last October, and will stand at the Trappe, on Saturday the 24th inst., at Easton, on Tuesday the 27th inst.; and at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 31st inst.; and continue to stand at the above named places on the above mentioned days, once in two weeks alternately until the 20th of June, when his season will expire.

PEDIGREE.

Young Whip was sired in the State of Ohio by the well known horse Democrat—Democrat by Cook's old imported Whip of Kentucky—his dam the White Stockings of Virginia.—It is not deemed necessary to say more of this horse as the grand sire and dam are both so well known throughout the Union.

CHARLES BENSON.

Talbot county, March 24th.

BASHAW.

THIS fine Jackass having now established the superiority of his progeny, over all others that have been among us, will stand the ensuing season at the Trappe, on Saturdays—At Easton, or the farm of one of the subscribers, in its immediate vicinity, on Mondays and Tuesdays, and the residue of the week, in the Chappel district.

TERMS.

Seven dollars the season, which may be paid by five dollars by the 25th of October. Insurance, Ten dollars, but eight will be received in full, by the 28th of February. Twenty five cents to the groom. A distinct understanding must be had with one of the subscribers, or an authorized agent, in every case relating to insurance, and the person ensuring, will be held answerable for the amount thereof, in case of sale or transfer.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot county, March 24 (S & W) 3c

VOL. XV

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY

ALEXANDER

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the best by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality rebukes the Sinner—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1832.

NO. 16.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
Just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,
an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS
Of every description
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,
Cutlery, China, Glass and
Queens-ware, Woollen,
Stone and Earthen
Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.
Easton, April 14th (S & W)

LOOK HERE,

New Grocery and Clothing Store.

THE Subscriber has commenced carrying on the above business near the Market house, and intends keeping a General supply of
Groceries and Clothing,
which he offers low for cash or country produce, and solicits a share of public patronage the public's obedient servant.
WM. VANDELFORD.

N. B.—He respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

on Dover street, and assures them that all work done at his shop shall be executed in a workmanlike manner and with dispatch. He has in his employ an excellent workman for country work and who is considered a first rate hand at shoeing horses.
W. V.

April 14. 3w

HIGHEST PRIZE \$12,000.

THE following is the scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 1, for 1832. To be drawn in Baltimore April 28th. The low price of the tickets combined with its other attractions renders it peculiarly advantageous to adventurers.

SCHEME.		41 prizes of \$100
1 prize of \$12,000	41	50
1 5,000	51	50
1 1,250	51	30
5 1,000	102	20
5 500	102	15
10 200	1530	6
20 200	11475	4

13395 Prizes, \$107,660.

Tickets \$4 | Quarters \$1
Halves 2

CLARK,

Would most earnestly invite his friends to be particular in either coming in person or sending to any one of his three offices, at the corner of Gay and Market street, or corner of Calvert and Market street, or corner of Charles and Market streets, where not only in the State, but also in all other Lotteries, he has tickets for sale in the greatest variety.
April 14

BANK AT MILLINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books will be opened by the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Millington, for subscriptions for Stock, at the house of Samuel R. Clayland, in the town of Millington, (formerly Head of Chester), on Saturday the 5th day of May next, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five o'clock in the afternoon of that day. At Centerville, in Queen Anne's county, at the house of Francis Arlett, on Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon, of that day. And at Chestertown, at the house of Charles Stranburg, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon of that day.

G. GARRETTSON, Sec'y.

April 14. 3w
The Cambridge Chronicle and Princess Ann Herald, will copy the above and send their accounts to the Kent Inquirer for payment.

TOWN TAX FOR 1832.

NOTICE.—All persons concerned, are hereby notified that the town Taxes for 1832, are now due, and if not paid off in a very few days I shall be compelled to enforce payment however disagreeable it may be to my feelings and to those interested—I therefore request all those indebted to come forward immediately and make payment which will save trouble and costs and oblige
WM. VANDERFORD,
Collector of the town Tax.

April 14

NOTICE.

Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others" before the 10th day of May next ensuing
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Easton, April 7th 1832.

NOTICE

To Bricklayers and Carpenters.
THE Vestry of St. Peter's Parish, in Talbot county, having determined to give a thorough repair to the Parish Church near the Hole-in-the-Wall, instead of building a new one as at first proposed: Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the job will be given to those who will find the Materials and do the work on the most reasonable terms. Carpenters and Bricklayers are therefore invited to meet the Vestry aforesaid, on Easter Monday 23d instant, at the Parish Church above mentioned, in order to take a view of the Church and to decide in conjunction with the Vestry, as to what Materials, &c. &c. it will be necessary to provide. It is proposed to build up the North end with brick, which is at present done with wood. The Pulpit and old Pews are to be taken down and new ones erected—the Doors and Windows are to be altered, and a Gallery erected in a different part of the Church. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

JAS. LL. CHAMBERLAINE,
Register of Vestry.
Easton, 7th April, 1832—3w

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well-ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.
The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.
Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore.
Jan 21 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the subscribers of Talbot county, Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. Attorney at law, late of Talbot county dec'd. And also letters testamentary on the personal estate of the late Doct. Nicholas Hammond, of the same county.

All persons having claims against the estates of the said deceased, or either of them, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with regular vouchers, to the subscribers, within six months from the date hereof; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
All persons indebted by bonds, notes or otherwise to the deceased, or either of them, are requested to make payment thereof, without delay.

ANNA CAROLINE HAMMOND.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrators and Executors as aforesaid.
Easton, Md. April 14 3w

An Ordinance to prevent the Parading Ungelded Horses, on the Public Square, or along the streets of Easton.

Whereas it has been represented to the Board of Commissioners, by petition, that the citizens of Easton are desirous that an Ordinance should be passed, prohibiting persons from leading and parading Ungelded Horses along the streets, to the great danger and annoyance of persons in the streets. Therefore, Be it enacted & ordained by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to lead and parade, or show, any Ungelded Horse, in or along any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the Town of Easton, or on the Public Square, near the Court House, and if any person or persons shall, from and after the publication hereof, lead and parade, or show, any Ungelded Horse, contrary to the Provisions of this Ordinance, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to be less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, as shall or may be imposed by the Commissioners, for each and every offence.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall be a slave, the penalty or fine, aforesaid, shall and may be demanded, sued for and recovered from or against the master or mistress, or employer of such Slave, in like manner as if the said master, mistress, or employer had been guilty of the offence.

Enacted and ordained into a Law, by the Commissioners of Easton, this thirtieth day of March, anno domini, Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.

Test, SAM'L. PICKERING, Clerk.

All persons interested are requested to take notice that the above Ordinance will be strictly enforced, from and after this date. By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES FARROT, Clerk.
April 14 1832

Hood's Singularity.

IN DELINEATION OF THE SINGULAR, HOOD SURPASSING THE COMMON.

"A horse dealer is a dealer, for he dealeth more in the meanings than your punster, for he giveth his word, it signifies, and he betteth it standeth for two significations. He putteth his promises like his coat, in a break.—Over his mouth, truth is the turnpike man, writeth up 'No turnpike.' Whenever he speaketh his spokes are more turns than the fore wheel. He dealeth lies, not white only, or black, but likewise grey, bay, chesnut, cream and roan—prebald and all the rest. He swear-eth as many oaths out of court as any man, and more in; for he will swear two ways about a horse's name. If, by God's grace, he be something honest, it is only a dapple, for he can be so, and unfair at once. He hath much imagination, for he selleth a complete set of capital harness of which there are no traces. He advertiseth a coach, and putteth on its first wheels, and truly they are wanting to the bargain. Marriage that hath travelled 20 summers and winters, he describeth well seasonably.

He knocketh down machine horses that have been knockt up on the road, but is so tender of his to his animals, that he parted with one for a fault; 'for,' as he saith, 'blindness or lameness be misfortunes.' A nag proper only for dog's meat he writeth down, but crieth up, 'fit to go to any hands; or as, may be,' 'would suit a third gentleman.' String halt, he calleth, 'rand action,' and kicking, 'lifting the tail up.' If a mare have the farriest disease, he nameth her 'out of count,' and selleth Blackbird for a racer, because he hath a running thrush. Horses that drink only water, he justly warreth with to be 'temperate,' and if dead, he dealeth them 'good in all their parts,' seeing that they can go but one. He calleth 'sound,' and a steed that hath bloweth in running, he compareth to Eclipse, for he outstrippeth the road. Another might be entered at a simple chase, for why—he is as fast as a wind. Thorough pin with him is a word, with better back. If his back be fractured, he is, 'well broke for gig or saddle.' If he reareth, he is above sixteen hands high. If he hath drawn a dree in a cart he is a good fencer. If he biteth, he shows good courage; and he is playful merely though he should play the devil. If he runneth away, he calleth him 'off the Gretna road and has been used to carry a lady.' If a cob stumbleth, he consider-eth him a true goer, and addeth, 'the proprietor partieth from him to go abroad.'

Thus, without much profession of religion, yet is he truly christian like in practice, for he dealeth not in de- traction, and would not disparage the character even of a brute. Like unto love, he is blind unto all blemishes, and seeth only a virtue, meanwhile he gazeth at a vice. He taketh the 'kick of a nag's hoof' like a love token, saying only, before standers-by, 'Poor fellow—he knoweth me!'—and is content to pass rather as a bad rider, than that the horse should be held restive or over nettlesome, which discharges him from its back. If it hath bitten him beside, and moreover bruised his limb against a coach wheel, then, constantly returning good for evil, he giveth it; but the better character, and recom- mendeth it before all the steeds in his stable. In short, the worse a horse may be, the more he chargeth his praise, like a crow that crows over Old Ball, whose lot it is on a common to meet with the common lot."

A case for the Sootlayers.—The circumstance described in the communication which follows, was noticed by a writer in this paper, some days ago; but so imperfectly, that one acquainted with the particulars, was induced to write the annexed account. A visit to that part of the country, enables us to confirm the statement upon the testimony of unex- ceptionable witnesses. There is one in- accuracy however. In their first de- scent to the earth, the negro did make an attempt to capture the eagles. Fail- ing in this, they rose ind renewed the fight in the air, when ascending a second time, in the ardor of battle, he ap- proached and threw himself upon them, without alarm on their parts; and con- ceiving them to be wild geese, wrung their heads off. What adds to the singu- larity of the incident, is that from the clearing up of the county, the eagle has been for many years a bird in that part of Virginia. In time, the omen would have been avert by ablutions and sacrifices to the Gods, and have fig- ured in Livy and Plutarch.

Ramond Whig.

From the Wg.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

GOOCHLAND, Mch 23d, 1832.

Gentlemen:—The following singular,

perhaps unparalleled occurrence, may be interesting to some of your readers. On the second day of this month, a negro boy belonging to Mr. Sam. Cragwall of this county, while at work, was sud- denly startled by a noise in the air resem- bling thunder. Upon looking up to dis- cover whence it proceeded, he saw two birds at an immense height in the air, engaged in a desperate combat; the rust- ling of whose wings occasioned the noise which had so much alarmed honest poin- pey. They began gradually to descend, until they actually fell upon the ground within a few steps of him, when he had leisure to observe that their talons were interlocked so closely as to render their separation almost impossible. From the great desperation with which they fought & the little regard which they paid to his presence, he concluded it not so safe to disturb them, and accordingly per- mitted them to rise again to a short dis- tance, and (in the words of the famous humorist), "continue to fight in peace!" They soon fell again, however, and he discovered that they had shifted their hold, and that the talon of one was fixed in the thigh of the other, and vice versa the other talons remaining as before.—Cuffee, now assuming more boldness, approached, threw himself on them, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in twisting the necks of these inveterate foes. Being ignorant of their species, he carried them to his master, when to the utter astonishment of several persons, who happened to be present, they turned out to be eagles! yes gentlemen, Bald eagles!! The fact is incontestable, and if doubted, can be proved by the evidence of at least fifty persons. In these days of moralising the feat has been consid- ered ominous of the fate of the proud re- public of which this noble bird is the em- blem. The battle in the air, is the strife destined to take place between the two great sections of the Union. Cuffee re- presents his own ebena race, slipping in upon us while engaged in mortal combat and wringing the necks of both. What think you gentlemen? and what would an old Roman have thought? It is surpris- ing, how many persons drew the same communicating with each other.

You will receive by the gentleman who hands you this, a quill from the wing of one of the birds. I had forgot- ten to mention that they measured each from tip to tip, seven feet and a half, and weighed the one nineteen, the other twenty-one pounds.

H. R. P.

W. P.

I certify to the truth of the above statement.

Letter from a Tennessee Schoolmaster.

"The present winter will long be re- membered on account of the intense and hitherto unparalleled, severity of the weather. All the concentrated frosts of the icy poles, have been let loose upon us, and have played such fantastic tricks with our Italian atmosphere that a Rus- sian or a Norwegian might here have fancied himself some twenty degrees north of his accustomed latitude. We have indeed, had winter and summer in delightful contact. One day oppressively hot, the next as cold as if the sun had been instantaneously annihilated.

What think you, courteous Bostonian, of twenty degrees below zero, here in Nashville, forty miles nearer the equator than sultry Algiers? The 25th of Janu- ary was the coldest average day we ever experienced any where. We were nearly frozen in riding a quarter of a mile on horseback. And our juvenile Greeklings looked so, that we could not find in our hearts to scold them for not threading the mazes of Euclid or Euripides. By the way—Old Nick was a fool, or he would have made Job a school-master; and then, if he had not triumphed we are no conjurers.

That our winters are gradually becom- ing milder, and that our climate is ameliorating, we utterly disbelieve. The clearing of our dense forests will render the seasons more inclement and uncer- tain. Our own experience satisfies us that the cold is greater on this side of the mountains, than in the corresponding parallels of latitudes along the Atlantic coast. Tennessee is most unfortunately situated. It is liable to all possible changes; to late frosts in spring and to early frosts in autumn; to blasting heats by day and to chilling damps by night—to every form and type of the torrid zones, at all times and seasons. Nothing here ever reaches perfection. We have no good fruit; no good melons; no sweet potatoes; no good wheat, beef, mutton, fish, fowl or venison; no good garden vegetables; no good butter, cheese, nor pumpkin pies; nothing but cotton, tobacco, corn, whis- key, negroes and swine, and these not worth the growing. Every thing degenerates in Tennessee. Doctors are made by guess, (anatomical dissection is a pen- itentiary offence,) lawyers by magic; parsons by inspiration; legislators by

grog; merchants by mammon, farmers by necessity; editors and school masters by St. Nicholas, to do penance for the sins of their youth; mechanics are too cunning to live amongst us. We cannot naturalize a shoemaker or a tailor. We import our ploughs and saddlebags.— We send to England or Barbary for our horses, and to Mexico for our asses, (a work of supererogation in all conscience.) We get our notions from the Yankees; our fashions from travelling milliners and pedlars, our flints, clocks, and nut- mugs, from Connecticut. Our colleges & schools are like fires kindled upon ice- bergs, their light is scarcely visible be- fore they are extinguished.

All the world here is migratory, and fitful, and chaotic like the climate. We have players, buffoons, rope dancers, har- lequins, giants, pigmies, caravans of wild beasts, circus riders, fiddlers, tumblers, fire eaters, steam doctors, picture venders, tooth makers panaceists; all sorts of li- ons, stars, showmen, lecturers, teachers and holders-forth; but they are all birds of passage. They pocket our cash, and then are off by the first steamer. We are fleeced by all the charlatany, and necromancy, and impudence, and craft and knavery, and jugglery, and cockney- ism, which can muster the locomotive ability to reach this most gullible, tropi- cal, polar, nondescript, and uniformly variable territory of ours—whereof, Nashville is, and ever will be, the splen- did golden, august, munificent, refined, literary, freezing and boiling metropolis.
Nashville Herald.

From the Delaware Journal.

SENATOR SMITH.

Old politicians chime on wisdom past, And utter on in blunders to the last.

We all remember what a mortal coil the application of this couplet by Mr. Clay to Gen. Smith, caused in the Senate some weeks ago. The venerable Octogenarian jumped upon his feet and stamp- ed and raved again at the idea that he who deemed himself the Mentor of the Senate, should be suspected of blunder- ing. The following Comedy of Errors which was exhibited in the Senate on was no mistake in the application to Senator Smith. It is one of many such scenes in which the venerable old Revolution- er, as the Globe calls him, has figured during the present session.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SMITH rose to make an observa- tion or two, premising that what had fallen yesterday from the gentleman from Maine, rendered it necessary for him to state facts. The gentleman from Mas- sachusetts had stated that the act of Par- liament introduced by Mr. Herries, im- posed a higher scale of duties than that which existed under the act of 1825. He (Mr. S.) had stated that this act never passed; but that another act had passed, imposing duties on immaterial articles, but leaving all material articles, such as flour, meal, rice, &c. untouched. The word "inconsiderable" had been com- mented on by the gentleman from Maine. Mr. McLane had protested against the bill of Mr. Herries, & the act which passed did not impose the duties which are contained in that bill.

Mr. WEBSTER said that when this subject six weeks ago, was before the Senate, it did not seem to be known, with any certainty, if any act had passed.— The Senator from Maryland did not then inform the Senate of the fact. He (Mr. W.) could not find the act; and he had accordingly written to a friend in New York, who forwarded to him a copy of it. That copy he had shown to a friend, and by this friend it was communicated to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. SMITH, I know that: you all heard it.

Mr. WEBSTER resumed: The Sena- tor from Maryland said that the Herries Bill had failed when the Wallington Ad- ministration went out of power; and had further said that no law had passed. Now he tells us that he knew all about it. He (Mr. W.) thought he had reason greatly to doubt the accuracy of the Senator's recollection; and he thought it would be a becoming act, if that Senator could himself be brought to question it. The gentleman now says that he well knew that Lord Grey's Administration impos- ed new duties, yet, at the same time, he tells us that he knows of nothing done by that Administration unfavorable to A- merican interests. If the Senator knew all this before, why had he not commu- nicated his knowledge to the Senate? The Senator was not given to be so little communicative of what he knows. But the fact is, that the recollection of the gentleman is so much overloaded, that it cannot bear every thing which is impos- ed on it. The gentleman had evidently confounded the laws with each other.— Had he informed the Senate of the exis- tence of the act, he (Mr. W.) would not have taken the trouble to write all over the country to obtain it.

Mr. SMITH said he had seen it in the Albion.

Mr. HOLMES referred the Senator from Maryland to the printed reports of their several speeches to show how the case stood. He (Mr. H.) had stated that the duties imposed by the bill of Mr. Herries were unfavourable to the United States, but that this act did not pass—Mr. Holmes had said that this act did not pass, but that a more obnoxious one had passed. The Senator from Maryland denied that this was the fact. Mr. Holmes had also stated that the trade was open to the British two months earlier than it was to American vessels. This also was contradicted by the Senator from Maryland. On going home, and examining his books, he (Mr. H.) had found that he was accurate in both his statements. He (Mr. H.) was astonished to hear the Senator from Maryland say that he had given him the information when, in fact, he (Mr. H.) gave the information to the Senator from Maryland and told him he would find it in the Albion.

At the Annual meeting of the Talbot County Female Bible Society, on Monday the 9th, the following Report was presented by the Managers and read by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, who then delivered an address which the managers desire to extend beyond the limits of their own circle and to which they very respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the county.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Talbot County Female Bible Society.
The managers of the Talbot county Female Bible Society feel that an explanation is due to the members, since the period for the annual meeting of the last year, was permitted to pass unnoticed, and they think a brief statement of the facts which led to that omission will be the best apology for it.

From the Reports of the managers in the different districts, it was very evident at the annual meeting in 1830, that wherever they had been able to engage agents the county was well supplied with Bibles; and at a meeting of the Board in December of the same year, the unusually small distribution through the summer and autumn was satisfactorily accounted for as a consequence of that fact—the new year however always making some change in the inhabitants of each neighborhood, plans were adopted for a more minute investigation of the county, during the winter. But the extreme severity of the season and the state of the roads during a greater part of it, put a bar to every effort. Spring returned it was very evident that nothing had been done worthy of the attention of the members—the President therefore availed herself of the privilege granted to her and deferred the annual meeting—peculiar circumstances extended the period far beyond what was originally contemplated, and the unavoidable absence of one of the officers brought it to a season so advanced that the Board deemed it better to decline any public call to the members, and in this way to give an account of the trust committed to them during 1830-31.

We therefore present a Report of our transactions during those years [dating as we do from the April of each] we think it however but justice to ourselves first to state to the members the disadvantages under which we labor, since it will the better enable them to appreciate our efforts faithfully to fulfil the duty which they have confided to us.

The Board of managers is now composed entirely of ladies who reside in the county, and with two exceptions who reside at a distance from Easton—our unwearied President rides 11 miles to preside at our meetings—one of the managers 15—but two of the number less than 6—unfortunately too the residences are in most instances, in very opposite directions, so that to transact business at all, it is absolutely necessary to meet in Easton and take the chance of finding a requisite number assembled. The weather—the roads—the winds—all therefore in turn present obstacles, and the President at an age when most women would think one tenth of the distance an exertion, often has to endure a ride of 22 miles without effecting her object, if the Treasurer be not present—the state of the fund, and remittances, cannot be ascertained or made—if the Secretary be prevented from attending, facts that necessarily come under her observation only, cannot be acted upon, and thus a delay of weeks is the absolute consequence. We regret these inconveniences, but we cannot control them; and since the society is (it seems) to be considered a Country one; the ladies who manage its affairs must be permitted to plead the inconveniences of the country; should the period ever arrive when instead of eight subscribers in Easton the Society can thence draw a majority of its managers and officers, the Annual Report will not be preface by details of failure. The winter of 1832, like that of 1831, checked, not, our anxious desires to distribute but all attempts to do so.

There is still a district of the county we one wants we have never been able fairly to ascertain, we allude to the Bay Side. In, and near St. Michaels we have for several years been so fortunate as to secure agents who have faithfully executed the trust reposed in them; and at this

time we have in a young lady of that village an agent who seems very desirous to promote our views. But it is in that long tract of land below St. Michaels that we find no assistance—if one or two ladies could be prevailed on, to investigate their neighborhoods; to make a list of those who are destitute of the Bible and unable to purchase; and of those who would purchase if the Bible were carried to them, a field for our benevolence would be opened which hitherto has been scarcely entered. A few Bibles were distributed last autumn there by the President through an accidental agent who acknowledged that the deficiency in his neighborhood was very great.

We have to regret that the state of her health has made it necessary for the Vice President to resign; she was so regularly at her post, so prompt in aiding every little plan for the benefit of the Society, that she is very gratefully remembered by the managers with whom she so long acted. Our list of subscribers consists of 47 members, it has been diminished 15 (since 1830) by resignations and change of residence; and one of the managers has been removed by death.

We cannot permit this allusion to go forth unaccompanied by a tribute of respect to her, whose unwearied spirit, active zeal, and regular attendance at the meetings of the Board made her an invaluable member, while her gentle manners, and unaffected piety were in beautiful accordance with that Gospel of peace which she tendered to the poor around her—in the decease of Mrs. E. T. Spedden the managers sustained a great loss, nor could they fail to make the solemn reflection that "for the first time their little circle was broken by death." Then too came the question "what is now her view of the work in which we were joint agents when she was with us?" If from her "Father's Mansion," she is permitted to look back upon the efforts she made while on Earth to advance his kingdom, does she grudge the humble tribute she yearly paid; does she regret the hours she devoted to the distribution of his word? Does she think it was a useless charity? There could be but one answer to those questions, and we trust there are few women so thoughtless or so indifferent as to echo that response without a momentary feeling of responsibility. If she has "done well" how is it to be with those who withhold time and talents, and means—is it to be "well" with them also?

We know not but we can say for ourselves that we feel "it is good for us to be here." We have it is true much to discourage us, but we have also much to strengthen our resolution. Since this Society was organized it has circulated 600 volumes of the Sacred Scriptures, and we are very confident that this seed has not been sown in vain; to use the words in a late address "we cannot tell what results a single Bible put in the possession of a destitute family may have produced in its progress from hand to hand, what vicious persons it may have reclaimed; what parents and children instructed—what consolations afforded—what fears removed—and who, in the light of its truth, may have been trained up for Heaven. But we have the promise of our God that "as the rain cometh down and the snow from Heaven and returneth not thither, but watereth the Earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater, so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth, it shall not return to me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

Trusting in the same gracious promise we in our humble sphere have persevered, and we hope that we shall be enabled still to do so—it is pitiable to see when the year comes round the variation in our subscription list, it is disheartening to be deserted, we know not why and to be taxed with "doing no good" by those who never perhaps took the trouble to trace our course thro' one page of our Reports, or by those who ought to judge more fairly of our means—yet nothing of the kind will have power to turn us from our path so long as we can find even a very few who are willing to cast one dollar into our Treasury, as an Annual thanks-offering for that Gospel which is the source of every blessing they enjoy in life.

We have distributed since our last Report 70 Bibles and a few Testaments chiefly of large type and to the aged and we have 37 in the Depository—we have collected from our members and the occasional sales of Bibles at the same price or less than we gave for them \$141, \$60 were sent in 1830 to the Parent Society as a donation, \$81 have been expended for Bibles and Testaments and we have no funds in hand save the hope of completing the collections due for 1831 which in consequence of the removal of our late Treasurer has not been effected—they will probably amount to \$20.

The Managers deeply regret that they cannot always make the day of their Annual meeting a Day of grateful tribute to the Parent Society—but with so small & so uncertain a subscription list, it is not possible for them to cast as they would fain do a regular offering into that noble Stream of Benevolence. They deeply regret it because if the little Society over which they preside is confined in its course, they know that the benefits of the Parent Institution are extended to "the ends of the earth"—that it looks to its Auxiliaries for the means of conveying

Light and truth, and all the countless blessings that attend them, to other, & less happy Lands than this—and if there be any so little interested in the wonderful efforts it is making as to ask "where are those Lands?" we can answer in the words of Bishop Heber's beautiful Hymn.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains,
Roll down to golden sand,
From many a distant River,
From many a Palmy plain—
They call us to deliver
Their Land from error's chain.

The Reverend Mr. Spencer then said:

After the very able report which has just been read, it seems unnecessary that any further remarks should be offered to those who speak the English language alone. The very which it gives of the proceedings of the society whose concerns have called us together at this time, is clear and satisfactory, and it cannot fail to leave a deep, and we trust, beneficial impression on the minds of all who have heard it. May we not hope, that it will rouse to renewed efforts in the noble cause which itself before us, those members whose zeal and activity either time or circumstances may, in any degree, have abated.

But although this report renders any further remarks unnecessary for the satisfaction of this meeting, yet I may be permitted to call your attention to a few facts mentioned in it, which presented themselves to my own mind as extremely interesting to every lover of the Bible cause in this section of our country. I was not aware, nor do I believe that many other persons not members of this society are aware, that its labours had been so successful, as is evident from what we have heard; and I have to regret, that I did not take pains sooner to make myself acquainted with its operations, in order that my feelings might have been more deeply embodied in its prosperity. It is certainly a fact, that the wants of our country, as it respects the word of God, have been anxiously attended to—that they have been uniformly supplied, as far as satisfactorily ascertained, and that if the activity of the managers has not been so great, during the last two years, as in former times, it is not owing to a diminution of their zeal, but mainly to the want of a field in which it might display itself to advantage. In the summer and autumn of 1830, we are informed, but few Bibles were distributed, and this was accounted for from the fact that the wants of the county were few. There may have been changes since that time, and there may at present be more persons destitute of the Scriptures than there were then, the county may, as it certainly will, need to be explored again, yet I cannot help holding it up to this stance, that our fellow citizens should have so amply the means of religious knowledge, and religious consolation.

There are however, other facts brought to our knowledge by this report, that are quite as interesting as the one to which we have just adverted, but for different reasons. It appears that this society, although from its praiseworthy exertions it really deserves the fostering care of all the community, has to contend not only with unavoidable inconveniences, but with public censure, and public discouragement. People do not take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with its proceedings, and yet they blame it for inefficiency. This is certainly strange, and, I may add, ungenerous. Every one is entitled to a fair hearing before he is condemned: Such is the voice of reason, as well as of Revelation. Why then should they, who are endeavoring to diffuse the light of religion among their fellow creatures, whose benevolence is altogether disinterested, be so unceremoniously arraigned at the bar of public opinion, and have sentence passed upon them, without even being permitted to defend themselves? We humbly hope, nay, we believe, that such treatment is not general. It would speak little for the people of our county were it so.

A more serious evil with which this society has to struggle—more serious, because it paralyzes its energies, and renders it dormant when it is disposed to be active—is the neglect which it has hitherto experienced from the public. It has found difficulty in procuring agents to distribute its bounty; and one tract of country is still unexplored from a want of the necessary aid for that purpose. And I confess it is with no little astonishment I have learnt, that it is almost wholly a country society—that the town of Easton, with the exception of a few exemplary individuals, take no interest in its concerns. Now, why is this indifference? Have not the people of this place as strong inducements as others to engage in this work? Have they not the means as well as others? Surely they will not, when called to give an account of themselves at the bar of the great Judge of all the earth, venture to plead either the one or the other of these excuses, on whatever ground they may now justify their conduct.

In urging the claims of this society, however, upon the notice of the public, it would be an unaccountable and serious omission, were we to place them solely on the ground of the good which it is capable of doing, which it actually has done, within the immediate circle of its operations. Its chief object, it is true, is to attend to the wants of the community in which it acts. But it looks beyond this little sphere of active duty. By assisting the parent institution with its con-

tributions, however small they may be, it does all in its power to enable that institution to accomplish its mighty undertaking of sending the Scriptures into all corners and quarters of our land. The American Bible Society is second to none in existence in the magnitude of its benevolent exertions, except its great prototype and parent, the British and Foreign Bible Society. Three years ago it pledged itself to furnish every destitute family in the United States with the Holy Scriptures, and in thirteen States this pledge has been fully redeemed, and would have been redeemed in all of them had auxiliary institutions, on which, of course, it was compelled, in a great measure, to depend, afforded it effective aid. Nor does it confine its benevolence to those who speak the English language alone. All the nations of this vast continent have had their wants considered; and even the remote isles of Asia have not been forgotten; so that now, by its kindness, the natives of Spain, of France, of Germany, emigrating to our shores, and even the Indians of our western forests, can all read in their own tongues the wonderful works of God. It has either printed, or obtained by purchase, the Scriptures in all their languages, and distributes them with a liberal though prudent hand. How noble, how sublime is such a scheme of charity! And has it no claim upon the wealth, the time, and the prayers of our citizens? Christian, examine what the Scriptures have done for you, before you answer this question. Consider the benefits of that civilization, of that liberty, both of person and conscience, which you enjoy. Whence did you derive these inestimable blessings but from the salutary influence of the Bible upon human society? But especially consider your hopes for futurity.—That sacred volume points you to a blissful immortality as the portion of those who obey its commands. It opens to you the gates of everlasting happiness, and bids you enter them. Will you not therefore, endeavour to extend the same advantage to others—others, who are sitting as it were, in the valley and shadow of death? Go, observe yonder miserable fellow-being fainting under disease, and ready to drop into the grave.—He has never known any thing of the Scriptures. Observe the doubts, the uncertainties, the fears that prey upon his agitated mind. He is leaving the world, but he knows not whether he is going.—He trembles, he starts back, but cannot escape. He must plunge, without instant relief, into the unknown gulf of eternity without a knowledge of his condition, without comfort, without hope. And thou, Christian, canst thou refuse to aid him in such awful circumstances? He appeals to your charity, he appeals to your humanity. Yes, he appeals to you as the American Bible Society, and you cannot refuse that society your support, without consenting to, and as it were, sealing his ruin. The American Bible Society needs help. Its expenditures have exceeded its income: It is indebted to a large amount, and upon the liberality of the American people it depends for the discharge of this debt, and for its means of doing good.

Such being the condition of the parent institution, and such its claims upon the generosity of the public, the members of this society consider themselves bound, by the relation which they bear to it, and by the principle which unites them, to afford it all the aid their means will allow. But their means will be small indeed, if they are unassisted, and unsupported by the public. To the public therefore, they appeal, and they feel that they have a right to do so, founded on the universal, and immutable law of charity. Will their fellow Christians, can they, turn a deaf ear to their calls? We think they cannot. We think they are too generous; and we hope the time will shortly arrive when all false impressions with regard to this society will be done away; when its labours will be duly appreciated by an enlightened and grateful community; and when its managers will have no reason to complain of a want of assistance and co-operation from any class or portion of our citizens.

But should these fond expectations be disappointed, should the interests of this society continue to be viewed with that chilling indifference which hitherto seems to have been its lot, the managers and members must not become discouraged, and give over the noble work in which they are employed.—They have many things to encourage them. Have they not already done much good? We have just been informed that, two years ago, nearly all the county was supplied with Bibles, and that in consequence, the demand for the sacred volume has been greatly diminished. Should they not therefore, derive encouragement from this circumstance, and be induced to redouble their diligence in this good cause? Should not that little section of the county, whose wants are not yet fully ascertained, excite all their sympathies, and engage their united energies, so that they may enjoy, unalloyed with any unpleasant consideration, the satisfaction of having imparted the light of Revelation to every family, and every individual destitute of it, within the sphere of their operations. They have many difficulties, it is true, to struggle with; but they have hitherto persevered with a noble and praiseworthy zeal, and let them not now, when the object of their ardent wishes and prayers is so entirely within their reach, when the end at which they are aiming is in full view

before them, relax their diligence and lose so glorious a prize.

And further; we cannot but believe that charities of this nature are peculiarly pleasing to Him, who would have all men to come to the knowledge of the truth and be saved. Do not the Scriptures themselves say that with such sacrifices God is well pleased; and because He is so, do they not charge us not to be forgetful to do good, and to communicate; that is, to impart to all to whom we can impart them, our own means of present and eternal happiness.

Is there no encouragement, I may be permitted to ask also, in the promises which are annexed to a zealous discharge of this duty—I mean, the diffusion of religious knowledge among mankind? We are told by the Saviour himself that they who do good, hoping for nothing again, shall obtain a great reward; for they shall be called the children of the Highest. Consider also that passage in the prophet Daniel to the same effect: "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever, and ever." Surely there is some encouragement in this. In truth, if the promises and declarations of scripture are at all to be relied on, and who would doubt them for a moment; if they are at all capable of imparting spirit and energy to Christians in the great cause of their faith, the friends and members of Bible Societies have all the reasons for encouragement and perseverance which even the most timid and cautious person could desire. And these promises are for the members of this society, as well as for others. Only let them persevere with spirit and diligence, and their labors will assuredly be rewarded, and that abundantly. They will possess, during life, the heart-cheering consciousness of doing good to their fellow creatures, and when they are about to be called away from the duties and cares of the present world, they will have not only the unspeakable enjoyment of a calm and approving conscience, but the animating hope that they are going to meet in a place of eternal happiness, many who will hail them as the instruments, in the hands of God, of their salvation.

British Testimony.—It is difficult, we know, to convince men whose belief or disbelief is regulated by party considerations. Mere partisans are unaffected by any evidence, however strong, which militates against the interest of their party. It is not for the information of such that we copy the annexed articles; but for that of the great body of our readers who consider the interests of their country paramount to those of party, and are willing to be convinced even against their political predilections. They will learn from them how we have, as the party papers say, REGAINED THE West India Trade.—*Nat. Intel.*

[From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]
We have received the following letter from a respectable ship-master of New York, now in the West Indies.

St. Kitts, March 15, 1832.
Gentlemen:—I send you the enclosed to show that our commerce with the British Islands will soon dwindle to nothing as regards our shipping; the carrying trade is lost to them. I have been to all the windward Islands, with a cargo of flour, pork, beef, candles, soap, &c. and could not sell one single article of my cargo. Wherever I have come, I have had British vessels beforehand, importing the same articles (of which my cargo consisted) duty free, and my cargo I shall have to land at St. Barts, or St. Thomas.

I remain, gentlemen, your obdt. serv't.
From the St. Christopher Gazette.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE COLONIES.—Our attention has been called to an article in the New Brunswick (Nova Scotia) Herald, on the West India Trade. The writer, who is evidently well acquainted with his subject, endeavors to show, and we think does show, that while the trade with the United States was indirect, the navigation was in the hands of the Americans, and that our Government, in concluding the treaty with that of America, have forced the trade from American hands into those of British ship owners. Our Government appears to have had another object in view—namely, that of imposing such additional duties on the direct trade to the West Indies, with certain exceptions, as in effect to be prohibitory. By this means United States produce is forced into out North American colonies, whence it is transported in British bottoms duty free to the West Indies. It appears, indeed, pretty clear to us that Brother Jonathan has been for once overreached by Father Bull, who, as Mr. Niles, in his Register, observes, "has aimed a blow at the prosperity of the navigation of the nation and at the prosperity of the State of New York, so far as it is to be effected by a diminution of its revenue from the Canal." The writer in the New Brunswick Herald states, in the first place, that "we ought to bear in mind that during the late interdiction of direct intercourse between the British West India possessions and the United States, the former were chiefly supplied with provisions of every kind through the medium of the neutral islands whence they were distributed to our shores in vessels of a small class, and consequently limiting our tonnage and navigation in that quarter to mere trips of three and four days. It is an acknowledged fact, that only a small proportion of American produce was trans-

shipped through the in those provinces; received a partial but even this was general additional freight and penses.

Although the new the extent which was anticipated, by sufficient American produce, provinces into the V and imposing additional carriage from the its provisions are ar navigation on a mor ing than before. Wh bacon, lumber, and exempt from import if transhipped thro in the provinces— being continued w with an increase on ed articles.

The most import this new arrange trade. British vess from any part of Hi direct to the United full cargo either fo via the provinces, cargo may invite, whole voyage, a p American vessels v form. This also e of taking debentur not take place in A being confined to States alone.

The object of been plainly, and a trade from America British owners— to such additional du riage to the West I tion above named prohibitory; and, a market for their su duce, which they sess.

As the article of ed from the United West Indies, it st tive monopoly, sh ports of lumber, sh American produce our market under trust we shall conti West India trade—

EASTON

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Saturday Ex

Contemplated Re

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Does it seem adv the political power c late excited state of multitudes mob that that demolished and at will—whose horro out the State—whos ished the whole Cou actor of the popul portion of its citizen in the world—but a teaches us, always be ever ready for e turbulence—bearing social compact or se odious restriction, them—power given arming mad men them from all restr of the men compos 1812. We ask our not believe that suc large portion of c city in the world— fit men to be trust power to be exerte

We ask again, w if we give power t with moderation an with a rod of iron trol of our grain m the present time, trol favourably, or great farming inte regulate their ma North or the Sou terms they them bliged to submit t power and you ha fence of this, "all you country peop that we can"—it people to take co they now live to them any more.

Let Baltimore erment in the them manage the way—but don't le for you fellow c selves. Regard a great trading C her—open avenu thing that is feari population, her c her industry, he don't give her a than she now has necessary for on

shipped through the warehousing ports in those provinces; flour and staves only received a partial benefit thereby, and even this was generally consumed by the additional freight and other attendant expenses.

Although the new act does not go to the extent which was at first generally anticipated, by suffering all articles of American produce to pass through the provinces into the West Indies, duty free, and imposing additional duties on the direct carriage from the United States, still its provisions are ample, and place our navigation on a more advantageous footing than before. Wheat, flour, beef, hams, bacon, lumber, and staves, are totally exempt from imports in the West Indies, if transhipped through a warehouse port in the provinces—the old rate of duties being continued, when imported direct, with an increase on the two last mentioned articles.

The most important point secured by this new arrangement is the carrying trade. British vessels may now proceed from any part of His Majesty's dominions direct to the United States, there load a full cargo either for the West Indies or via the provinces, as the nature of the cargo may invite, thus completing the whole voyage, a portion of which only American vessels would be able to perform. This also embraces the privilege of taking debenture goods, which could not take place in American vessels, they being confined to the produce of their States alone.

The object of our Government has been plainly, and avowedly, to force the trade from American hands into those of British owners—to continue and impose such additional duties on the direct carriage to the West Indies (with the exception above named) as will, in effect be prohibitory; and, moreover, to obtain a market for their surplus West India produce, which they did not before possess.

As the article of fish is totally excluded from the United States in the British West Indies, it still remains our exclusive monopoly, and coupled with the exports of lumber, shingles, and articles of American produce, which must fall in our market under the act referred to, we trust we shall continue to enjoy an active West India trade.—*London Paper.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, April 21.

Contemplated Revolution in Maryland.

We have presented to the attention of our readers the suggestion, how unfit it would be by increasing the political power and representation of Baltimore, to give a controlling influence to a populous commercial city over a great agricultural State. It may be useful to put forth other suggestions for reflection on this subject in order that the substantial and faithful freemen of the Counties may understand the matter and act with their eyes open.

Does it seem advisable or right to increase the political power of a trading City, that in a late excited state of things, gave rise to a tumultuous mob that put down all law and order, that demolished and murdered and massacred at will—whose horrors struck dismay throughout the State—whose barbarity and fury astonished the whole Country? We know the character of the population of such a Town—a portion of its citizens are as good as worthy as any in the world—but a portion is, and experience teaches us, always will be of that sort that will be ever ready for enterprises of desperation and turbulence—bearing allegiance to no moral or social compact or sentiment, all law is to them odious restriction, because nothing else curbs them—power given to such a people would be arming mad men with bludgeons and freeing them from all restraint. Such was the character of the men composing the mob of Baltimore in 1812. We ask our fellow citizens if they do not believe that such is still the character of a large portion of every populous commercial city in the world?—and then we ask, are these fit men to be trusted with increased political power to be exerted over the counties?

We ask again, what evidence have we, that if we give power to Baltimore, she will use it with moderation and discretion and not rule us with a rod of iron? Baltimore has had the control of our grain market from the beginning to the present time. Has she exercised that control favourably, or even with mercy towards the great farming interest of the State? or do they regulate their market by the blowing of the North or the South wind to grind you to the terms they themselves dictate and you are obliged to submit to, because they have the power and you have none. But they say in defence of this, "all is fair in trade"—we will make you country people sell your grain the lowest that we can—it then remains for the country people to take care, as they abuse the power they now have to their disadvantage, not to give them any more.

Let Baltimore have her own internal Government in the manner she wishes, and let them manage their own concerns in their own way—but don't let them manage your concerns for you fellow citizens—manage them yourselves. Regard Baltimore in the true light, as a great trading City—Encourage her—cherish her—open avenues of trade to her—do any thing that is feasible and right to augment her population, her capital, her means of commerce her industry, her enterprise, her wealth—but don't give her a particle more political power than she now has—more political power is not necessary for one single object that she ought

to aim at, and in which she ought to be gratified. Therefore give her no more—it is unwise in Baltimore to ask it—it is the mere effect of vanity or the result of a temporary effervescence, which if the wisdom and sound discretion of the City would take as much pains to repress as to excite, they would render more and better service to our growing Emporium.

That there should be men found in such a City who desire this project of revolutionizing the State to acquire more power for themselves is not wonderful—there are always restless, ambitious, inconsiderate spirits every where but chiefly in Towns where population is most dense.

But that there should be any man in the counties who had so far taken leave of his senses or of all he owes to the society he lives in, as to countenance this doctrine that state representations in their own legislative body must be according to population, and thereby give to a large and populous commercial Town a complete ascendancy over the counties, is evidence of folly as well as of a total ignorance of the doctrine of representation. Population is but one of the many, and the least and most inconsiderable of all the ratios or admeasurements of representation, except in cases of confederacies—there are other cardinal principles belonging to a people's safety & a people's welfare in a state representation, that are of a thousand times more importance.

This is not the time or the place to enter into an argumentative view of this subject, were we fully competent to the task—that had better be reserved for those who are to be called upon to be the advocates of popular liberty and sovereignty against the encroachments of city conspiracies abetted by the satellites that revolve about her. As yet nothing has appeared worth combating, and we cannot suppose that on the Eastern Shore, there can be found a man on whom all patriotism, all just discernment hangs so loosely, that he could be coaxed or stimulated to agree to a revolution in the State for a wild, speculative notion of balance of power, that is to sunder the bonds that unite us in safe community, break up and rebuild, according to the architecture of modern reform the venerated institutions of the State, that are just acquiring stability from age and experience and to put all in jeopardy that men ought to hold dear at a time when party is rending every thing into factions, when politicians are sacrificing every thing for place and preferment, and when the country is agitated and alarmed with discontents and schisms that threaten the subversion of the federal union & the very existence of the Republic.

But if there are those to be found amongst us so treacherous to the sovereignty of the people of Maryland, so traitorous to her Government, such renegades to her Society as to be led away by, or to catch at this plot, under a delusion or a hope of gaining a little appearance of consequence which in times of tranquility can never attach to them, we do hope that there will be also found a degree of patriotic firmness and sound sense among the yeomanry of the country that will serve both as a keel and ballast to regulate the ship of State, and to guard her safe amidst adverse currents against the little equals and "cats paws" that may attack her in her course.

CONGRESS.

On Saturday last the House of Representatives were occupied until 6 o'clock in the evening, on a motion to arrest Governor Houston, in consequence of a violent assault made by said Houston, on the Hon. Mr. Stanberry, a member from Ohio—the motion was carried ayes 145, nays 25.

The following is the letter of Mr. Stanberry, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the subject.

To the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir.—I was waylaid in the street, near to my boarding house, last night, about 8 o'clock, and attacked, knocked down by a bludgeon, and severely bruised and wounded by Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in my place in the House of Representatives; by reason of which I am confined to my bed, and unable to discharge my duties in the House, and attend to the interest of my constituents. I communicate this information to you, and request that you will lay it before the house. Very respectfully, yours,

WM. STANBERRY, Member of the H. R. from Ohio.

Gen. Houston was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and brought before the House of Representatives on Monday last, to answer the charge of breach of privilege in assaulting the Hon. Mr. Stanberry. Mr. H. stated that he would be prepared for the investigation in twenty-four hours.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the House of Representatives was crowded to excess on Wednesday last, with ladies and others, solicited to witness the trial of Gen. Houston.

We learn from Washington, that the Speaker's chair in the House is likely to be vacated by the appointment of Andrew Stevenson as Minister to London, vice Martin Van Buren, rejected by the Senate. Mr. Polk is talked of as his successor.

Strong fears are entertained by the party, that the nomination of Judge Wilkins will stop the progress of the Magician to the Presidency. [N. Y. Journal of Com.]

The Committee sent to Philadelphia to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank, have closed their labours. Mr. McDuffie left Philadelphia for Washington, on Sunday last.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) April 18. A conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in this city on Tuesday last, and will continue until the latter end of next week. Nearly one hundred and fifty clergymen are in attendance, from the circuit, composed of Delaware, New Jersey, East Pennsylvania and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Among them are Bishops McKendree and Heading, the Rev. Mr. Bascom and other distinguished preachers.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.—The following appointments of preachers were made, for the present conference year, by the Methodist Protestant Conference, which assembled in Georgetown, on Wednesday the 4th instants:—

Eli Hinkle, President.
For Baltimore.—W. W. Wallace, Dr. D. B. Dorsey, Superaudited.
Georgetown.—Frederick Stier, Alexandria.—Levi R. Reese.
Mount Olivet, or Navy Yard.—Josiah Varden, a part of his time to be employed in the city of Washington.
Shippensburgh Circuit.—Hugh Doyle, Mr. Sexsmith.
Martinsburgh Circuit.—John Newheiter.
Pipe Creek Circuit.—Isaac Webster, Charles W. Jacobs.
Reistersown Circuit.—William Kesley, Augustus Webster.
Deer Creek Circuit.—Wm. C. Pool, Geo. D. Hamilton.
Anne Arundel Circuit.—James Hanson, Wm. Collier.
Prince William Circuit.—Theodor W. Newman.
Eastern Shore Circuit.—Dr. John S. Reese, Thomas H. Stockton, Daniel E. Reese Jr.
The next annual conference will be held at Westminster, in Frederick county.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND CIVILIAN.

To the people of Allegany County. Fellow Citizens: A "great public meeting" has lately been held in the city of Baltimore, "at the Exchange" with the avowed object of depriving the small counties of the weight of influence which they now have in the General Assembly of this State. It was emphatically declared at said meeting, that each county should be represented in the Assembly according to its population. Are you prepared for this?—you should bear in mind that each county pays its own expenses, and that whenever it becomes necessary to lay a State tax, Allegany should have a voice equal to any county in the State. The object of this meeting seemed to be also, the call of a Convention, which is not authorized by the Constitution, so as to reduce your power and increase theirs. If their object could be accomplished, what would be the consequence? Allegany would be entitled to only one delegate, whereas the county and city of Baltimore would be entitled to twenty-one delegates. It becomes you therefore to be up and doing.

We regret to learn by the Queenstown Packet Rambler, that the Hermitage, the seat of R. C. Tighman, Esq. on the Chesapeake River, was burnt down on Sunday morning last at about seven o'clock—the fire is supposed to have originated in the accidental burning of a chimney.—It was one of the most commodious and ancient dwellings in Queen Ann's County. The brick with which it was built, were brought from England more than a century ago, and all that now remains of this extensive establishment is the east wing. We have not learned if all the furniture was saved, but hope, from the number of hands on the place, the most valuable articles were rescued.—*Amer.*

The old capitol of Virginia, at Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire on the 10th instants.

Extract of a letter from Rome. His Holiness Gregory XVI. by a special rescript dated January 19, 1832, granted the Rev. Mr. Pise, of Baltimore, permission to be examined for the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Accordingly he stood his examination before the professors of the Sapienza and Minerva, and was reputed worthy to be promoted to the dignity. He was solemnly invested with the ring and other insignia, on the 27th January. A few days after, as a reward for his writings, the Pope honored him with the golden Cross and Spur. This is the first instance of an American having received either of these honors immediately from the Pope at Rome.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, April 19.
CORN.—From 48 to 51c—the fore part of this week rather scarce—6000 bushels just come up.

The Parishioners of St. Michael's parish, are informed that the Rector intends to resume his duties, in Miles River Neck, on Sunday the 29th inst. at the house of Mr. Noah Willis, a room having been obtained there for that purpose. Divine service will, as usual, commence at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. Thomas H. Stockton may be expected to preach in Easton tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M. and at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. April 21st, 1832.

DIED In this county, at the residence of Thomas Henrix, Esq. Mrs. Plummer, after a lingering illness.

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India & Domestic DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA TOW LINENS and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations. Easton, April 21.

NOTICE.

I will sell at Public Vendue in the town of Easton, at the late dwelling of Sophia Goldborough, on THURSDAY the 26th inst. all the personal estate of the said Sophia Goldborough, viz:—Feather Beds and Furniture, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture—Also, one young horse well broke to harness, 1 Gig and Harness 1 Horse Cart and Gears, a lot of Corn on the cob, a lot of well cured Bacon, 15 head of young Cattle, among them are some Cows and Calves, 26 head of Hogs, and several articles of Farming Utensils. Terms made known on the day of Sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by the subscriber.

WM. POTTER, Adm'r. of Sophia Goldborough, late of Talbot county, dec'd.

April 21 1t

DANCING SCHOOL. F. D. MALLETT PROFESSOR OF DANCING.

MAKES known to his friends and the public, that he will open his school at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, on Friday next 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. M. retains the keenest sense of gratitude, for the many favours and the high patronage which he once received, from the enlightened inhabitants of this Shore, hopes that they will again favour him with their friendship. His style of dancing and instruction, is far superior to any exhibited in these regions. Private classes will be attended to if desired.—Days of tuition, Friday's and Saturday's, from 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. N. B. Subscription papers are left at the store of Kennard & Lovedy.

April 21 3t S&W

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.

At New Ark Delaware. The Summer session of this institution commences on the first of May next. The unusual healthfulness of the Village of Newark, exclusive of all other considerations, renders it a very desirable place of residence, particularly during the Summer and Autumn months. The epidemic diseases which prevail so extensively at that season, are almost entirely unknown.

TERMS; For board tuition, washing, fuel and all incidental expenses, with the exception of Books \$30 per quarter. The usual extra charges for music, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c. SAMUEL BELL, Principal.

April 21 3w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Mr. J. L. Chamberlaine on Thursday next, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. SPENCER, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

A number of lots in and about Easton, the property of the late Henry Nicols, will be offered for sale on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN J. TROUP, Executor of Henry Nicols.

April 21 (W) 4w

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, April 2d, 1832. PROPOSALS for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the last session of the General Assembly, and other documents required to be delivered by the Executive, to the Clerks of the several counties of this State will be received at this office, until Monday the 30th inst.

One agent will be appointed for each shore and bond with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the duty. THO. CULBRETH, Clk. of the Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Denny, against James H. Benson, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all his right, title, interest, claim and estate, in and to that farm or plantation, now in the cultivation of the said James H. Benson, in a River neck in Talbot county known by the names of Wheatland & Mount Pleasant, be the quantity of acres what it may, also one Grey mare, one Bay colt and one Horse cart, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Terms Cash.

Attendance by J. FAULKNER, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and one writ of fieri facias, out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerks thereof, at the suits of the following persons to wit: one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James B. Ringgold, one at the suit of Wm. K. Lumdin, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, the other out of the Court of Appeals, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, jr. use of John Crandle, use of Wm. Blomwell, against Bennett Bracco, will be sold at the residence of the said Bracco in Miles River Neck, on THURSDAY the seventeenth day of May next between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit:—All that farm or plantation, on which he said Bracco now resides, situated in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Addition, or known by whatever other name or names it may be called be the quantity of acres what it may, also 1 negro man called Sam, 1 do. called Gabriel, one do. named Jack, 1 do. named Billy, and one negro woman named Maria also 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, and 20 head of sheep, more or less, 2 carts, and one gig and harness, 2 ploughs, and all the balance of his farming utensils, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of him, the said Bracco, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Benjamin Benny, at the suit of Mrs. Frances Turner and James S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner, use of Elizabeth Turner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all his said Benny's equitable right, title, claim, interest and demand, of in and to, a tract of land called Austin's Tryall, containing 187 acres of land, more or less, subject to prior claims, situated near the Chapel, and taken as the property of the said Benny, to pay and satisfy the above writ of vendi and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Also by virtue of another writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, against Richard L. Austin, at the suit of James Murdock use Norris and Brooks, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all his said Austin's equitable right, title, claim, interest & demand, of in and to, a tract of land called Austin's Tryall, containing 187 acres of land, more or less, situated near the Chapel, where Richard L. Austin formerly resided, seized and taken as the property of the said Austin, to pay and satisfy the above writ of vendi and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, former Shff.

April 21 4w

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have attached themselves to the Temperance Society are hereby notified, that there will be a meeting of the society at the Court House, on Saturday the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of forming a constitution, and appointing officers therefor. Members, and all persons friendly to the cause of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend.

April 21 (S & W)

TO RENT,

FOR the balance of the present year, several Houses and gardens at the Hole-in-the-wall, the property of the late James Cain, among them is a house fitted up for a grocery and coarse Dry Goods business, which was used as such by the deceased. To a man having command of a small capital in money, this situation offers more inducements than any other known in the county. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

ROBERT H. RHODES, Adm'r. of James Cain, dec'd.

April 21 4w

Sale of a valuable Real Estate.

By a Decree and order of the honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, at November term, 1831, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Easton on

Tuesday the 1st day of May next,

all the real estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Haskins with the improvements adjoining the town of Easton, containing by late survey, 184 acres of Land. The sale will be made between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on said day.

This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale to the several heirs for their respective portions.

John Edmondson.

Lambert Heardon.

John Rogers.

march 24 ts (S&W)

At the same time and place will be sold, by order of the orphans' court of Talbot county,

The frame two Story

DWELLING HOUSE,

the property of the late Mrs Sarah Haskins, adjoining the above described farm, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Attendance given by B. HASKINS, Adm'r. of Sarah Haskins, deceased.

April 21

LONDON FASHIONS.

Wm. P. Mills,

Merchant Tailor,

Nº. 99, Baltimore street, between Calvert and South streets, south side, informs his friends and the public, that he has just received his Spring supply of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

in great variety, which he is ready to make up in the first rate style, and at moderate prices. He has received direct from London, a Dress Coat, Frock, Pantaloon, &c. which the public are invited to call as above and examine. NOTICE.—all persons indebted to the late firm of Mills & Benson, are desired to call and make payment to W. P. Mills, he being duly authorised to receive the same. All persons having claims will present them for payment.

April 14 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court, of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale on THURSDAY the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day of the personal estate (negroes excepted,) of Daniel Feddeman, late of Talbot county, dec'd consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

& HOGS, farming utensils generally, corn and corn blades, a quantity of bacon and lard, also household and kitchen furniture, the crop of wheat in the ground, &c. &c.

The terms of Sale are, a credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond or note with approved security for the same; on all sums of five dollars, and under, the cash will be required. No property to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

The sale to commence at nine o'clock at the late residence of the deceased, and attendance given by

RICH'D. FEDDEMAN, adm'r. of Daniel Feddeman, dec'd.

April 14 ts

CHANCERY SALE AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In Caroline County Court, on the Chancery side thereof.

OCTOBER TERM, 1831.

Bill of Complaints, Exhibits, Answers, &c. William Hughlett, complainant against Joseph Wood and Ann his wife, formerly Ann Chilcutt and Joshua Chilcutt son & heir of John Chilcutt, defendants. M. upon the premises, the Lands contained in a mortgage, from John Chilcutt and Ann, his wife, to William Hughlett, supposed to contain about

One hundred Acres.

but be the same more or less, adjoining the Lands of Batchelder Chance and others, and near Greensborough in Caroline county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the balance due with interest and costs.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable in 12 months—and after the ratification of said sale by the Court & the payment of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will execute a sufficient deed or deeds to be executed and acknowledged according to Law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the lands and premises so sold to him or them, as aforesaid free, clear and discharged from all claims of the complainant and defendants or either of them. Attendance will be given, by

W. HUGHLETT, Trustee.

Talbot county, march 24 4w

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1832.

NO. 17.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
Just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS

Of every description
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,
Cutlery, China, Glass and
Queensware, Woolen,
Stone and Earthen
Ware &c. &c.
They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.
Easton, April 14th (S & W)

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME
Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of
British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.
ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations:
Easton, April 21.

LOOK HERE,

New Grocery and Clothing Store.

THE Subscriber has commenced carrying on the above business near the Market house, and intends keeping a General supply of Groceries and Clothing,

which he offers low for cash or country produce, and solicits a share of public patronage. the public's obedient servt.
WM. VANDERFORD.

N. B.—He respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

on Dover street, and assures them that all work done at his shop shall be executed in a workmanlike manner and with dispatch.—He has in his employ an excellent workman for country work and who is considered a first rate hand at shoeing horses.
W. V.

April 14. 3w

JAMES GARDETTE, DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.—

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.
March 24

BANK AT MILLINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the

Books will be opened by the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Millington, for subscriptions for Stock, at the house of Samuel R. Clayland, in the town of Millington, (formerly Head of Chester), on Saturday the 5th day of May next, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five o'clock in the afternoon of that day. At Centerville, in Queen Anne's county, at the house of Francis Arlett, on Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon of that day. And at Chestertown, at the house of Charles Stranburg, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon of that day.

April 14. 3w

The Cambridge Chronicle and Princess Anne Herald, will carry the above and send their accounts to the Kent Inquirer for payment.

AN ACT OF MARYLAND

For the protection of Oysters in the waters of the Eastern Shore of this State.

Whereas, The protection of Oysters in the waters of this State, is a subject in which the citizens thereof are deeply concerned, and the Legislature of Maryland by sundry laws passed for that purpose, have sought to secure the advantages resulting from that article of trade which have fallen short of the object they were designed to accomplish.— And whereas the citizens of this and other States infesting said waters, have continued to take and carry away Oysters in violation of the laws upon that subject enacted. And it is justly appreciated that Oysters in the waters of the State will be destroyed, not less by the immense number carried away, than by the destructive instrument used in taking them. And whereas the navigation of many creeks has been obstructed by the citizens of this and other States by means of the heaps of the refuse thrown into the waters of said creeks, in the process of picking the Oysters for market to the great injury of the good people of this State; therefore

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to catch or take any Oysters on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, or any of the waters tributary thereto on said shore of said bay or any of the waters of the Eastern coast of this State with any scoop or drag or other instrument except such tongs or rakes as are now in use for that purpose, under the penalty of one hundred dollars to be received from each person for each offence.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons who has or have not resided in this State at least twelve months immediately previously thereto, or take any Oysters in the said waters, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, to be received from each person so offending: Provided that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to prevent the sale of Oysters by any person or persons not prohibited by this act, to any other person or persons whatsoever.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons of any state shall in the manner mentioned in the preamble to this law, do any act to obstruct the navigation of any of the creeks or rivers on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay tributary thereto they shall be liable to and incur the penalty that is imposed upon persons obstructing the highways of said State.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of any Justice of the Peace of any county adjacent to said waters upon sight thereof, or upon information on oath, that any person or persons are violating the first or second sections of this act, to issue his warrant to the sheriff of the county in which he resides, for the apprehension of such person or persons, and if such person or persons upon apprehension being brought before the Justice of the Peace shall stand convicted, such person or persons shall incur the penalty prescribed for such offence, and if in the lapse of five days thereafter, such penalty be not paid, the boat or boats in which such person or persons shall have been found, shall be sold after ten days notice, set up at two of the most public places in the neighborhood where the said boat or boats shall have been taken by the officer apprehending the same, and the proceeds arising from such sale after deducting the penalty and officers fees, shall be paid to the owner or owners of the said boat or boats; Provided nevertheless, if any person or persons belonging to or being on board of the said boat or boats, shall offer resistance to the said sheriff or Constable in the apprehension of such person or persons, the proceeds of such sale made as aforesaid, after deducting the penalty and the officers fees as aforesaid, shall be paid by the said officers to the commissioners of the school fund, to be applied to the use of the common schools of the said county, where the proceedings shall have been had.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if resistance be made to or apprehended by the officer directed as aforesaid, to execute the law by any person or persons offending against the same it shall then be the duty of said officer to summon the posse comitatus, armed with fire arms, ball shot and powder, and charter a vessel at the expense of the county from which the warrant to such officer shall issue, and proceed therewith without delay to execute his duty under such warrant, and if resistance be made, besides the penalty prescribed in the foregoing section, the person or persons so resisting may be sentenced by said Justice of the Peace to confinement in the Jail of said county, or a period of not less than twenty, nor more than sixty days, Provided nevertheless the said owner or owners, or any person concerned, may appeal from the decision of the said Justice, by giving bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, conditioned for the prosecution of the said appeal with effect to the next court of the county in which he or she shall be entitled to a trial by Jury, the said appeal as aforesaid shall supersede the sentence for confinement; and when the officer shall find it necessary to summon the posse upon the apprehension and conviction of the party against whom a warrant shall issue, the proceeds arising, shall be applied as prescribed in the third section of this act, after deducting the whole expense incurred in the apprehension of the offender.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if any Sheriff or Constable to whom warrant shall issue, for the apprehension of any person or persons charged with offending against the first or second sections of this act, shall in the discharge of his duty, board the vessel of the party charged; and if the said officer shall find on board any boat or boats, the owner or owners whereof has or have resided in the State of Maryland twelve months immediately preceding, any scoop, drag or any other instrument used for taking or catching Oysters, except tongs or rakes, it shall be considered prima facie evidence of the violation of the first section of this act; and if the said officer shall find on board any boat or boats, the owner or owners whereof has or have not resided in the State twelve months immediately preceding, the proof of which residence shall rest upon the defendant or defendants, any scoop, drag or any other instrument that is used for the purpose of taking or catching Oysters, it shall be considered prima facie evidence of guilt by the said Justice of the Peace; and if such party shall deny that he is guilty of such charge, it shall be the duty of such party to prove his innocence before the magistrate before whom he shall be arraigned, otherwise he shall incur the penalty prescribed in the first, second and third sections of this act.

before the magistrate before whom he shall be arraigned, otherwise he shall incur the penalty prescribed in the first, second and third sections of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That all fines and forfeitures under this act, shall be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, in the same manner that small debts, out of court are now recovered.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That in all cases where the owner or owners of any boat or boats or any person or persons found on board the same, shall think him or themselves aggrieved by the judgment of any Justice of the Peace, he or they shall be at liberty to appeal to the next county court, before the Justice thereof, who are hereby, upon the petition of the appellant or appellants, in a summary way, empowered and directed to hear the allegations and proofs in the cause, without any unnecessary delay, and the said appellant or appellants may demand a trial by jury before the court at his or their election.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That no execution upon judgment to be rendered by any Justice of the Peace, shall be stayed or stayed, by any appeal, unless the person or persons appealing, or some other person in his or their behalf, shall immediately upon making such appeal enter into bond, with two sufficient sureties, approved by the said Justice, to satisfy the sum imposed as a fine, conditioned, to prosecute his or their appeal with effect, to the next court of the county, where the proceedings shall have been had.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That all laws heretofore passed on this subject, inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the Eastern Shore, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

From the New York Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE AND VALUE OF LOCUST.—Among the great variety of subjects discussed in your valuable publication, connected with agricultural pursuits, I have not seen any notice of that most valuable of all the different kinds of wood known to our country, the common yellow locust. The most valuable, because of all the varied productions of our forests, no one species of wood is in so many ways preferable to all others.

In ship building, and in house building, for fences and for fuel, the locust is in almost all respects as good as any other, and in many particulars so decidedly superior, as scarcely to admit of comparison.

The value of this wood is increasing generally, and it is becoming more and more our primitive forests, and the cultivation of it but little attended to in the new and recently settled parts of our State, is probably the cause why it has attracted so little of general interest. The soil in which the locust appears to thrive best is that kind which is generally found upon the necks and promontories on the north shore of Long Island—a light and somewhat sandy loam. It thrives best in the deepest and richest soils of this description, but grows very well in those that are so gravelly and uneven as to be of little or no value for the plough.

It may be grown from the seed, first subject to the action of boiling water, and planted in nurseries, to remain for two or more years previous to transplanting; or when fallen, after having attained some size, numerous sprouts may be obtained by wounding or separating the roots with a plough, which extend for a considerable distance from the body, and run near the surface. In this way an acre may be covered with more than will arrive at maturity, from a dozen well grown trees scattered over that surface.

In the older parts of the State, where the quantity of woodland is reduced to the desired limits, this wood may be advantageously substituted for other kinds, by introducing it among the sprouts, on woodland recently cut off, in which way, five and twenty trees, on an acre, and in a soil adapted to their growth, would at the expiration of as many years, when the wood was again subjected to the axe, take the place of the other timber, if care were taken to destroy or retard the growth of the sprouts.

For fence posts, the locust is invaluable, it being durable beyond any other kind of wood. How long it will last, used in this way, is perhaps somewhat uncertain; but it does not admit of a doubt, that an originally sound post, of five inches in diameter, will be good at the expiration of fifty years.

For sills, posts, and those parts of the frame of a building that are subjected to dampness, or exposure to the weather, it is perhaps as durable as iron similarly exposed; and if it should ever become so plentiful as to admit of being used for the outside covering of buildings, as well as for frames, stone itself would have but few advantages over it.

In ship building, its value is well known for certain parts of the frame, and for trunnels, it being incomparably of more value than any other kind of wood used.

For fuel, it is of equal value in all respects, with walnut or the best white oak. In a kindly soil, there are but few kinds of wood that grow more rapidly than the locust. The walnut, oak, elm, and other kinds of hard wood, are decidedly inferior to it in that respect; but the chestnut and tulip tree, (the common white wood,) particularly the last, will overtop it. Great care, consequently, is required

when it is young and growing among sprouts of this last description, to prevent them from destroying it. In good soils, in twenty years from the seed, and fifteen years from good roots, it will attain a liberal size for fencing uses.

The money value of locust depends, like all other productions of the soil, upon its proximity to a market. On this island, a post five inches in diameter, and 6½ or seven feet long, when divided will make two five-rail fence posts, is worth at least fifty cents; ten and twelve feet long, for yard posts, seventy-five cents. Trees from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, are worth from fifty to seventy-five cents per cubic foot; and it is no unusual circumstance for the standing wood on an acre of fair growth, to sell for two hundred and fifty and three hundred dollars.

The leaf of the locust possesses an eminently enriching quality, as is evinced by the improved state of the pasture on worn out soils, where this tree is planted. When planted out at regular distances, like a fruit orchard, the grass under and around them on the most indifferent soils is improved rapidly, and converted into a beautiful green turf, a favorite walk with cattle.

Among the various subjects which address themselves to the attention of our enterprising countrymen, but few are more deserving the interest of farmers and capitalists, than the cultivation of the locust. What better method of investing money, than placing fifty dollars where, in fifty years, it would be worth five hundred dollars? What better inheritance could a farmer provide for his children, than a property of this description? Stick a tree in the ground now and then, was the advice of an old Scotch Laird in one of the Waverley novels, for, said he, "it will grow while ye are asleep."

R. W. M.

From the Marietta (Ohio) Republican.

Expedition West of the Rocky Mountains.—We have been informed that during the session of Congress for 1830-31 an act was passed authorising the raising of a company of 42 men to explore the Mexican line, the Behring Straits, and 83 degrees north latitude. We have endeavored to lay our hand upon the act, but have not succeeded in so doing, although assured by many of our citizens that it is within their recollections.—From the long time the company have been absent (nearly 11 years) all hopes of their return was abandoned, as it was supposed they had either fallen victims to the savages or the severity of the climate.

On Wednesday evening the 15th, one of the party, Mr. Wm. Clawson, stopped at the house of a gentleman in Fearing township, in this county, on his way homewards, (Northumberland county, Penn.) who has politely furnished us with the following particulars obtained from Mr. C.

The company consisting of Col. Henry Leavenworth, commandant, from near Albany, New York; Scipio Hasler, a native of France, Topographical engineer; James Watson, from Baltimore, M. D. Professor of Chemistry; Drs. Henry Williams, from Baltimore, and John Gittis, from near Philadelphia, physicians—under pay of \$30 per month and 37 privates under pay of \$20—organized in Washington City, and left there in July, 1821, from thence they proceeded to Erie, where they went on board the topsail schooner, Capt. Birdsall, landed at Green Bay and wintered—went by Prairie du Chien to St. Anthony's falls, Mississippi—went up to St. Peter's 300 miles in search of lead mines, where they discovered very valuable ones—wintered there—went down the same river & down Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri, thence up the Missouri to the foot of the Rocky Mountains—wintered there and continued to the middle of August—then crossed the Mountains, and were west eight years. While travelling by the Frozen Ocean, and having been over into Asia, south towards the head of Columbia river, they were overtaken by a snow storm and compelled to build houses and stay there nine months; six of which the sun never rose and the darkness was as great as during our nights. The snow, part of the time, was 14 feet deep, and the company were compelled to eat 41 of their pack horses to prevent starving, whilst the only food the horses had was birch bark which the company cut and carried to them by walking on the snow with snow shoes. Each of the company was armed with a double barreled rifle, made for the purpose, a brace of pistols, sword, butcher knife, and a tomahawk, with an edge and three spikes. Added to these they carried on a horse a small brass piece of ordnance taken from Gen. Burgoyne in the revolution. After passing the mountains they passed 386 different Indian tribes, some perfectly white, some entirely covered with hair, (denominated

the Esan Indians who were among the most singular,) and so wild that the company were compelled to run them down with horses to take their dimensions, which was a part of their duty, whilst others evinced the most friendly disposition.

Whilst west of the mountains they fell in with a tribe denominated the Copper Indians who receive their name from owning extensive Copper mines; 500 of them armed with bows and copper darts, copper knives and axes, attacked the company in day time; a severe action ensued, and only about 30 of the Indians escaped—the rest were killed or wounded, with a loss of two of the company and several wounded.

Among the various discoveries made by the company we have only room to mention those of extensive beds of pure salt the largest of which was 13 acres, several inches deep on the borders found to be pure and wholesome, also innumerable beds of alum, iron lead, copper, gold and silver ore, the gold almost pure.—Among the animals, Mr. C. describes the grisley grey bear, as the most ferocious, and lord of the forest.

The weight of several killed by the company varied from 60 to 125 pounds. Their strength was surprising, and tales told of it was almost beyond belief.

The remains of the company started for home in August 1831. They recrossed the mountains on to the heads of the Missouri river, there built a boat, and those who were lame went on board, the rest on foot. Capt. Leavenworth being lame, rode or horse back with those on foot, and is supposed to be in Washington city by Mr. C. Of the company five died by sickness, one by breaking a wild horse, one by the fall of a tree, and fifteen killed by the Indians—total 22. Among them was Dr. Williams, who was killed by the Blackfoot Indians, three miles from the Rocky Mountains on the way out. He was found by the company, shot tomahawked and stripped naked.—Three of the fifteen were never found, supposed to have been killed near the head of Columbia river.—ten of the nineteen of the survivors are

dead, some by the Indians and some by accident. Capt. Leavenworth is among the number. He was on horseback half a mile distant from the camp, when he was shot by an Indian, which broke his thigh and dropped his horse—the horse fell upon the injured leg and broke it again below the knee. The horse continued to hold him thus, whilst the Indian ran up to scalp him, when Capt. L. seized a pistol from his saddle and shot him dead, after which he was got safe to camp.

We are aware the above sketch is very imperfect and far from being satisfactory, but it will at least prove interesting. The notes taken by the company will be published, and we look with some anxiety for a notice of their arrival in Washington. It cannot fail of being gratifying to the citizens of the country to know that even a part of the company have returned, besides, the joy it must give their relatives and friends.

Gold Mining.—We have read with considerable interest, an article in the March No. of the American Quarterly Review relating to the gold districts of our country, and which also gives some account of the mining operations now carried on in the state of North Carolina. It appears that the mining prospects in that state are very flattering, both as regards the ores, and the small capital requisite to carry on the business compared with the mines of Mexico and South America. It seems singular that the veins have lain undiscovered for so many years, as it is only within the last two or three years that machinery of any consequence has been erected for the purpose of working the vein mines; and indeed, it may be said, that the establishments are not yet quite completed. It is true, that pieces of gold weighing 28, 16, 12, 10, 8 and less pounds have occasionally been found in Cabarras county for 20 years past, and in Mecklenburg county last spring a lot of gold in pieces from 11 lbs. to very small grains, making together 70 to 80 lbs. was found in a space of about six feet square and about that depth below the surface of the ground; but as before remarked no one felt warranted in putting up expensive works until the vein mines were discovered, and we perceive that the legislature of North Carolina, has this year granted charters in order to facilitate the working of their gold mines. The yearly increase of gold received at the mint from our gold districts, gives evidence that the enterprise of the miner meets with its reward though we are informed the quantity received at the mint is no criterion to judge of the whole amount obtained, as a great part of the gold is sold immediately to the consumer or exporter. The mines of our country are attracting considerable attention among British capitalists.—*New York Enquirer.*

LOANS TO EDITORS.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel, a Jackson paper.

Such an inquisition as that lately prosecuted in this city into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, however private in theory, cannot be kept secret in fact. Too many persons are interested, and most of them, as they conceive, injured or insulted by improper violation of their confidential concerns. Accordingly it is currently reported and believed that the following are among the "Printer's Discounts," (as they are called,) which are most earnestly investigated, viz:

Gales & Seaton, Notes Discounted for	\$21,000
Duff Green, do	do 10,000
Thomas Ritchie, do	do 10,000
J. W. Walsh, do	do 18,000
Robt. Walsh, do	do 6,000

These loans were all negotiated in the ordinary course of banking business, on satisfactory security, and the usual terms. In two of the instances the monies were raised in anticipation of public acceptances to pay for paper purchased to print under contracts with congress. No dealings are supposed, or, it is believed, can be suspected, between the lenders and the borrowers, other than such as actuate most bank accommodations; but in a word, they are the every day transactions of every bank in the country; only that the borrowers happen to be Editors of Newspapers. Out of such transactions to make an objection, would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, (as Mr. Daniel said in his speech on Judge Clayton's resolutions.)

The people of the news-paper-reading community are not prepared to condemn Editors as a caste, to whom a bank discount is necessarily a bribe. Editors surely are as worthy of loans as they are of offices, especially judicial offices; and if we are not mistaken, the President has lately nominated two Editors of Newspapers for the two judicial districts of Florida. Nor does the Bank appear to have been at all partial in its selections. We presume that it was not the choicer; but they offered themselves—and whether of the nullification party, the Virginia construction, or the implied power, all the great good discounts was welcome. Out of such discoveries to make charges against the Bank we repeat is beyond the power of its most inveterate enemies. Whether their over-zealous prosecution and exposure to public curiosity is calculated to make friends for the committee may be left to our brethren of the typographical art, who never fail to vindicate their rights and avenge their wrongs.

From the Same.

The annexed article appeared in the National Gazette of yesterday. We copy it willingly, because we believe it to be accurate, and wish to do justice. As specimens of the ingredients of Mr. Walsh's account with the Bank, which we have seen, we may cite a draft of \$791 on an opulent gentleman of Baltimore for proceeds of property sold to him—a note of Messrs Carey and Lea of \$500, for biographical sketches, to be furnished to the Encyclopedia Americana and just completed—another publisher's note of \$250, which would have been paid last week, if Mr. Walsh had not wished that no change whatever should be made in the state of his account until after the Bank Committee had concluded their investigation. The rest of the \$6000 is made up, in like manner, of good paper, for which his own name would be a sufficient guarantee, besides the responsibility of the National Gazette. Rumor gave him at Washington and along the route to Philadelphia, discounts to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and here, only forty thousand! Of such stuff are the dreams of some of the enemies of the Bank.

From the National Gazette.

We see, with some surprise, in the American Sentinel of this morning a statement of the accounts of several editors of newspapers with the Bank of the United States. It strikes us as premature, inasmuch as the Bank must have made official returns to the famous Committee; though we doubt not that it was intended merely to dissipate some enormous exaggerations current here and elsewhere. In that statement, the name of the editor of the National Gazette is introduced, and the round sum of six thousand dollars attached to it as the total of his loan, in a way which leaves his case open to misconstruction. We do not wish to be confounded with any editors or proprietors of newspapers, who have as such, borrowed from the Bank of the United States, on whatever security. We presume & believe, that in every instance the security offered was deemed and has proved to be good; but, to use the ancient and homely proverb—let every tub stand on its own bottom. We were not acquainted with any transactions of the Bank with any other persons;—we do not hold ourselves responsible for them in any degree; any more than the Bank is to be held in the least responsible for our political course and opinions at any time. It will, in all likelihood, be able to vindicate itself fully, on every score.—To this purpose, we shall always be ready to lend our humble aid, without reference to discounts.

The editor of this gazette has never borrowed a dollar from the Bank, on account or for the benefit of the gazette, or in his capacity of editor or proprietor of any journal. The gazette has

never needed a loan of one half the sum of six thousand dollars; nor do its bank discounts amount to the one half. Its available dues earned and in course of collection are double the amount of its liabilities of whatever description; and its claims upon subscribers distant and near, which are doubtful,—chiefly as to time—would, if added, enlarge the credit side considerably. It has a wide circulation; a large advertising custom, and a solid basis. It has never been assisted by any government patronage, any private contributions, any personal solicitations, any appeals to party sympathies or objects; and it has had, from the outset, but one and the same editor, he being the chief proprietor & the ownership being shared only with the publisher. These allegations are indisputable and susceptible of abundant proof.

His connexion with this gazette forms but a part of the editor's business and being. His personal discounts with the Bank of the United States related to literary tasks and other affairs and rested upon a responsibility which no other bank would have hesitated to receive. They never exceeded the sum specified, of \$6000, and until the last year amounted at no time to two thousand. He did not suppose that he was enjoying any particular favor from the Board, nor did the board entertain that idea. In placing good notes before them to be paid by others, he could not consider either his political or pecuniary independence to be involved. He could never admit the doctrine now broached, that a citizen in the best credit, with a variety of adequate resources, could not honorably and securely avail himself of the convenience of a bank, because he happened to be the editor of a newspaper, and advocated the renewal of the charter of that bank. It is with extreme reluctance that we mention our private concerns, which we have never obtruded upon the public, as we have ever cautiously abstained from touching those of other persons. But the recent and extraordinary Inquisition,—about which we shall have much more to say,—compels us to enter into such details. The imposition of this necessity is a violation of principle and right, which we shall not fail to treat with the merited particularity and exposure, at the proper season.

It would have been quite superfluous in the Bank to have attempted to influence us unduly or irregularly. Our own writings had already enlisted us on its side. While Mr. Cheves was President, we gave even more attention and space to its concerns, to its defence, and general success, than we have done since it has been under the able administration of Mr. Biddle. We have never wavered with regard to the expediency of its continuance as a national good. Our motives have been invariably the same—conviction of its great utility or absolute indispensableness, and confidence in the general rectitude capacity and zeal of the President and Directors: nothing has come to our knowledge which has altered those impressions. More than a year ago, in consequence of some slanderous insinuations in the Washington Globe, and Richmond Enquirer, the editor of this gazette addressed a letter to Mr. Cheves, from whom he received the following reply, which, owing to his own sound consciousness, and relying upon his general reputation, he has never cared to publish until now when he is likely to be assailed in a more specific way.

Savannah, 17th February, 1831.

My dear Sir—Your letter of the 31st ultimo was received by me, a few days ago, at the moment I was about to leave Charleston for this place, and in consequence I have been unable to reply to it sooner.

You ask me to state "the tenor of your conduct with regard to the Bank [of the United States] while I administered its concerns and the impressions I received of your motives and feelings" on the occasion.

I cannot hesitate to say, that you were then an open, decided and zealous supporter of the Bank; and I believe your motives were to support an institution which you conscientiously supposed was useful to the public, and to sustain a friend, in my person, against the attacks that were made upon him;—and for this last motive I have, on all occasions, felt it to be both a duty and a pleasure to acknowledge and express my gratitude. Your conduct too, in my opinion, was as disinterested as independent, for you had no interest in the institution and were receiving no favor from it, and, I believe, made enemies by the support which you gave to me.

I desire, however, my dear sir, not to be understood, in doing this act of justice to you, to which you have so high a claim, as expressing any opinion; either for or against it, on the question of re-chartering the Bank.

I am dear sir, very truly and with great regard your obedient servant,
LANGDON CHEVES.

ROBERT WALSH, Esq., Philadelphia.

Bank Anecdote.—Many years since, a book keeper in one of the banks of our city, received a challenge from a person who kept an account with the bank, in consequence of the former having reported the latter as an overdrawer.

The book-keeper returned the challenge, with the following laconic note written upon it,—"The bank pays me for writing, but not for fighting."

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

CASE OF SAMUEL HOUSTON.

In the House of Representatives, the committee of privileges, appointed on Monday, reported the following course of proceedings to be observed in the investigation of the complaint against Samuel Houston: which, after a desultory debate, was unanimously adopted.

"Said Samuel Houston shall be again placed at the bar of the House, and the letter of the said Wm. Stanbery shall be read to him; after which the Speaker shall put the following interrogatory.

Do you admit or deny that you assaulted and beat the said Stanbery, as he has represented in the letter which has been read, a copy of which has been delivered to you by the order of the House?

If the said Samuel Houston admit that he did assault, and beat the said Stanbery, as in said letter is represented, then the Speaker shall put to him the following interrogatory:

Do you admit or deny that the said assault and beating were done for and on account of words spoken by the said Stanbery in the House of Representatives in debate.

If the said Samuel Houston admit the assault and beating, and that they were done for the cause aforesaid, then the House shall consider the charge made by the said Stanbery as true, and shall proceed to judgment thereon.

But if the said Samuel Houston deny the assault and beating, or that the same were done for the cause aforesaid, or refuse or evade answering the said interrogatories, then the said Wm. Stanbery shall be examined as a witness touching said charge; after which the said Samuel Houston shall be allowed to introduce any important evidence in his defence, and then any further evidence the House may direct shall be introduced. If parole evidence is offered the witnesses shall be sworn by the Speaker, and be examined at the bar, unless they are members of the House, in which case they may be examined in their places.

A committee shall be appointed to examine witnesses. The questions put shall be reduced to writing (by a person to be appointed for that purpose) before the same are proposed to the witness; and the answers shall also be reduced to writing. Every question put by a member not of the committee shall be reduced to writing by such member, and be propounded to the witness by the Speaker, if not objected to; but if any question shall be objected to, or any testimony offered shall be objected to by any member, the member so objecting, and the accused, or his counsel, shall be heard thereon, after which the question shall be decided without further debate.

When the evidence is all before the House the said Samuel Houston shall be heard on the whole matter, by himself or his counsel, as he may elect.

After the said Samuel Houston shall have been heard, he shall be directed to withdraw, and the House shall proceed to consider the subject, and to take such order thereon as may seem just and proper.

The said Samuel Houston shall be furnished with a copy of this order."

Mr. Davis then offered a resolution directing that the trial commence on Friday next at one o'clock—which time was afterwards altered upon the suggestion of Mr. Clay, by the substitution of to-day at 12 o'clock, and the resolution was adopted. Numerous private bills were passed.

THURSDAY April 13.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker interrupted the debate of the Wiscasset case, to proceed to the trial of Samuel Houston, which, by order of the House, was set for 12 o'clock this day.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the privilege of counsel was allowed the accused.

The crowd in the gallery, of ladies as well as gentlemen, being excessive, and a great many ladies being in the lobby, it was, on motion of Mr. Thomas of Louisiana, ordered that the ladies be admitted to occupy the privileged seats in the Hall of the House.

The accused was then brought in, attended by his counsel, (Francis S. Key, Esq.) and placed at the bar of the House.

The Speaker announced to him the charge on which he was brought before the House; demanded of him if he was ready to proceed to trial, or if he had any previous request to make of the House.

The accused replied that he was ready to proceed to trial, but submitted a paper, through his counsel, which was read, protesting against the authority of the House to proceed against him in the matter alleged; but avowing himself at the same time prepared to submit to any course the House might think proper to adopt; and concluding with a request for permission to make a motion preliminary in its nature, if the House should determine to proceed.

After a good deal of conversation, it was resolved to receive the motion which the accused desired to make.

Mr. Key then, after some prefatory remarks, moved that a particular member of the House (not named) who had expressed in debate an opinion unfavorable to the accused, should be excluded from sitting as a member on the trial.

On motion the accused was then ordered to withdraw from the bar, and was with his counsel conducted out of the House.

A debate followed on this motion, and continued some time, when it was stated by Mr. Archer that he had received a request from the counsel of the accused to be permitted to withdraw the motion.—Leave was given. The accused and counsel were again admitted, when the motion was formally withdrawn.

The Speaker then, (after the clerk had read to the accused the letter of Mr. Stanbery) put the first interrogatory, directed by order of the House, yesterday, as follows:

Do you admit or deny that you assaulted and beat the said Stanbery, as he has represented in the letter which has been read, a copy of which has been delivered to you by the order of the House?

The accused replied that his counsel would respond to the interrogatory for him, whereupon

Mr. Key read from a paper, substantially, as follows: He denied the charge in the form in which it was set forth; he admits that he felt great indignation on reading the remarks of Mr. Stanbery, as reported in the Intelligencer, charging him with offences derogatory to his honor and character, of which he was innocent. He says that he inquired of Mr. Stanbery if the report truly set forth what he had said, which inquiry Stanbery refused to answer. He admits that he was greatly excited by the manner of this refusal, and did, on accidentally meeting with Mr. Stanbery, beat him. He says that he himself was armed only with an ordinary walking stick; that Mr. S. was armed with pistols; that he met him several hours after the House had adjourned, a half a mile from the Capitol, and on the side of the street opposite that of Mr. Stanbery's lodgings. He denies that in what passed he intended to commit a contempt against the House, or a breach of the privileges of its members. He denies that the act involves such a contempt or breach; and is prepared to justify his conduct, as far as the House is concerned by proof and argument.

The second interrogatory was then put to the accused by the Speaker, as follows:

Do you admit or deny that the said assault and beating were done for and on account of words spoken by the said Stanbery in the House of Representatives in debate?

To which the accused replied that the response given to the first interrogatory, embraced an answer to the second, and he declined giving any other.

The House then, on motion, postponed further proceedings in this case until tomorrow at twelve o'clock, and the accused was conducted from the bar.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, he was excused, on the score of ill health, from serving on the Committee appointed to conduct the investigation.

Mr. Conner, of N. C. submitted a resolution to discharge Mr. Houston from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms on giving bail for his daily attendance on the House until the termination of his trial. This motion gave rise to a debate which continued till past 3 o'clock, when Mr. C. withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY April 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from the President, transmitting printed copies of each of the Treaties, concluded with the Indian Tribes. The General Appropriation Bill was taken up. The amendments already adopted in the Committee of the Whole being under consideration. The amendment increasing the allowance for contingent expenses of the Land Office from \$9,000 to \$13,000 was opposed, and the question on concurrence in it being taken it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 21 to 18. The amendment striking out the appropriation for the outfit of a Minister to France, was objected to by Mr. Smith, and a discussion in relation to the expenses of diplomatic intercourse, in this and former administrations, arose, in which Messrs. Smith, Foot, Hayne, Webster, Forsyth, and Mangum took part. The discussion was broken off by an adjournment.

In the house of Representatives, Mr. Plummer continued his remarks until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business, in favor of the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges made against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset. Mr. Conner offered again the resolution which he withdrew on Wednesday, directing that Gen. Houston be discharged from custody upon bail. Mr. T. R. Mitchell moved an amendment discharging the accused from custody, without bail. This motion was opposed by Mr. Dickson.—At the request of Mr. Speight, Mr. Mitchell withdrew his amendment, and the resolution of Mr. Conner was laid on the table for the present. Gen. Houston and his counsel [Mr. Key] were then introduced into the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. After being enquired of by the Speaker whether he was ready to proceed with his trial, which he answered in the affirmative, Mr. Coulter, the Chairman of the Committee of Managers on the part of the House, requested that the Hon. Mr. Stanbery might be sworn. He was accordingly sworn by the Speaker. Interrogatories were propounded on the part of the Managers, to which he replied giving a detailed account of the occurrences between himself and General Houston. After responding to the ques-

tions put by the Managers, Mr. Key, in behalf of the accused, requested the attendance of certain members of the Senate as witnesses. A message was accordingly sent to the Senate requesting their attendance. Messrs. Grundy, Buckner, Tipton and Ewing soon afterwards made their appearance and took their seats as assigned them on the floor of the House. Certain interrogatories were then propounded on behalf of the accused to Mr. Stanbery. After they were answered, a question arose on an objection to an interrogatory proposed by the counsel of the accused, which was made by Mr. Dickson, and was argued by that gentleman and the counsel for the accused.—The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and the objection was overruled by the House—Yeas 101, Nays 82. An objection arose upon a collateral matter involved by the answer to the interrogatory which had been sustained by the House, which gave rise to a discussion, which continued till nearly five o'clock, when the whole subject was on motion of Mr. S. Condit, postponed until this day 12 o'clock. The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 21.

CASE OF SAMUEL HOUSTON.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a proposition was made by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, the object of which was to regulate the further proceedings in the case of Gen. Houston; which, after debate, was laid on the table.

At the hour of 12, the Respondent was again brought to the Bar. At the request of Mr. Stanbery, his testimony of yesterday was read over again, and he corrected two immaterial passages, unless it be deemed material to say that the Mr. Armstrong, whose name he mentioned having heard was 'of Tennessee,' and of course not the member of this house of that name.

Mr. Stanbery then stated that when stopped in his testimony yesterday, he had not finished all he had to say to the assumption contained in the question by the Defendant's Counsel.

The question depending upon the adjournment of yesterday, being on the motion of Defendant's Counsel, for leave to withdraw the question to the witness which yesterday caused the difficulty with the view of presenting a substitute, was again stated, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 86, Nays 65.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Archer, (made yesterday) that the question put to the witness has been already sufficiently answered.

After some debate, Mr. Vance rose and said that he thought his colleague (Mr. Stanbery,) had been misunderstood in his testimony. His colleague never had said that he had no intention of imputing fraud to the Respondent. He had said that the words uttered by him in debate were not intended to impute fraud in that individual. But he had not exonerated him from that imputation; and if he was permitted to go on, he would explain what he wished to have said.

Mr. Archer then withdrew his motion for the present, understanding that it was the desire of the witness to add to what he had said upon the first member of the question proposed to him.

Mr. Stanbery then proceeded with his testimony, and stated substantially that though in making the remarks which had been quoted, he had not intended to impute fraud to Governor Houston, yet, if he was called upon now to express an opinion whether he be guilty of fraud or not—

When Mr. Stanbery had gone thus far, he was interrupted by an objection to the relevancy of the testimony he was about to give, so far as it consisted of the opinion of the witness.

This gave rise to a conversation which ended in a motion by Mr. Alexander, of Va. to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday agreed that the question should be put to the witness.

After a good deal of debate on this question, on motion of Mr. Stewart, the Previous Question was demanded and sustained by the House.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on reconsidering the vote of yesterday, and decided in the negative—Yeas 62, Nays 114.

The interrogatory propounded to the witness by the Respondent's Counsel was again read, and

Mr. Stanbery (the witness) resumed his evidence. (He went on to say, in substance, that he did not desire to be understood, by what he had already stated, of acquitting Governor Houston of participation in this fraud. He was a private citizen, and he had no object in bringing his character in question.—But, if called upon to express an opinion upon the subject, he would say that he did, at the time of uttering the remarks which were the ground of interrogatory, and that he did now, believe that Governor Houston did participate in the attempted fraud. He should state the evidence that he had of his participating in it.—Mr. S. said he was a member of this House in 1830, at the time the proposals for making the contract for Indian rations were published. He was informed that the object of the proposals was to invite a contract.

At this point Mr. S. was interrupted by exceptions to the nature of the testimony as irrelevant.

Sundry motions, divers questions of order, and numerous speeches were made which occupied perhaps two hours. At length

Mr. Stanbery stating why, in Houston to be which he produced which he now be deposition of Lu Here the Coun objected to this d evidence, because want of date, and it was the best te admitted of.

Finally, on m deposition was re that the Member the Counsel, wh the paper.

The question paper should be witness's testimo question being c rious one, at f postponed furthe 11 o'clock to-m House adjourned

The Senate di In the House whole of the day, ther hearing of th of the privileges Houston. Besid on incidental que of the principal the Member of have been assau ny questions be Counsel for the materially new Mr. Cave John House from Ten as a witness at th for the Responde rative of the cir respondence an preceded by som gave rise to th Mr. J. concluded (the House havi sion) the further postponed to Mo

In the House of after transacti House proceeded t The accused was c ed, as before, by his counsel, Mr. delivered on Satu of Tennessee, was man was further e the accus'd, and House, as to the language used by C of the remarks of cumstances attendi from the accused t Messrs. Stanber ton, were: then sw Mr. Wm. P. Sh amined with refer tending Mr. Blac At 4 o'clock, fur posed, and the Ho

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The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on reconsidering the vote of yesterday, and decided in the negative—Yeas 62, Nays 114.

The interrogatory propounded to the witness by the Respondent's Counsel was again read, and

Mr. Stanbery (the witness) resumed his evidence. (He went on to say, in substance, that he did not desire to be understood, by what he had already stated, of acquitting Governor Houston of participation in this fraud. He was a private citizen, and he had no object in bringing his character in question.—But, if called upon to express an opinion upon the subject, he would say that he did, at the time of uttering the remarks which were the ground of interrogatory, and that he did now, believe that Governor Houston did participate in the attempted fraud. He should state the evidence that he had of his participating in it.—Mr. S. said he was a member of this House in 1830, at the time the proposals for making the contract for Indian rations were published. He was informed that the object of the proposals was to invite a contract.

At this point Mr. S. was interrupted by exceptions to the nature of the testimony as irrelevant.

Sundry motions, divers questions of order, and numerous speeches were made which occupied perhaps two hours. At length

Mr. Stanbery resumed his testimony, stating why, in 1830, he believed Gen. Houston to be concerned, &c. After which he produced, as the evidence upon which he now believed the same thing, a deposition of Luther Blake—

Here the Counsel for the Respondent objected to this deposition being read as evidence, because of informality, and want of date, and for want of proof that it was the best testimony which the case admitted of.

Finally, on motion of a Member, the deposition was read at the Clerk's table, that the Members, might know as well as the Counsel, what was the character of the paper.

The question then arose, whether this paper should be received as a part of the witness's testimony; and hereupon, the question being considered a new and serious one, at four o'clock the House postponed further hearing of the case to 11 o'clock to-morrow. And then the House adjourned.

MONDAY April 23.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, the whole of the day was consumed in the further hearing of the case of alleged breach of the privileges of the House by Samuel Houston. Besides Debates and motions on incidental questions, the examination of the principal witness, Mr. Stanbery, the Member of this House alleged to have been assaulted, was concluded, many questions being put to him by the Counsel for the Respondent, but nothing materially new coming out in evidence. Mr. Cave Johnson, a member of the House from Tennessee, was then sworn as a witness at the request of the Counsel for the Respondent, and delivered a narrative of the circumstances of the correspondence and conversations which preceded by some days the incident that gave rise to this investigation. When Mr. J. concluded what he had to deliver (the House having been five hours in session) the further hearing of the case was postponed to Monday.

TUESDAY April 24.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday after transacting some morning business, the House proceeded to the trial of Gen. Houston. The accused was conducted to the bar, attended, as before, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and by his counsel, Mr. F. S. Key. The testimony delivered on Saturday by Col. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, was read over, and that gentleman was further examined by the counsel for the accused, and by various members of the House, as to the feelings manifested, and the language used by Gen. Houston, on the subject of the remarks of Mr. Stanbery, and the circumstances attending the delivery of the note from the accused to the latter.

Members, Senators Grundy, Buckner, and Tipson, were then sworn and examined. Mr. Wm. P. Shaw was then sworn and examined with reference to the circumstances attending Mr. Blake's departure from the city.

At 4 o'clock, further proceedings were postponed, and the House then adjourned.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, April 28.

CONVENTIONS.

These assemblages are now the rage, and upon every pretence to suit a mere party purpose, they are resorted to as means to further interested ends.

When the Constitutions of the old 13 States and the Federal Constitution of the United States were formed, and in the early days of the Republic, Conventions were held to be, not an every day and familiar resource for every thing that parties might object to, or wish, but the "ultimate resort of a people" in that emergent case when "the ends of Government were perverted—the public liberty manifestly endangered—and all other means of redress were ineffectual." But now, Conventions are party deliberative bodies to carry party points against party opponents—they are not reserved as the assemblages of the people for public, national objects, in which the people, not the partisans, in which the Country, not a party, are interested—but they are being made the machinery of factious strife and dangerous conspiracy.

That the people of a State should assemble, or that the people of the States should send deputies to an assembly to express their opinions in relation to really national concerns that are, by ordination of the Constitution, about to be acted on, is no misuser of the Constitutional right. But that conventions should be called upon all occasions to dignify party altercations and to degrade the "ultimate resort of a people" is like decking an army of Lilliputians with the armour of Giants, or humbling the just pride of a nation by a corruption of its venerated and noble institutions.

An excitement has been getting up in Maryland, to what extent it has gone we cannot say, which unquestionably, if indulged will lead to most disastrous results. It is not our purpose to impute to the authors of this excitement unworthy motives—we had rather contest the unsoundness of principles and the errors of action than repudiate or stigmatize those whose projects and views we find fault with.

So far as has come to our knowledge, the project of a convention of the people to get up a convention to new model the constitution of the State extends to representation by population, giving the whole legislative control of the State to a large Commercial Town and to a few large and populous Counties, by which a great majority of the Counties will be ruled by a few Counties and a City—it also is to extend to an alteration in the

tenure of the judicial office in the State, by which Judges are to serve a term of years only—then to be re-appointed or rejected as may happen; and the appointment, as well as the tenure of the office of a judge, is to be altered, so as to be made, what is called, more dependent upon the people, or in other words less impartial and more within the reach of corruption; for when you hear a certain description of politicians talking of making things more dependent upon the people, they do not mean what they say, but they make use of the term people to gull us; their real meaning is, more dependent upon party demagogues who are always lying in wait for office, or more dependent upon leading party men, who influence those appointments to answer their own views. A further plan we understand is, to change the tenure of all offices in the State from "during good behaviour" to a short term—thus increasing patronage, exciting tumult, devising stratagem, encouraging desperate men, and discountenancing and rejecting good and competent men.

We have already adverted to the further plan of giving a controlling Legislative influence to the great commercial city of Baltimore over the country interest of the counties—on this topic we shall add nothing. If then those alterations are among the primary and chief causes that are to be assigned to the people of Maryland for calling a convention, we hope the people in their steady good sense, will oppose and resist it. We say nothing of the plans of resistance that are now organizing in this Commercial City that is to be made to rule us, for the purpose of nullifying the Laws of the State passed by the General Assembly and never yet submitted to the Judicial Tribunal. We hope this passion to follow the nullifying example which has been set, and which has engrossed so much of the national attention, will waste itself ere it does us mischief—we hope Maryland will neither seek nor follow any other examples than those of obedience to the Laws and a steadfast adherence to institutions and principles, that have stood the test of peril and of time—and that she never will consent to surrender her long approved constitution to the revision of caprice or instability, or of any thing worse.

We learn that the Hon. Clement Dorsey, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, a Judge of the first Judicial District of Maryland, in place of the late Judge Plater.

THE RATIO—The Senate on Wednesday last, by the casting vote of the Chair, adopted Mr. W. Bates's amendment to the Apportionment bill, which, if adopted by the other house will give to the different States a representation as follows:

Maine	8	North Carolina	13
New Hampshire	6	South Carolina	10
Massachusetts	13	Georgia	9
Rhode Island	2	Kentucky	13
Connecticut	6	Tennessee	13
Vermont	6	Ohio	20
New York	40	Louisiana	4
New Jersey	7	Indiana	7
Pennsylvania	28	Alabama	6
Delaware	3	Missouri	3
Maryland	9	Mississippi	3
Virginia	21	Illinois	3

The report of the Bank Committee was not made to Congress on Saturday as was expected. Before the House adjourned on that day, the Committee asked and obtained leave to make a report of their investigations on any day of the present week.

Mr. Poindexter, of the U. S. Senate, who has heretofore sustained General Jackson with zeal and ability, in a recent Address to his constituents, says: "It is evident that General Jackson is fast declining both in his body and mind; and I am persuaded that his own time, if not the good of the country, ought to advise him to retire at the end of his present term of service."

"The War begun."—Under this caption we have the following paragraph, from the Charleston Gazette of the 17th instant: "We learn, with regret, that the acrimonious language which has of late characterized the struggle between the Union and Nullification parties of Sumter, has at length terminated in blows and violence. Fifteen or twenty individuals are said to have been arrayed on each side, armed with dirks, clubs and missiles, several of whom experienced slight, and one or two, serious injuries. We are in possession of some of the names and particulars, but forbear making them public until the statement undergoes more general confirmation."

CLUB LAW—REIGN OF TERROR!—Col. Benton, in his official account of the desperate attempt at assassination made on him and his brother Jesse, by Gen. Jackson and his band of ruffians, in the streets of Nashville, declared that should General Jackson be elected President, "members of Congress would be obliged to legislate with pistols in their belts!" The prophecy of Benton has been literally fulfilled, as the proceedings of the H. of R. of Saturday will clearly evince. Club Law is now to be established, which, with the "red ink" system attempted in the case of Mr. Ingham, clearly proves the assertion of the Telegraph editor, that the "TACTICS OF THE NASHVILLE SCHOOL ARE TO BE TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON, AND THAT THE VOICE OF TRUTH IS TO BE SILENCED BY THE DREAD OF THE ASSASSIN!"

Will the American people, with such evidence before them as is almost daily presented to their notice, still be blinded to the incalculable injury to our institutions, and disgrace to the nation, which has been brought upon them by the mad career of the inflated and ignorant creature who wield the power of this mighty empire? If they do not, at the coming election, put to rest the disapprobation upon them, then indeed is the moral power of the country destroyed, and the liberties of the people are near their end.—[Free Banner.

From the London Morning Herald of March 26. Mr. Van Buren.—We understand that the departure of Mr. Van Buren, the North American Minister, is fixed for Saturday next. When he will proceed to Portsmouth for the purpose of embarking for the United States having been recalled by his government. Mr. Van Buren had just taken possession of a mansion in Stratford Place, and fitted it up for the embassy, when information reached him that the Legislative Assembly of the United States had refused to ratify his appointment in the room of Mr. McLane, by a majority of only one vote; & he accordingly proceeded to make final arrangements for quitting this country. His Excellency had an audience of his Majesty on Thursday to take leave.

The Richmond Whig of the 20th inst. says:—

"Whilst there are strong hopes that the Tariff may be adjusted, and no new circumstance certainly has occurred to render that hope more desperate; whilst the wisdom and patriotism of Congress are deliberating anxiously upon the momentous topic; whilst every other part of the Union is united in expressing warm aspirations for the perpetuation of harmony, inculcating concession, and striving to promote it; whilst the Tariff party is declaring its readiness to surrender much to their irritated brethren—South Carolina is how engaged? Repelling all concession with disdain and insult—requiring that a principle old as the Government and ratified by four sixths of the American people, shall be unconditionally surrendered to her—organizing Jacobin Clubs, and infusing into them the most deadly spirit of enmity towards the Union and its friends. Her orators are haranguing the people to urge them up to the point of civil war; her Governor is traversing the State to promote the same laudable end, by the same laudable means; volunteer corps are ostentatiously raised and drilled, to afford the Union timely notice that South Carolina means to resist! Who can look on these things without indignation? Who does not feel his gravity relax at this storm in a tea-pot—these impotent menaces, from a State which could not protect herself against her own Tories in the revolution—the weakest State save one, from internal causes, in the Union? Who does not feel his regret at the danger of the Union merged in derision?"

"And what ought the United States to do in the event that things come to the worst, and the puissant State of South Carolina proceeds to nullify the will of the majority? Let her go—let her withdraw from the Union, bag and baggage—send no forces to coerce her. Stop the salaries of her Federal officers. But, as the revenue laws would be subverted by Charleston's becoming totally released from their operation, send one sloop (that is enough) to cruise off Charleston harbor, until she comes to her senses."

Introduction of Slaves.—By the laws of this State heavy penalties attend the introduction of slaves into it for the purpose of speculation; but a friend, a respectable gentleman of this city, informs us that they are evaded by the parties closing the transaction and transferring the bill of sale on the other side of the river, when the new purchaser of course legally introduces his purchase as his own property and for his own use. Now this would be of little consequence, did it seldom occur; but we are informed it has become completely a business, and worst of all, from the number of negroes it is almost certain that some of them are from Southampton county Virginia, and Duplin co. N. Carolina, &c. a suspicious source. The laws of S. Carolina are, we believe, even more severe than those of Georgia, and we presume the readiest mode of putting a stop to this traffic is to request Gov. Lumpkin to point out its existence to Gov. Hamilton, a course we have understood it is likely will be pursued.—Savannah Georgian.

Latest from Europe.

The packet ship *Hibernia*, at New York, brings London papers to the 27th and Liverpool to the 28th March, both inclusive. The second editions of the Journal of Commerce and Courier furnish us with the following items. The Reform Bill having passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116, it was brought up to the House of Lords on the 26th March, and read a first time. On motion of Earl Grey, it should be read a second time on "Thursday next." A debate ensued, of which we give an abstract. It is important, as showing that the Peers intend to go into a committee on the Bill; and from the observations made by the principal anti-reform Lords, we should collect that they intend to introduce such amendments as will completely change its most important features. The Cholera is extending in London. It has also made its appearance in Belfast and Dublin. Total cases in London from the commencement of the disease 1,363; deaths 742; or more than half. In other parts of the Kingdom where the disease still exists, total cases, 1803; deaths 696. Where the disease has ceased, total cases 5,088; deaths 1,517. Grand total cases 5,891; deaths 2,215.

We find the following items in English papers: "Emigration.—Great numbers of the most able and intelligent farmers of Cornwall are preparing to depart for the shores of America.—West Times. The tide of emigration from this neighborhood to the United States, has set in very powerfully. Fifteen families, most of them in independent circumstances, will set off in a few days, in one body. The freight from Liverpool is £2 per head, exclusive of provisions.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, April 26. WHEAT—None in market, and \$105 a 1.10 could be readily obtained. RYE—Nominal—none in market. CORN—From 45 to 47c, per bushel; yellow 48 a 49c—considerable sales effected, and none at present affort.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham: Having a few leisure moments, permit me, through the medium of your useful paper, to lay before your readers a few desultory ideas which has for some time been on my mind, relative to the Charity School Funds, particularly so far as relates to my native county, (Caroline)—desirous as I always have been to promote all good institutions, especially when they relate to the young and rising generation. In order to avoid prolixity I shall come more immediately to the subject in hand. It is well known that there is a kind of donation apportioned to the several counties in the State for the purpose of educating poor children; it is also well known that in some places the manner in which the business has been managed has failed in the desired object, as the parents of those children to school so inefficiently to absorb the distributive share to which each district is entitled—consequently there is a surplus remaining in the hands of the Treasurer unappropriated. This has been the case in this County, especially in the upper district. To this subject I wish to call the more immediate attention of the trustees, in each district, and let us see if we can make new arrangements in this business, by which the people may be more generally benefited, and I think that can be effected in the following manner, let each district be confined to a certain number of Schools, say five in the Upper five in the Lower, and six in the middle district, and give each school an equal proportion that is allotted to each district, and let those funds be combined with the donation given to us by an act of the last Legislature, which would give to each school on or about one hundred and five dollars annually (besides the moneys remaining in the hands of the Treasurer due the Upper district.)

These Schools, before they are entitled to draw this money, should be compelled to organize by appointing a suitable number of Trustees to manage the affairs of said schools, and those trustees should make it obligatory on the teachers to admit into their respective schools the poor children of their neighbourhoods to be educated as heretofore. The trustees to be the Judges of those who thus apply, whether admissible or not, (each district should be confined to those that are within the district and no more.) These regulations being accomplished, things would move on harmoniously. I am strongly persuaded that if our schools & school funds were thus arranged that it would not only be much better, but that it would meet the views and approbation of the most, if not all of our citizens. It is therefore confidently recommended to the consideration of all the trustees in the county, and all those who feel any interest in the cause of literature. JUVENILE.

Caroline, 25th April, 1832.

An instance of fraud was discovered recently by a mercantile house in this city, which in novelty and impudence, exceeds that of the rock, which made its voyage across the Atlantic, imbedded in a bale of cotton; and in fact equals almost any of the wooden nutmegs, or cabbage leaf segar stories of our own countrymen. A highly respectable importer, on opening several cases, invoiced as "Italian Sewing Silk," discovered two out of three of the cases to contain bricks neatly and carefully packed up, sealed, marked and numbered, in due form. The bricks leaving the silk account minus three or four hundred dollars, rendered it necessary the matter should be enquired into; the result of the investigation showed satisfactorily that the cases which were brought to this city by one of the New York transportation lines, were received here in precisely the same condition in which they were taken from the ship by which they were imported into N. York, so that the fraud must be of foreign origin. The supposition is also sustained by the peculiar form and quality of the bricks, which are decidedly of foreign manufacture; and from the measures that have been taken to trace the imposition to its source, we think it more than probable the silk bricks will experience the fate of the "cotton stone," in being reshipped to the order of the owner. He is no doubt, chuckling at the success of his villainy, though we fancy the laugh will be on the other side of his mouth when he finds his bricks staring him in the face again as we trust they eventually will.—Philad. Chron.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting held at the Class Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 2d May next, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of forming a Male Sabbath School.—The male members of the several churches, and all others friendly to such institutions are requested to attend. April 26 S&W

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor, part of another tract of land called Loves Ramble, & contains the quantity of 256 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated, and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Branch Bank at Easton. Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W).

SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL MCKEY

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF New Spring Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. His customers and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock. The best prices will be given for Tow Linens, Feathers, Rugs, Wool, &c. April 23 3w

12th OF MAY SCHEME.

THE fourth class of the Maryland State Lottery, for 1832, will be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday the 12th of May. Clark would advise his friends to be as early as possible in either applying or sending for tickets and shares. He would also remind persons living in the country that an order from them (by mail or private conveyance) will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if they had made application in person.

1	Price of \$16,000	1	price of 5,000
1	2,000	1	1,076
5	1,000	5	
10	300	10	200
10	150	12	100
46	50	46	40
46	30	32	20
1058	10	8,280	5

96 1/4 prizes, \$86,216
-Tickets \$5 Quarters \$1 25
Halves 2 50
For the pick of a splendid collection of numbers apply at

CLARK'S.

Where the Highest Prices in the State Lotteries (with one exception) have been sold and paid. P. S. Another Capital in the New York sold at CLARK'S. Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if of personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender Baltimore. April 28

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, Baltimore.

GRAT NEW-YORK

SCHEME,

To be drawn on the 2d of May 1832.

CLASS No. 13, FOR 1832.

66 Number Lottery—ten drawn Ballots.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS.

NO PRIZE LESS THAN \$12.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

\$40,000 \$10,000 \$6,000 \$4,104 \$3,000

\$3,000 10 of \$1,000 10 of \$500

10 of 800 10 of 400

10 of 600 &c. &c.

This is the most advantageous scheme that has ever offered for purchasers of packages, as the adventurer has twenty two chances for the capital prizes, with the certainty of drawing one half the original cost of the tickets.

Certificates of Packages of 22 tickets in this Lottery containing all the numbers (from 1 to 66 inclusive) and entitling the holders, to all they may draw over the small prizes of 12 and 24 dollars, may be had at the following rates:

A certificate for 22 whole tickets can be had on remitting \$107

A certificate for 22 half tickets can be had on remitting \$53 50

A certificate for 22 quarter tickets can be had on remitting \$26 75

A certificate for 22 eighth tickets can be had on remitting \$13 37

As the demand for packages in this Lottery has already been greater than was anticipated it is particularly requested that orders should be sent as early as practicable.

All orders for tickets will meet with prompt and confidential attention—address

S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

The "Bulletin" containing the official statements of the drawing, will be forwarded to all our kind patrons.

In Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of chancery.

MARCH TERM, 1832.

ORDERED, that the report of William T. Purnell, trustee for the sale of certain property in the cause of Short A. Willis against Mary Griffith and Levi Griffith be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second day of October Term next of this order be inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Easton before said day. The report states the amount of sales to be \$170

Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

True copy

Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

April 28

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT

PROFESSOR OF DANCING

MAKES known to his friends and the public, that he will open his school at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, on Friday next 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. M. retains the keenest sense of gratitude, for the many favours and the high patronage which he once received, from the enlightened inhabitants of this Shore, hopes that they will again favour him with their friendship. His style of dancing and instruction, is far superior to any exhibited in these regions. Private classes will be attended to if desired.—Days of tuition, Friday's and Saturday's, from 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the store of Kennard & Lovedy.

April 21 3t S&W

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.

At New Ark Delaware.

THE summer session of this institution commences on the first of May next.

The unusual healthfulness of the Village of Newark, exclusive of all other considerations, renders it a very desirable place of residence, particularly during the Summer and Autumn months. The epidemic diseases which prevail so extensively at that season, are almost entirely unknown.

TERMS;

For board tuition, washing, fuel and all incidental expenses, with the exception of Books, \$30 per quarter. The usual extra charges for music, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c.

AMUEL BELL, Principal.

April 21 3w

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

APRIL.

'Thou hast caused the day Spring to know its place.'

Capricious month of smiles and tears!
There's beauty in thy varied reign:
Emblem of Being's hopes and fears—
Its hours of joy and days of pain.
A false, inconstant scene is thine,
Changeful with light and shadow deep—
Of times thy clouds with pure sunshine
Are painted—then in gloom they sleep.

Yet is there gladness in thy hours,
Fruitful of a brighter scene—
Thou fragrant guide to buds and flowers,
To meadows fresh and pastures green!
For, as thy days grow few and brief,
The radiant looks of spring appear—
With swelling glow, and opening leaf,
To deck the morning of the year.

Yes! though thy light is chequered oft
With drifting showers of sorrowing rain—
Yet balmy airs and breezes soft
Are lingering richly in thy train:
And for thy eddying gusts will come
The lay of the rejoicing bird,
That tries his new and brightening plume—
'Mid the void sky a recess heard.

And soon the many clouds that hang
Their solemn drapery o'er the sky,
Will pass in shadow folds away.
Lo! mark them now!—they break—they fly,
And over Earth, in one broad smile
Looks forth the glorious eye of Day—
While hill, and vale, and ocean-ale,
Are laughing in the breath of May.

Type of Existence! Mayst thou be
The emblem of the Christian's race—
Through all whose trials we may see
The sunshine of undying Grace:
The calm and heaven-unkind eye,
The fate that mounts on ardent wing—
That looks beyond the o'er-arching sky,
To Heaven's undimmed and gilded spring.

LONDON FASHIONS.

Wm. P. Mills,
Merchant Tailor,

No. 99, Baltimore street, between Calvert
and South streets, south side, informs his
friends and the public, that he has just received
his Spring supply of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

in great variety, which he is ready to make
up in the first style, and at moderate prices.
He has received direct from London, a
Dress Coat, Frock, Pantalons, &c. which
the public are invited to call and examine.
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late
firm of Mills & Benson, are desired to call and
make payment to W. P. Mills, he being duly
authorized to receive the same. All persons
having claims will present them for payment.
April 14 4w

NOTICE.

Retailers, Trade, Ordinary Keepers, Victu-
allers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or
Politie in Talbot county, and all persons whom
it may concern are hereby cautioned to obtain
a License or renew the same according to the
provisions of the act of Assembly entitled an
"Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to traders
Keepers of Ordinaries and others" before the
10th day of May next ensuing.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, April 7th 1832.

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

No. 85, North Second one square above
Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of in-
forming his friends and former Patrons,
as well as the public in general, that a large
addition has been made to his former establish-
ment, with a private entrance expressly for the
accommodation of Ladies and families. This
Hotel has been constructed in the most mod-
ern style, with all the conveniences appertaining
to a first rate House containing upwards of sev-
enty apartments, four spacious Parlours and a
Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are
magnificently single bedded and well ventilated,
with fire places and grates in each.
The location is convenient for merchants and
men of business being in the immediate vicinity
of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The
charges will be found moderate.
The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a
generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.

Late Proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel
Baltimore.
Jan 21 3m

TO RENT,

FOR the balance of the present year, sever-
al Houses and gardens at the Hotel in the
wall, the property of the late James Cain, as-
signed them is a house fitted up for a grocery
and coarse Dry Goods business, which was
used as such by the deceased. To a man hav-
ing command of a small capital in money, this
stand offers more inducements than any other
known in the county. Possession given imme-
diately. For terms apply to

ROBERT H. RHODES, Adm'r.
of James Cain, dec'd.
April 21 4w

TOWN TAX FOR 1832.

NOTICE.—All persons concerned, are here-
by notified that the town Taxes for 1832,
are now due, and if not paid off in a very few
days I shall be compelled to enforce pay-
ment however disagreeable it may be to
my feelings & to those interested—I therefore
request all those indebted to come forward
immediately and make payment which will
save trouble and costs and oblige

WM. VANDERFORD,
Collector of the town Tax,
April 14

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leav-
ing Baltimore from the end of Dugan's
Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at
7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle
Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton
every Wednesday and Saturday morning at
7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven)
Annapolis and Baltimore.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday
morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corsi-
ca) and Chestertown, and return the same days.
All baggage at the risk of the owner or
owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of
his landed property hitherto advertised,
will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called
Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high
and healthy situation near Easton, with other
advantages rarely to be met with; would do
well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the
Orphans' Court, of Talbot county, will be
exposed to public sale on THURSDAY the 3d
day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day:
all the personal estate (negroes excepted), of
Daniel Feddeman, late of Talbot county, dec'd
consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep

& HOGS, farming utensils generally, corn and
corn blades, a quantity of bacon and lard, also
household and kitchen furniture, the crop of
wheat in the ground, &c. &c.

The terms of Sale are, a credit of six months
will be given, on all sums over five dollars, the
purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note
with approved security for the same; on all sums
of five dollars, and under, the cash will be re-
quired. No property to be removed till the
terms of sale are complied with.

The sale to commence at nine o'clock at the
late residence of the deceased, and attendance
given by

RICH'D. FEDDEMAN, adm'r.
of Daniel Feddeman, dec'd.

April 14 ts

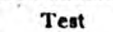
MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Mrs. Charlotte Matilda
Plater, administratrix of John R. Plater, Esq.,
late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered,
that she give the notice required by law for
creditors to exhibit their claims against the
said deceased's estate and that she cause the same
to be published once in each week for the space
of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers
printed in the town of Easton; and also in the National
Intelligencer printed in the City of Washington.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court
of Talbot County, I have hereunto set my hand
and the Seal of my office affixed this 10th day of
April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and thirty two.



JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County

In compliance to the above order, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot
county letters of administration on the personal
estate of John R. Plater late of Talbot county
deceased, all persons having claims against the
said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,
at or before the 25th day of October next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of April
in the year of our Lord 1832.

CHARLOTTE MATILDA PLATER, adm'r.
of John R. Plater, deceased.

April 14

The National Intelligencer will copy the above
3 times and send their account to this office.

An Ordinance to prevent the Parading Ungelded Horses, on the Public Square, or along the streets of Easton.

Whereas it has been represented to the
Board of Commissioners, by petition, that the
citizens of Easton are desirous that an Ordinance
should be passed, prohibiting persons from
leading and parading Ungelded Horses along
the streets, to the great danger and annoy-
ance of persons in the streets. Therefore,
Be it enacted by the Commissioners of the
County of Talbot, duly elected and qualified, That from
and after the publication of this Ordinance, it
shall not be lawful for any person or persons
whenever, to lead and parade, for show, any
Ungelded Horse, in or along any of the streets
lanes, or alleys of the Town of Easton, or on the
Public Square, near the Court House, and if
any person or persons shall, from and after the
publication hereof, lead and parade, for show,
any Ungelded Horse, contrary to the Provisions
of this Ordinance, every person so offend-
ing, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to be
less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen
dollars, as shall or may be imposed by the Com-
missioners, for each and every offence.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That
if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall be
a slave, the penalty or fine, aforesaid, shall and
may be demanded, sued for and recovered from
or against the master or mistress, or employ-
er of such Slave, in like manner as if the
said master mistress, or employer had been
guilty of the offence.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law, by the
Commissioners of Easton, this thirtieth day of
March, anno domini, Eighteen Hundred and
Eighteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.

Test, SAM'L. PICKERING, Clerk.

All persons interested are requested to take
notice that the above Ordinance will be strictly
enforced, from and after this date. By order
of the Commissioners.

JAMES PARROT, Clerk.

April 14 1832

Millenary & Mantua-Making.

Mrs. Ridgeway

HAVING served a regular time at the above
branches begs leave respectfully to inform
the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties
that she has taken the stand formerly occupied
by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes,
next door to James L. Smith, on Washington
street, and that she has just returned from
Baltimore with a general assortment of

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets,

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Millenary and Fancy GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to
suit the times. At the same time she would
say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies
of experience from Baltimore in the above
profession.

N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an apprentice to
learn the Millenary business, a young Girl be-
tween the age of 13 and 14 years, of good fam-
ily.

March 10 S&W

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUES-
DAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of
12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving
bond with security bearing interest from the
day of sale, that large and convenient three
story brick dwelling house, situate on Wash-
ington street, and the two story frame shop ad-
joining (the property of the late Col. James
Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would
do well to examine the property before the day
of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock
P. M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r

Dec. 24

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber having served his appren-
ticeship in Philadelphia with one of the
first Houses in that City, and pursued his avo-
cation to the satisfaction of a number of custom-
ers in Delaware, would respectfully inform
the citizens of this place, that he is disposed
should they think proper, to offer them a spec-
imen in his line. Call at the office or room,
recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq.,
next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court
House.

JOHN SEE.

March 24

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, April 3d, 1832.

PROPOSALS for delivering the Laws
and Votes and Proceedings of the last
session of the General Assembly, and other
documents required to be delivered by the ex-
ecutive, to the Clerks of the several counties of
this State will be received at this office until
Monday the 30th inst.

One agent will be appointed for each shore
and bond with approved security will be re-
quired for the faithful performance of the duty.

THO: CULBRETH, Clk.

April 21 3w

Sale of a valuable Real Estate.

By a decree and order of the honorable
Judges of Talbot county Court, at Novem-
ber term, 1831, the undersigned Commis-
sioners will offer at public auction, at the Court
House door in the town of Easton on

Tuesday the 1st day of May next,

all the real estate of the late Mrs.
Sarah Haskins with the improvements
adjoining the town of Easton con-
taining by late survey, 184 acres of Land. The
sale will be made between the hours of 12 and
3 o'clock on said day.

This property will be sold on a credit of one
two and three years, the purchaser or purchas-
ers giving bond with good and approved se-
curity, bearing interest from the day of sale to
the several heirs for their respective portions.

John Edmondson.

Lambert Reardon.

John Rogers.

march 24 ts (S&W)

At the same time and place will be sold, by
order of the orphans' court of Talbot county,



The frame two story

DWELLING HOUSE,

the property of the late Mrs. Sarah Haskins,
adjoining the above described farm, on a credit
of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond with good and approved security,
bearing interest from the day of sale.

Attendance given by

B. HASKINS, Adm'r.
of Sarah Haskins, deceased.

April 21

FOR SALE.

A number of lots in and about Easton, the
property of the late Henry Nicols, will be
offered for sale on THURSDAY, the 24th
May, at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made
known on the day of sale.

JOHN J. TROUP, Executor
of Henry Nicols.

April 21 (W) 4w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons con-
cerned, that the subscribers of Talbot
county, Maryland, have obtained from the Or-
phans' Court of said county, letters of adminis-
tration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on
the personal estate of Nicholas Hammond, Esq.,
Attorney at law, late of Talbot county dec'd.—
And also letters testamentary on the personal
estate of the late Doct. Nicholas Hammond, of
the same county.

All persons having claims against the estates
of the said deceased, or either of them, are
hereby warned to exhibit them, with regular
vouchers, to the subscribers, within six months
from the date hereof; they may otherwise by
law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate
All persons indebted by bonds, notes or oth-
erwise to the deceased, or either of them, are
requested to make payment thereof, without
delay.

ANNA CAROLINE HAMMOND,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrators and Executors as aforesaid.

Easton, Md. April 14 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Talbot county court, and to me directed
and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the
suit of the State of Maryland, use Jesse Scott,
against Cyrus Newlin and James Gossage, sur-
viving obligors of Mahala Frampton—Will be
sold at Public Vendue for cash, to the highest
bidder, at the Court house, in the town of Easton,
on TUESDAY the 1st day
of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock,
A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following prop-
erty, to wit:—All the right, title, interest,
claim and estate, of him the said Cyrus Newlin,
of in and to, the farm situate in the Trappe dis-
trict of this county, where the aforesaid Newlin
did lately reside; be the quantity of acres what
it may, or by whatever name or names, it may
be called, all seized and taken as the lands and
tenements of the above mentioned Cyrus Newlin,
to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fi. fa.
and the interest and costs due, and to become
due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 31 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to
me directed, at the suit of Stephen Denny, a-
gainst James H. Benson, will be sold at the
front door of the Court House, in the town of
Easton on TUESDAY the 15th day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to
wit:—all his right, title, interest, claim and
estate of, in and to that farm or plantation, now
in the cultivation of the said James H. Benson,
in Mil-River neck, in Talbot county known
by the names of Wheatland & Mount Pleasant,
be the quantity of acres what it may, also one
Grey mare, one Bay colt and one Horse cart,
to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi-
tioni exponas and the interest and costs due
and to become due thereon.—Terms Cash.

Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

April 21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of fieri facias, issued
out of Talbot county court, and one writ of fi. fa.
out of the court of Appeals for the Eastern
Shore of Maryland, and to me directed and de-
livered, by the clerks thereof, at the suits of
the following persons to wit: one at the suit of
John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James B. Ring-
gold, one at the suit of Wm. K. Landoin, one
at the suit of Solomon Lowe, the other out of
the court of Appeals, at the suit of Wm. Hay-
ward, jr. use of John Crandle, use of Wm.
Blomwell, against Bennett Bracco, will be sold
at the residence of the said Bracco in Miles
River Neck, on THURSDAY the seventeenth
day of May next between the hours of
ten o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock, P. M.
of the same day, the following property,
to wit: All that farm or plantation,
on which he the said Bracco now resides, sit-
uate in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Ad-
dition, or known by whatever other name or
names it may be called be the quantity of acres
what it may, also 1 negro man called Sam, 1 do.
called Gabriel, one do. named Jack, 1 do. named
Bill; and one negro woman named Maria
also 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, and 20
head of sheep, more or less, 2 carts, and one
gig and harness, 2 ploughs, and all the balance
of his farming utensils the goods and chattels,
lands and tenements of him, the said Bracco,
to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa's,
and the interest and costs due and to become
due thereon. Attends ec by

April 21, J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to
me directed, against Benjamin Benny, at
the suit of Mrs. Frances Turner and James
S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner, use
of Elizabeth Turner, will be sold at the front
door of the Court House, in the town of Easton,
on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock,
P. M. the following property to wit: all his
the said Benny's equitable, right, title, claim,
interest and demand, of in and to, a tract of
land called Austin's Tryall, containing 187 acres
of land, more or less, subject to prior claims,
situate near the Chapel; seized and taken as
the property of the aforesaid Benjamin Benny,
to pay and satisfy the above writ of vendi and the
interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Also by virtue of another writ of venditioni
exponas to me directed, against Richard
L. Austin, at the suit of James Murdoch use
Norris and Brooks, will be sold at the front
door of the Court House, in the town of Easton
on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock,
P. M. the following property to wit, all his
the said Austin's equitable right, title, claim,
interest & demand, of in and to, a tract of land
called Austin's Tryall, containing 187 acres of
land, more or less, situate near the Chapel,
where Richard L. Austin formerly resided,
seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid
Austin, to pay and satisfy the above writ of
vendi and the interest and costs due and to become
due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRICH, former Shff.

April 21 4w

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof,
at the suit of John Arringdale use of Nicholas
Hammond against Leven Mills, will be sold at
public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, at
the front door of the Court House in the town
of Easton on TUESDAY the 8th day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day the follow-
ing property to wit:—all that farm or plan-
tation of him the said Leven Mills, situate in
the Chappel District of Talbot county where
Leven Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the
following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:
part of a tract of Land called Fork, part of a
tract of Land called Hesley and part of other
tracts containing the quantity of 190 acres of
Land, more or less, also an adjoining tract of
land called the Forest and Dike containing the
quantity of 113 Acres of Land, more or less,
all seized and taken as the lands and tenements
of the aforesaid Leven Mills, to pay and satisfy
the above mentioned writ expo and the inter-
est and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

April 14 4w

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, the St.
Michaels Steam Mill, with all the machinery in
good order, and a stock of good seasoned wood.
For terms apply to

SAM'L. HARRISON.
Rich Neck, April 7, 1832

The Splendid thorough-bred Stallion

JOHN OF ROANOKE



Will resume his stand in East-
on for the ensuing season, on the
first day of April, and will con-
tinue at the same place through-
out the season.

THE TERMS ARE:

\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or be-
fore the first day of September next, and \$13
to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before
the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished
with pasturage and grain if required, on very
moderate terms. For further particulars see
handbills.

Edward N. Hambleton.

Nicholas Goldsborough.

Richard Spencer.

Easton, march 24 1f

YOUNG RINALDO.



THIS splendid young horse, remarkable for
his fine form, strength, activity and resem-
blance to his sire, John Randolph's Rinaldo,
will stand this season, at the following places,
viz:—At Easton every Monday and Tuesday—
At the Trappe every Saturday—the rest