THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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Terms of Publication.

THE VILLAGE HERALD is published weekly at $2 50, per annum, or at $2 if sent by mail and subject to postage, in advance; to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; none discontinued unless at the editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each continuance; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

The Greek General in Chief—Sir Richard Church, the present commander of the Greek land-forces, is an Irish descent, and distinguished himself in the war between England and France. He raised a regiment in the Ionian islands, which was called the Greek light-infantry. After the peace of 1815, he entered into the Neapolitan service, as general of the eastern provinces of Naples; was afterwards appointed to command the Neapolitan forces in Sicily, as I escaped with difficulty from the revolution in Palermo; was imprisoned in the castle of Naples by the popular party, and released only when their cause declined. Since that time he has been out of employment. He is generally considered an officer of great capacity and sagacity. Such is the history of the present commander-in-chief of the Greeks, as the papers give it.

The Greek Admiral—The *Calliedoscope* gives a sketch of the past life of lord Cochrane. Some time after Bonaparte's exile to Saint Helena, an account appeared in a London paper of important political changes on the continent, which represented Napoleon as restored to the throne of France. This news was traced to lord Cochrane. It was true, he invested and caused to pay a demand of $1000 on Havre, but was sent on a month's, and to stand in the pillory 2 hours. In consequence of this, he resigned his seat in the house of commons, left the country, and entered the patriot service of the South American states. He fell on several occasions great bravery and skill, especially in an action which he attacked in the bay of Callao. The emperor of Brazil at length offered him the command of his navy, which he accepted, and again distinguished himself. He was created marquis of Maranhan, and was treated with great distinction by the emperor. His next great action was to run a war with his fleet in Europe, sell it and pocket the proceeds. He then engaged in the Greek cause, for a valuable consideration. Will their fate will desert the Greeks, should he find their cause unprofitable, remains to be seen; but it is certain that such a questionable character is not likely to prove of material advantage to a cause which, like that of the Greeks, needs true hearts as well as strong arms.

It is remarkable that the present efforts of the Greeks, whatever other approvable qualities they may possess, are the farthest possible from liberalism. The president is a Russian courtier, the general a Neapolitan royalist, and the admiral an outlawed aristocrat.

The manner in which *cross-examinations* are conducted in Courts of Justice has been often complained of, and especially where women have been subject to it. The extreme to which it is sometimes carried certainly exceeds the bounds of that license for detecting truth which the construction of the law contemplates. As far as the obvious and real object of the cross-examination tends to elicit truth, we make no objections, though we think even in this respect less importunities might be introduced, and more decency might be observed where females are concerned. Some respect ought to be paid to their retiring habits, and some allowance for their less robust temperament. We question whether, where a timid witness of this description he examined *to the fair or legitimate to put questions merely for the sake of embarrassing*, in order where the witness's evidence is perfectly intangible, to discolour the truth, by an inference of equivocation, and to delude the minds of the Jury by directing their attention to it. Where the question put is obviously meant merely to embarrass by some circumlocution or baseless presumption, and where the object is to pervert truth rather than elicit it, it is our opinion that the *Judge or Jury ought to interfere*, and that the witness (having already answered plainly and straight forwardly) would be justified in calling on the Judge to protect not herself only but the cause of justice; from being discoloured or perverted by a mere piece of wordy chicane.—*Trenton Tablet.*

"Remember the Sabbath Day."—A fatal accident occurred yesterday, on board of the sail boat Paul Jones, which left here in the afternoon for the Narrows, Staten Island, a lady on board having accidentally dropped her parasol overboard, a seaman by the name of Peter Patton, immediately sprang from the boat and succeeded in securing the shawl. The boat immediately put about towards his relief, but unfortunately the current being so strong, he sunk before they could reach him.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

An aged lady in the town of Hudson, N. Y. lately spun, on a large wheel, 300 knots and 27 threads, between sunrise and sunset. However our modern exquisites may think of her she is worth a dozen of our lady Lilliputs, and delicate misses of the *ton*.

[Students' Album.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Corrected weekly to the latest dates.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis	par
Easton	par
Frederick	par
Frederick County Bank	par
Bank Westminster	par
Hagar's Town	par
Farmers' bk. P. G. Co	par
Elkton	par
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	par
Patriotic and Mechanics' Bank	par
VIRGINIA	
Bank of Virginia	par
Farmers' Bank of Virginia	par
Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Bank Charlottesville	par
Bank Lexington	par
Bank of Kanawha	par
Bank of the Metropolis	par
Farmers' Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomac	par
Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia	par
Farmers' Bank of Virginia	par
Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Bank Charlottesville	par
Bank Lexington	par
Bank of Kanawha	par
Bank of the Metropolis	par
Farmers' Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomac	par
Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria	par
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Farmers' Bank	par
Wilmington & Brandywine	par
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	par
Branch Bank of Milford	par
NORTH CAROLINA	
New-bern Banks	par
Cape Fear Bank	par
State Bank and Branches	par
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	par
Harrisburg Bank	par
Chester County Bank	par
Germantown Bank	par
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	par
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	par
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2½
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Darien	2½

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county Court, and to me directed, Elijah Parsons, Lemuel P. Spence, and Samuel Brown, executor of Stephen Disharoon, against Joshua Morris, will be sold at the Court-house door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th day of September next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. all the right and title of the said Joshua Morris to the following property, to wit: One gig and harness, two yoke of oxen, two horses, a tract of land called Security, containing 213 acres, negroes Bob and John, to satisfy the above claims and county levy and officers' fees for the year of 1827.

ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

August 24 28

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Princess-Anne, formerly the property of Miss Mary Milleway, dec'd.

ALSO,

A HOUSE and a excellent Lot of Ground, situated at the head of Wicomico Creek, and occupied by Mr. Alexander Kibble. This is a very good situation for a store, and convenient to navigable water.

Any person wishing to rent either the above houses will please make application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH BARNES, jr.

Aug. 28.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer at public auction, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 3, at Mr. Long's Tavern, in the town of Princess-Anne, that valuable

TRACT OF LAND CALLED

"Mitchell's Neck,"

lying between Manokin and Monie rivers, in Somerset county, Md.

The terms will be made a liberal credit on a part of the purchase money.

JAMES H. [illegible], Exr.

of Nathaniel [illegible], dec'd.

August 25th, 1827. 4w

State of Maryland, sc.

[illegible] Court,

August 28, 1827.

[illegible] application of Henry [illegible] executor of [illegible]

A certain list of Sundry [illegible] [illegible] it is ordered that the same be published according to law, for three successive weeks in the paper published in Princess-Anne.

Test,

SAMUEL G. [illegible] Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In testimony [illegible] the above Order.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip M. Donoho, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th of August, 1827.

PRISCILLA DONOHO, Administratrix of P. M. Donoho, dec'd.

Sept. 4, 1827. 4w

Philadelphia Porter

CAN be had at the cellar of George M. Willing, at Baltimore prices.—Orders from any part of the county will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES DUGNAN.

Princess-Anne, August 7. 4

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,

Printed on fine Paper,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

FOR SALE

Somerset Hotel.

THIS eligible establishment, situated in Princess-Anne, is for sale. To a man calculated for tavern keeping, this extensive Hotel will furnish certain means of acquiring a fortune. If not sold by the 4th Monday of November, it will be FOR RENT. Apply to

JOHN C. WILSON, Sen.

Sept. 4, 1827. 4tS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county Court, and to me directed, Rachel Reuchen against Alexander Jones, and Mary James use of Edward Austin against Alexander Jones, will be sold at the Court-house door, at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th day of September next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: the tract of land called Manco Resolution, containing 260 acres, more or less, one negro girl Mary, one boy Adam, one do. Nathan, one girl Rachel, one do. Eliza, two horses, two yoke of oxen, one negro man Bill, one do. named Frank, one woman Fanny, one do. Martha, and one boy Devil, to be sold on the above day as the property of said Alexander Jones, to satisfy the above claims, and county levy and officers fees for the years 1826 and 1827. Terms cash.

ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

August 24. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Arthur Bell, executor of Thomas Bell, I have seized and taken, in execution the following property as the property of Sally Q. Cannon, to wit:—Part of thirteen tracts of land, by the following names, viz.—Part of Gibson's Folly, Boston's Purchase, part of Dennis's Venture, part of Cross Land and Cross Point, one fourth part of Adams's Garden, Privilege and Cow Quarter, containing two hundred and seventy four acres, more or less. Also, one negro man Jerome, one boy Moses, one girl Sarah, and two children named Abel, 12 head of cattle, 11 do. sheep, 13 do. of hogs, 1 gooseberry wheel, 1 spoon chain, 1 set of good furniture, chairs, tables, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture—and on the 4th day of October I will proceed to sell the said property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claim. The sale to commence between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at the house of said Sally Q. Cannon.

ROBT. STEWART, Shff.

August 28—4t[illegible]

A STABLE for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 18th day of September, will be offered to the highest bidder, the STABLE on the public lot lately belonging to the Bank of Somerset, on a credit of six months, with security on note. The stable must be removed off the lot in 4 weeks from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen.

August 30. 4tS

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 19th day of September, will be sold to the lowest bidder, the opening and clearing of the road through Panter's Quarter Neck, lately reported by the commissioners at Mr. Ford's store.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen.

August 30. 4tS

NOTICE.

A Gentleman of Alabama, wishing to purchase a few Families of Slaves, will give liberal prices, particularly for such as will be willing to go with him. Apply at

Mr. LONG's Tavern.

Sept. 11. 4t

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH and the highest prices will be given by the subscriber for 15 or 20 likely young negroes.

ELISHA E. WHITELOCK

July 24, 1827.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

PROPOSALS

BY P. PRICE, Jr.

No. 66 Lombard street, Philadelphia, for publishing a Literary Journal, to be called

THE SOUVENIR.

Embellished with splendid Quarto Engravings.

This work is intended as an agreeable and instructive companion for the parlor, and an appropriate attendant at the toilet: the first number was to have appeared on the first Wednesday in this month.

No exertion will be spared to render the SOUVENIR, in all respects worthy of the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on the moral tendency of the Souvenir, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the interests of virtue.

A portion of the contents will be as follows,

TALES; original and selected.

ESSAYS, moral, humourous and scientific.

POETRY; Original and selected from the best American and Foreign Publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female, particularly the latter, anecdotes, bon-mots, &c. The original matter necessary for this department of our paper will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public, through the medium of their literary productions, besides the numerous correspondents who may be expected to contribute.

MISCELLANY; Interesting items of intelligence, foreign and domestic occurrences, deaths, marriages, &c.

ENGRAVINGS; The first number of every month will be embellished with a splendid quarto Copperplate Engraving, fitted to the size of the work, among which will be the following:

Alhambra, Ancient Palace of the Moorish Kings in Spain.

View of the Permanent Bridge over the Schuylkill.

Eliza, from the Gardens of the Prince of Brisacara.

View of St. Petersburg.

Architect Ferry, Philadelphia

Cascade, Tomnacy Alcard.

Giant's Causeway and Bridge of Bridon.

State Prison, Auburn, N. Y.

Upnal Hill, Isle of Man.

Burning Fountain one of the seven wonders of Dauphiny.

Grotto of Osseid's.

Temple of Pluto.

Pont du Gard, near Nismes, Languedoc.

Saussure's ascent of Mount Blanc.

Cascade near Cascade Company.

Desert in the Grand Chartreuse.

East Prospect of Giant's Causeway.

Castle of Segovia.

Lake of Killarney from Kenmure Park.

Each subscriber will be furnished yearly with 12 superior Copperplate Engravings, the price of which if purchased singly would more than double the annual cost of the whole entire work.

THE TOILET.—In addition to the usual Literary matter contained in similar publications, the proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular receipt in each quarter; places of fashionable resort; sketches of life, manners, &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.

Editor's department, Notice of passing events. The Drama; New publications, Criticisms, Reviews, &c.

TERMS—The Souvenir will be published every Wednesday morning, on extra mammoth fine white paper, printed with new and elegant type, and decorated, in addition to the engravings alluded to above, with many appropriate embellishments. Each No. will comprise eight pages, cut, stitched and expressly adapted for binding. At the expiration of every year, or the close of a volume, subscribers will be furnished *gratis* with a general index of the contents, and a handsomely engraved title page.

Price of subscription $2 50 per annum, payable in advance.

The Copperplate embellishments will be superintended by the Publisher, and the typographical part of this work will be under the exclusive directions of Messrs Atkinson and Alexander, who have so long been known to the public as able and enterprizing artisans; and the publisher hands himself, in case he shall fail to perform any essential part of his undertaking, to refund the price of subscription.

July 13—aug 7

PRO PATRIA LIBERTAS

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1827.

No News!—This is always the cry of some people. But mark this:—We last week received, enclosed in a small packet, $915 dollars in notes, and not a syllable to inform us from whom this present came, or to what purpose it is to be appropriated.—A late English price current notices the arrival of a vessel from Palermo which bro't, among other articles, two bales of *human hair*. Are the native growers in the article *protected?*—A person in Massachusetts, perceiving the good effects of Dr. Chambers' medicine for Drunkenness, has invented one to cure the habit of Tobacco Chewing. We heartily wish it success.—Mr. Joseph Semmes, of Georgetown, D. C. raised a stalk of Indian corn, this season, having on it 13 ears, 10 of which were perfect, the grain small but beautiful, of a golden colour, and very full.—The bridges between Newbern and Washington, N. C. have all been swept away by the freshet.—A snake was recently killed, at Mountpleasant, which was found to contain 33 small ones, 10 inches long. The old snake measured 3 feet and 6 inches; and some of the young ones were observed to run into her mouth at the first a larm.—The united length of all the Canals now in progress in this country, is about 800 miles.—The number of sheep in Vermont is estimated at about 1,000,000, which produce annually 3,000,000 pounds of wool, three times as much as is imported.—A girl three years old, lately perished at Fredericton, N. J. in consequence of eating cherries (which had been in rum) which she found in the street where they had been thrown.—A votary of Bacchus, on the North River, got intoxicated and went up to the Hook, where he fell asleep on a *stoop*, and on waking found that he had been robbed of 3 or 400 dollars.—It is estimated that the population of the U. States is advancing at the rate of 1000 per day.—The amount of notes put in circulation by the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky has been reduced to $813,874; to redeem which it is said the Bank holds individual notes to the amount of $1,426,762, and real essate to the amount of $30-591.—A French Abbe has been arrested charged with having poisoned the sacramental wine in order to destroy a *cure*, named Poilet.—A foreign paper says, some of the speculators in Hops are likely to be compelled to *hop the twig*.—On the plantation of Benjamin Smith, on the Pee Dee, S.C. a Mexican squash grew this season, weighing 84 pounds.—Two hundred sheep, destined for Boston, were burnt up while on their way to Hamburg from Germany, the barn in which they were put for the night being struck with lightning.—An eastern paper informs us that a man sold his horse to a stranger and received $45 in Jersey city bills. Had he been a subscriber to one of the papers printed in his neighbourhood he would have learnt from it that the bank had broke. He has since subscribed and paid in advance like a man.—☞We should have mentioned, at the beginning of this column, that the money we received last week is in *Continental notes!*—John C. Symmes says, "I undertake to maintain that animal heat originates from food, and is *produced to active heat in the heart*, and not in the lungs, as physiologists have contended."—A gentleman at Saratoga Springs, in a letter to the N. N. Morning Courier, says, "By way of good fellowship I took a bath myself yesterday, (though I have now no complaint, except a consumption of the purse,) and was almost scalded to death by the wicked carelessness of the attendant. You have seen a shower bath: When you are prepared you place your body under a stove, and pull a string which turns a tub, and down comes the shower bath. Now this may be prepared in two ways, either by warming the fluid to a proper degree, or by mixing boiling and cold water. What does my man do but pour in the boiling water first and just as I pulled the string, shout "for heaven's sake don't pull, the cold water is'nt poured in!!" It was too late —down come the hot water, and out jumped your scalded friend, swearing like a Prussian grenadier. I was absolutely parboiled, and my face today is the very image of hideousness. You may infer that I have not honoured the drawing room with my presence since the catastrophe."

Important Foreign News.

DEATH OF MR CANNING.—By the ship United States, Captain Wilson, which arrived at New York, in the remarkably short passage of 22 days from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 13th of August, and they are chiefly filled with the details of the death of Mr. Canning, the King's Prime Minister. He died at Chiswick, on the 8th of August. His disorder was inflammation of the intestines and gangrene, attributed principally to intense attention to his official duties.

Mr. Canning has left a wife and children—two sons and a daughter, the Marchioness of Chanricarde. His eldest son is a Captain in the Navy; his youngest, Charles, arrived from Yorkshire on the night of the 6th Aug. whence he was summoned to attend the death bed of his father. Mr. Canning was in his 57th year.

It is stated that lord Goderich is appointed First Minister, in place of Mr. Canning, deceased.

Mr Huskisson is spoken of for the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MANIFESTO OF THE OTTOMAN PORTE.—On the 9th and 10th of June 1827, a Document was delivered by the Reis Effendi to the Ingomans of the French, English, Russian, Austrian and Prussian missions, containing the final reply of the Turkish Court respecting the propositions made in favor of the Greeks. It will be seen from the following full abridgement of this state paper, which is not wanting in state arguments and ingenuousness, that the Porte asserts to the letter the doctrines of the Holy Alliance, and haughtily rejects all foreign interference on behalf of the liberty of its subjects, as an infringement of the authority it holds over them "by the grace of God." The Manifesto begins by asserting, that the flourishing condition of the world is owing to its separation into different communities, to each of which Almighty wisdom has assigned a sovereign, in whose hands absolute authority is placed.

In this state of things, continues the Manifesto, it is not only expedient that monarchs abstain from interference with each other's concerns, but the principal object of treaties is to guard against the infringement of this admirable system of order. Each power possesses, also, institutions and relations which concern only itself, and which are the object of its exclusive legislation: But, moreover, it is notorious that the affairs of the Porte are founded on its Sacred Legislation, and are connected with the precepts of religion. The Greeks form a part of this body politic. They were conquered ages ago by the Ottoman arms, has always been tributary since then, and have not less than the Mussulmen, been maintained in personal security, in their property, and their honour, especially under the reign of the present sovereign. It is this very comfort which has led them, under the management of malevolent men, to revolt, and commit every horrible excess of cruelty against the helpless and innocent among the Mussulmen: their atrocity not sparing the women or children. Each power, insists the Porte, has its own penal code, and the Porte has its holy legislation It has never refused pardon to the repentant, but it can separate retractory from faithful subjects, without interference by foreign powers.

But while all the efforts of the Porte are directed to the establishment of general tranquility, the foreign interference can only prolong rebellion; and as the Porte has always faithfully preserved its engagements with foreign powers, it expects them to adhere to the same principle of leaving it to govern its own subjects. But the propositions which have been founded on the conformity of religion, the influence of this feeling throughout Europe, and perhaps the injury to maritime commerce, have prevented the termination of this civil contest, by holding out encouragement to the rebellious. When the Porte has complained to its allies of the succours afforded to the insurgents, the only answer has been, to give to machinations which tend to the subversion of laws and treaties, the name of *liberty;* and to interpret proceedings contrary to existing engagements, by the expression of *neutrality*. Finally, all the complaints being disregarded, a *mediation* has at last been proposed. But the answer given at the beginning, cannot be changed by time, and is now repeated in the face of the world, as the last result of the sentiment of the Porte on the position of affairs.

It is known, that at the commencement of this insurrection, some resident ministers of friendly courts offered their assistance in quelling it. It was declined on the ground that the Porte admitted no foreign interference. On the return of the Ambassador of a certain friendly power from the Congress of Verona, he admitted this reason, and that the *Greek question was irrevocable as belonging to the internal affairs of the Porte.* This and other admissions might have been sufficient, independently of the reason of the thing,—to have led the Porte to consider this affair as adjusted. But, finally, it adds the following considerations in support of its previous declarations.

The measures against the Greeks are *not a war of religion; their sole object is the suppression of revolt.*—This revolt exists in one single country of the Ottoman empire, and its injury to commerce has been felt principally by the Porte. The *mediation* offered, supposes a difference between *two independent powers;* but this is an affair confined to the territory of Turkey, and concerning its own subjects and laws;—and to talk of recognizing a *Greek Government*, is to give consequence to a troop of brigands. The Porte, astonished as it may be at this language from friendly powers, will not, however, listen to it.—If, with the aid of the Almighty, it resume possession of the revolted country, it will act in conformity with the ordinances of its own holy law; and religious, political, administrative and national considerations render necessary this categorical refusal of the propositions which have been brought forward. This refusal recounts with the sentiments of His Highness, his ministers, and all the Mussulman people.

This document would not disgrace Prince Metternich. Instead it is a close and elegant copy of his own mode of reasoning, for it would be doing injustice to his principles not to remember, that his interposition in the concerns of other nations, is always been on the side of *legitimate* authority: He cannot be conscured of a single step in favour of liberty. In this respect his fame has been a model of the purest consistency, even down to the late mediation, in which the cause of his master does not appear. With him, therefore, the logic of the Turkish "Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs," ought to prove unanswerable. Not so with us, who living, under a different form of legislation can "see his Turkish Excellency, would shock him, no doubt, by denying first principle, stated by him with that happy assurance which arises out of solemn conviction, sustained by the entire reasonableness of the thing. To a Turkish Effendi it may seem as absurd to deny the divine right of the Sultan graciously to apply at his pleasure, a hundred strokes of the bastinado to a refractory Greek, as it would shock an American citizen to receive them. The authority of subjects is indeed become alarming to princes, when the Greeks insist on having no more bastinadoing than they can bear, and the Austrian youth have the boldness to flock to the universities. In such a state of things, the paternal governments of neither Constantinople nor *Wien* is wholly safe, and it were a spectacle worthy of both, to see them unite in defence of those benign principles which seem equally well understood in both cabinets, and which are eloquently expounded by the Turkish secretary. [Balt. American.

GIBRALTAR, July 28.—We learn by a vessel 2 days from Oran, that a French brig had been taken and carried into that port, and her cargo landed and sold. Upwards of 100,000 Arabs were coming from the interior for the protection of Algiers.

MEXICAN MINES.—A London paper states that Mr. Ward has made, at the special request of Mr. Canning, visits to all the mines of Mexico, and that he has brought with him detailed reports of their natural produce (with specimens from each mine): their quality, present appearance, and future prospects. He has travelled upwards of 600 leagues with this object, and the result is not only highly satisfactory to his own mind, greatly encouraging to the enterprising individuals who have engaged in these gigantic undertakings, but affords the most substantial proofs of the ample means and ability of the Mexican Government to immediately fulfil all its pecuniary engagements, increase the commercial prosperity, and improve the eternal condition of their own country. When the Primrose left Tampico, it was known that 600,000 dollars were then on their way to the coast, to be exported, principally to England.

Mexico, Great Britain and the U. States.

The same paper states, with an air of exultation, that "the commercial treaty which Mr. Poinset, the Ambassador from the United States, has been some time negotiating with Mexico, was not likely to be speedily concluded. *It was quite understood that the Congress and Senate* (of Mexico) *would reject every proposition that would be adverse to the English interests;* but, at present, the treaty is rejected because it lays down a different line of boundary to that which had before been submitted, and by which the Americans lay claim to the rich province of Texas. The American Minister, it added, is an intriguing clever man, but the Mexicans are firm in the determination not to give up one acre of their territory."

The Death of Mr. Canning predicted by Nixon, the Astrologer.—In an old book, entitled the Prophecies of Robert Nixon, printed in the year 1707 in the following strange Preface, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which has deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments: "In the year 1827, a man rises up in himself, by his wisdom, to be one of the most exalted offices in the state. His king will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and his wisdom will latterly become his loss. Oh, England, beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."

From the Chesterfield Telegraph.

☞LOOK HERE.☜

It is proposed that twenty farmers of the Upper District of Kent county, shall each prepare six acres of land to be seeded in wheat the present year, and that each of said farmers shall deposite at the expiration of the year, 5 bushels of wheat for the use of the farmer who shall raise the most wheat on said six acres of land. It is also proposed that the said twenty farmers shall continue the practice of depositing five bushels of wheat for three years in succession, for the farmer who shall continue to raise the greatest number of bushels of wheat on six acres of land. It will be observed that each farmer is not compelled to continue himself to farm six acres of land during the three years; but it shall be optional with himself to do so or not; and that said six acres of land is to be surveyed and laid down by the county surveyor or some other competent person, and the wheat thus raised shall be cut, stacked, threshed, cleaned and measured in the presence of witnesses, which witnesses respectively, shall keep an accurate account of the number of bushels of wheat which shall be made; and the farmer that shall have raised the greatest number of bushels of wheat from off the said six acres of land shall be entitled to the one hundred bushels of wheat which have been thus subscribed by the twenty farmers.

Such farmers as are disposed to come into the above arrangement, are requested at the Hall of Chesapeake Wednesday the 26th of September for the purpose of executing a Bond to that effect.

A FARMER,
of the Upper District.

September 12, 1827.

A letter from a respectable correspondent of Colleton, S. C. under date of the 12th instant, communicates the following distressing and extraordinary facts:

On the night of the 8th of January last, a Negro Preacher of this district was amusing himself with his Violin, he was shot at his piazza door. The assailant used a musket. Capt. Priester received eleven buckshot, several of which went through his body and three so nearly through his back bone that the spine of his back was fractured. From that period to the present, he had utterly lost all feeling, from the pit of the stomach downwards, and all hope of his recovery had been abandoned. The person who shot him was committed to jail, where he still remains untried. Capt. P. was opposed to his being tried, under the conviction that he was put up to it by others. The citizens, however, were only waiting until captain P. should expire, which was daily expected, in order to have the offender tried and hung. But, horrible to relate, while this unhappy man was thus lying in this wretched state in which he had been for such a length of time, he was again brutally fired at, helpless and dying as he was, on the night of the 10th instant. Three buckshot entered his head, and nearly twice as many in his right arm and shoulder.—He has shot in his bed, the wretch having cautiously watched his opportunity when the door was open and no one in the room. This is only the 4th man who has been shot in our settlement within the last three years, and not one of the villians have been brot to justice. This horrible barbarity has created great excitement. Capt. P. was an honest, worthy and industrious man. Our citizens are now in pursuit of the offender. The settlement above mentioned, is in Colleton district, about eight miles above Walterborough. You may depend upon the truth of this statement as I know the facts of my own knowledge.—*S. C. State Gazette.*

The Third Number of the *American Quarterly Review* has just appeared, and is well adapted, we apprehend, to sustain the reputation acquired by the second. We regret that the typography and press work are in some instances careless. The subjects, however, are popular and interesting, among which the article on "Navigation Laws," and that on "Negro Slavery," will, at the present time, attract particular attention. The latter is written in a temper more likely to do good than most publications on this important but delicate subject Leaving untouched the question of the reconcileableness of this state of things to either Natural Law or the Gospel, there exist sufficient reasons of policy and advantage for seeking to remove it, which are acknowledged on all sides. The great mischief resides in this, that while the labour of the slave wants motive, and is therefore comparatively inefficient and unproductive, that of the master is absolutely null, from the invariable moral influence of slavery. What results can be expected in the end to the industry of a country, when the prejudice of pride takes half its numbers from the working class, and want of hope and motive subtracts so largely from the labour of the other half? It is this evil which appals the contemplation of the politician, who sees in prospect still diminishing profits and increasing cares to the master; stationary ignorance and moral degradation to the slave; and at length to the latter, when the whole mischief shall be developed in the decreased resources and product of the country, a double share of the wretchedness of which he is the involuntary cause.

It is often urged by slave-owners, and with truth no doubt, that the physical discomfort of the slave is much exaggerated. Nay, we will go further, and allow that, in that point of view alone, his condition is often better than that of the peasant of countries which are never done throwing out new cities on this subject against us; and we can readily imagine that it is not very palatable to humane men, and many such have the misfortune to own slaves, to have the charge of inhumanity added to the other vexations of their responsible situation. Justice, besides, to our national character, demands that the merit truth should be known, while the dispassionate allowance of it on both sides, is the best mode for bringing about a compromise of the exaggeration of the evil. But it should be remembered by those who reconcile the existing state of things to themselves, because their humanity is not shocked in the comparison of their slaves with the peasants of other countries—that this comparison cannot in the nature of things, long be made to their advantage. Every day increases the disparity between lands cultivated by the free and the servile, and augments the disadvantages of the owner of the latter. And as his produce thus becomes less valuable by its augmented comparative cost of production, he must become proportionally less able to sustain, in their present comfort, those by whose labour it is produced. The result is obvious; and we hope that the evil may admit a cure before the people of the south are reduced to the alternatives which would, in such a case present themselves, or oppression to their slaves.—[Balt. Amer

The Flower Forget-me-not.—Mills, in his work upon Chivalry, states that the beautiful little flower called Forget-me-not, was known in England at the time of Edward IV, and in a note he gives the following pretty incident. An explanation of the name—"Two lovers were loitering along the margin of a lake, on a fine summer evening, when the maid discovered some flowers of the Myosotis growing on the water, close to the bank of an Island, at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them, when her knight, in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his achievement, and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers upon the bank, and casting a last affectionate look upon his lady-love, he said "forget me not," and was buried in the water."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Octavian," "Oliver," and "Scbo,' are on file.

Paul Pry's letter to the Easton Gazette received.

In our remarks "To a correspondent," last week, in the 25th line from the bottom upwards, we omitted "*they*" and in the 3d line below this "*of.*"

From the Philadelphia Nat. Gazette.

It is some days since the "Personal narrative of the Travels in the United States" of Lieutenant The Honorable Frederick Fitzgerald de Roos, of the royal British Navy came into our hands, and but for the arrival of foreign intelligence, we should immediately have given our readers some account of the contents and merit of the book. extracts from it, furnished by the British journals, have appeared already in some of the American newspapers; from which a shrewd guess, if not an absolute judgement, could be formed concerning its general complexion. They convey, however, a very inadequate notion of the qualities and descant of the titled traveller. Before we notice him further, we must state that his vol.—a handsome octavo of one hundred & ninety-one pages, is dedicated by permission to His Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Clarence, lord High Admiral of England, and that its apparition was preceded by more & better *puffs* than any work of the kind that has been issued for years past. So much was preluded, in the London journals, of the value and rarity of the Hon. Frederick's disclosures, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which has deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments: "In the year 1827, a man rises up in himself, by his wisdom, to be one of the most exalted offices in the state. His king will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and his wisdom will latterly become his loss. Oh, England, beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou will lose in this man."

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declares in another place that *all* vehicular conveyances in America are *without springs!* This bounce is as bold as any which Member Pinto himself could have made, but not bolder than his allegation on arriving in Philadelphia, that "the town has a much more *antique* appearance than New York, and the aspect of a well-built *old* English town of the time of Queen Anne." He saw, or distinguished only a few Quakers, owing, he supposes, to the fact that they "have grown so tolerant, that if their young ladies will confine themselves to plain ribbons instead of flowered, and conform with some other such easy stipulations, they may wear what else they please."

Between Baltimore and Washington our traveller discovered that *all* the roads in America are rough and dusty, and at Washington, that the women are in general pale, with slight figures, and a nasal twang of pronunciation. In the metropolis, he saw the capitol, the President's house and the different public offices, Navy Yard, "about a mile distant from the town," and the President and Secretary of the Treasury "at their devotions": he dined with some gentlemen to whom he had a letter of introduction, and during dinner heard "a very interesting account, of American cunning and knavery in the affair of the compensation for slaves taken by the English last war. At the same table he heard "an account of the debates and discussions in the preceeding meeting of Congress," which would not seem to have been more creditable to the crafty republicans. His host invited him to go to an evening party at the French minister's and "the prospect of seeing a little good company was so refreshing, that he "gladly accepted the offer."

(*To be continued.*)

INTERESTING TO HATTERS.

We have examined at the last manufactory of Mr. Steele, in this place, an ingenious and very valuable invention, for the application of steam to the planking kettles of his establishment, which merits particular notice and recommendation, for its many useful and economical properties in the process of hat making.

It consists of a small boiler fitted up in a furnace, in the usual manner of those for steam engines, to which is attached a line of pipes, having small ones connected to carry the steam into the planking kettles. The principal pipe is about the size of a long square form, and has several divisions, which may be heated separately or all at once, and the degree of heat regulated to any nicety. Tuncans of a mile in length are attached to the pipes. Mr. Steele has tried it sufficiently to be satisfied of its complete efficacy, and believes it will produce a saving to him of at least $200 per annum in fuel, copper &c. while it will add greatly to the comfort of the workmen, during warm weather, in this unpleasant part of the process, and enable them to do considerably more work. By an additional pipe, the steam can be conducted to the finishing plate, and used in that part of the process, and indeed in almost every other where heat is required, and the expense and risk of additional fires thereby be saved. With some little machinery disparity between lands cultivated by the free and the servile, and augments the disadvantages of the owner of the latter. And as his produce thus becomes less valuable by its augmented comparative cost of production, he must become proportionally less able to sustain, in their present comfort, those by whose labour it is produced. The result is obvious; and we hope that the evil may admit a cure before the people of the south are reduced to the alternatives which would, in such a case present themselves, or oppression to their slaves.—[Balt. Amer

Strang's Confession.—The Massachusetts Journal, the editor of which has read the published Confession of Strang, says—"It will surprise no one, that he fully implicates the wretched Mrs. Whipple in the murder of her husband. She first had amorous addresses, first proposed elopement, but could not obtain, without the knowledge of her husband, sufficient money—she first suggested the idea of murder, and proposed various methods. One was for Strang to go and work on the Canal, and get some of the Irishmen to kill Mr. Whipple: another was to take a *club*, on *one* or a *club*, and waylay him about fifty rods from the house: another, was to hire somebody to kill him. Letters were written anonymously to different persons, offering a reward of $300, the money to be found in the post-office, for the murder of Whipple. These letters were the joint production of Mrs. Whipple and Strang, but they do not appear to have been sent: another method proposed and tried, was by poison. Three times, at Mrs. Whipple's request, Strang purchased *arsenic*, which Mrs. Whipple administered to her husband in tea, and afterwards in flour of sulphur, but without effect in one instance, and with slight effect in the other. Mrs. Whipple had prepared a third experiment, but no opportunity for it offered. Finally, Mrs. W. proposed to Strang to shoot the object of their infernal machinations through the window, with one of Mr. Whipple's pistols. Strang replied, that with a *pistol*, he should be as likely to kill any one else as Mr. Whipple. She then asked him what he could shoot with, and he replied a *rifle*. A rifle was procured, Mrs. Whipple furnishing the money, and examining it in the fort after it was purchased. She also furnished *powder*, and supplying two *pauces of glass* for Strang to make his "experiment," in firing through glass, and requiring him to describe the place of his "experiment," in order that she might come there, "when she returned from church." It was in consequence of Mrs. Whipple's doubts "whether the ball would not glance," that induced Strang to institute his experiments. Finally Mrs. Whipple put into his hand, the rifle with which the rifle was charged for the murder, saying, "I have taken the last ball he had left for you to shoot him with." She provided him with a pair of *socks* so that he might walk without noise, and *rolled up the curtain* of the window where Whipple was sitting. Thus instigated, aided, abetted and equipped, Strang perpetrated the murder. In conclusion he expresses penitence and a religious hope; declares himself pleased that he was not admitted as a witness against Mrs. Whipple and that she was acquitted: and he exhorts her to repentance. It happened in the attempt to poison Whipple with the sulphur that after taking it himself, he gave, either from accident or suspicion, some to his young son, and to Mrs. Whipple. She did not dare to refuse, but took what was offered, and then turned and spit it from her mouth: but she permitted her child to take it, declaring afterward to Strang, that she preferred that he should be sick rather than herself detected."

GRAND OBSERVATORY.

On the consent of a bill which overlooks the city Lyons, at the north, a tower is now building, which is to be 300 feet high from the ground. Nothing equal in height but the spire of the cathedral of Strasbourg, which is three hundred and twelve—but is on a plain. What a city would have hesitated to do, has been undertaken by a single individual, with the most certain guarantees of success, viz. a good resolution and funds more than sufficient. The tower, which is already as high as the trees by which it is surrounded, will be finished in 1830. Its diameter is 30 feet at the base, and will be 20 at the summit. It is to be finished by a colonnade in form of an Egyptian temple, and will be ascended by a staircase 12 feet wide. This tower which is said to equal, any where up the pears unpalmed so on the spot where it is which is itself 300 feet above the Saone. There is no building in Lyons more than 170 feet in height. The prodigious elevation of this tower will give great facilities for meteorological experiments, and scientific observations of all kinds. Mr. Finaly, the proprietor, proposes a science is entitled to devote the sums which may be necessary to purchasing the most perfect and superior optical instruments which the arts have produced. On the sea-coast an ordinary elevation at a distance of eight or ten leagues, on account of the curvature of the earth, but at Lyons the views will be very extensive and varied from the Lyonnais and the Alps. It is said that with one of the instruments, the position of a living being may be distinguished at a distance of twenty five leagues.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

On Tuesday last a young man from England, calling himself Walter Bailey, put up at the Mechanics Exchange, in this village, he dined and slept, so took tea, and retired to his room, carrying with him a glass of brandy and water. Nothing more of him was seen until the next afternoon, when the barkeeper became alarmed, went to his room about 5 o'clock and found him sitting by his bed, apparently very weak and trembling. He stated on a canal, that he had through mistake taken half an ounce of opium, and was surprised it had not killed him. The next morning (Thursday) he suddenly disappeared.—From the singularity of his conduct fears were entertained that he had committed suicide, and not returning on Saturday morning his trunk was opened, in which were found a few clothes, a will, and the following scrap of poetry which served to increase the apprehension that he had put and end to his life:

No parents, friends, nor home have I;
No tie to bind my soul to earth;
My only wish is now to die,
But ah! sweet country of my birth,
How often bitterly I mourn
That I no more thy shores shall see,
Shall never, never, more return
To sleep in peace, blest shade, by thee,
Who taught me in my earliest youth,
Those lessons which the Saviour taught,
To shun all vice, the paths of truth
And virtue seek—And, as I ought,
Had I observed them, that sweet peace
The Christian feels I now might know;
But, ah! this heart must shortly cease
To beat; this breast, which bitterest wo
So long has filled no more will heave
In anguish; and my troubled brain
No longer will, nor can, sustain
The racking, hell-tormenting pain
Which that arch fiend, that black despair
So deeply has instilled there.
It is decreed: and I must leave
This wretched world; resign my breath
To Him who gave it. Welcome death!
Now to thy arms with joy I come:
Yes, joy—for now I find a home!

Yesterday morning, a letter was received from Jas. F. Mason, of Lockport, stating that Bartley had been arrested in that place on the 12th inst. and detained in jail. He was found secreted in a tree, had with him a loaded pistol, and attempted when discovered to shoot either himself or those around him. He was apparently deranged and would give no account of himself. In his pocket was found a paper intimating that he was about to commit suicide, and referring those who should find him to the tender keeper of the Merchant's Exchange, Rochester." Mr. Mason describes Bartley "being" about 24 years old, feet 6 inches high, black hair and eyes, a large scar on the left side of his forehead and another long hair the forehead, red vest, and thin boots." We publish these particulars, in order that his friends, if he has any in this country, may find him and relieve him from further information respecting him may be obtained.

A Child in search of a Father.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, on publishing the account of a child being left with a market woman in Philadelphia, which appeared in the Herald last week, gives the following account of a *parent finding.*

Philadelphia seems to be a popular place for disposing of children who are unfortunate as to find their way into this cold hearted world without father or mother. An amusing case occurred a few weeks since, which we will state, without, however, mentioning names. A child was found modely done up in a basket, upon the steps of a gentleman's door, in the good city of brotherly love, and, being a stranger, the usual course was taken in, and the basket put away. As there were several children, however, already and of right on the premises, the little foundling was a case rather unwelcome. But for several days no clue could be discovered by which the child could be traced to those who had a more legitimate claim to it. At length it was recollected that there were some papers in the bottom of the "fruit basket," placed there to preserve the clothes from being soiled. On examining these, the name of a distinguished lawyer in the neighbouring state of New Jersey, was found upon one of the manuscripts, and was of course immediately the occasion discovery. A messenger with the basket, the child, and the manuscript, was forthwith dispatched to the residence of the barrister, who was no less surprized than charmed at the sudden claim of a little stranger to his tender sympathies and enlivening attentions of a parent. He was protested his innocence, and was in fact innocent.—But this is a wicked world, and upon the circumstantial testimony of the manuscript, the more earnestly asserted that the child was no kin of his, the more strongly it was believed that it was. At length, after much rumination and cogitation, the counsel bethought himself that the fatal manuscript was some considerable time back sent to the printers as a legal advertisement. The reminiscence became one for him. But alas for our brother chip! It was likely to prove as great a plague to him, as certain political reminiscences are to our well behaved neighbours of the Post, the Enquirer and the Albany Argus. One bit of evidence rapidly led to another—an invalid lady who had the highest regard for the editor's talents, had suddenly become much better—the ownership of the basket was fixed—a carriage had been hired for an evening ride to Philadelphia—and a man, the driver was found who performed the journey and knew all about it. The result was that the child was removed from the premises of the lawyer to the politeness of a printing office. We commiserate the change in the fortunes of the little sufferer, since the pin-money of the counsellor's establishment would probably have been worth more than the hair ship of the estate editorial.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset county, that he is a Candidate to represent them in the next House of Delegates.

WM. W. HANDY.

June 25th, 1827.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Somerset county, that he is again a Candidate to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

HENRY J S GIBBONS

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DOSE, Esq as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates.

MARRIED, on Thursday the 13th inst. by the Rev. T. B. Balch, the Rev. JOSHUA MOORE, to Miss ELIZABETH A. H. KER, daughter of Dr. Samuel Ker, of this place.

A CAMP MEETING will commence at Curtis's Chapel on Friday the 5th of October next.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the papers of Thursday last.

FLOUR, best family,	$5 55 12
Susquehanna,	4 37
WHEAT, best white, per bu.	1 00
red do	90
CORN,	48
RYE,	45
OATS,	25
WHITE BEANS,	1 25
PEAS,	50
CLOVER SEED,	4a4 50
TIMOTHY SEED,	3 00
BARLEY,	1 00
FLAXSEED,	90

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to state that the following gentlemen are Candidates to represent Somerset county, in the next House of Delegates of Maryland:

Littleton Dennis Teackle,
Benjamin I. Jones,
Henry K. Long,
Thomas Bayly,
Alexander Donoho.

FOR THE SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as Candidates for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset cy.

Robert Leatherbury,
Daniel Ballard,
Joshua Brattan,
William S. Disharoon,
Matthias Dashiell.

May 22nd 1827.

We have been requested to state that LITTLETON J. DENNIS is a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Md.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Sept. 11, 1827.

ON application of Isaac Gibbons, Executor of John Gibbons, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN GIBBONS, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of March, 1828, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of September, 1827.

ISAAC GIBBONS, Ex'r.
of John Gibbons, dec'd.

Sept. 18. 4ts

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

August 14th, 1827.

ON application of Scot Brereton, administrator of Smith Brereton, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess Anne.

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JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

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SCOT BRERETON, Adm'r. of
S. Brereton, dec'd.

September 18. 4t