Republican Star,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 1.

Appointment by the Post Master General.

Howard Kennedy, Post Master in Hagerstown, in place of O. H. W. Stull, removed.

The New Orleans Bee states, that the vessels which carried provisions to Tampico for the Spanish troops have been seized by order of Santa Anna: the expulsed Spaniards who went on board of them have been arrested and will be put to death.

PORTUGAL.—Capt. Size, at New York, from St. Ubes, Oct. 22d, states that Lisbon was illuminated on the nights of the 14th, 15th and 16th, and great rejoicings took place in consequence of the acknowledgement of Don Miguel as King by the Spanish government. Lisbon had become quiet, and more confidence was felt in the stability of Miguel's government.

A good Bank and good Customers.—The Kennebec Journal (Augusta, Me.) states that the Augusta Bank has been in operation fifteen years, and has during that time divided among the stockholders, a sum larger than its original capital of $100,000, besides paying an annual state tax of $1000, and that the only bad debt made during that period, does not exceed $250. We suppose there is not another bank in the country that has been so well managed.

CAUTION.—Counterfeit $5 Notes of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Easton Branch, letter D. payable to N. Hammond are in circulation. They are well executed and calculated to deceive.

We are astonished to learn that reports, calculated at a distance, to impair public confidence in the Bank of Chambersburg, have, by some means, got into circulation.—The report is untrue. This Institution is going on to do business as usual, and all demands are paid when presented at their counter.

[Chambersburg Repository.

BALTIMORE Nov. 26.

The highly interesting spectacle of raising the Colossal Statue of Washington to the summit of the monument, was witnessed yesterday by many thousand spectators. The two lower pieces of the statue had been previously elevated, and the ceremony of raising and adjusting the remaining part, embracing the full bust and extended arm, was fixed for yesterday. Agreeably to the arrangements which had been previously concerted, the Third Division of Maryland Militia, under command of Major Gen. Smith, appeared on the ground a short time before noon, and formed a hollow square of which the Monument was the centre. Immediately in front of the south or city side of the monument, platforms with seats were erected, the first of which was allotted to the civil authorities managers of the monument, and others to whom invitations were given. The second platform was occupied by the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, for whose special accommodation, and as a mark of gratitude and respect, it was erected. At each end of this platform was displayed a banner; that on the east we recognised as the original standard of the Legion of Pulaski, a partizan corps justly renowned for its bravery and services during the whole of the revolutionary contest.

A few minutes after the arrival of mid-day, the signal gun from the artillery announced the commencement of the ascent of the bust from its resting place on the base of the Monument. The machinery by which the elevation was effected was so minutely described in the *American* of the 18th inst. that it is deemed unnecessary here to repeat the account of it. As soon as the figure began to move, the band stationed on the base struck up 'Washington's March.' The elevation was necessarily slow, but regular, and occupied little less than an hour before the figure attained the desired height. The sheers were then brought to the perpendicular, and the bust was suspended directly over the other parts of the figure on which it was intended to rest. The surface of the second piece was then spread with a light coat of sharp mortar cement. Every thing being now prepared, the bust was permitted to descend and was readily adjusted in its place. A signal of three cheers from the workman at the summit announced the final adjustment of the Statue which was immediately answered by the display of flags from the staffs at the head of the sheers and derick. A salute of thirteen guns, from the artillery followed, and announced the completion of an undertaking which is not less remarkable for its boldness and novelty than for the admirable and perfectly easy manner in which it was achieved.

The marble of which the statue is formed is of a very pure kind, free of veins, and is a fine specimen of the native white formation which abounds in the neighborhood of Baltimore. The block, although it has been divided into three parts for the convenience of transportation, and in order to facilitate the labour of the artist, was originally in a single piece. It was procured on the farm of Mrs. Taylor, in Baltimore county, that lady having patriotically given it without charge, as soon as the object was known for which it was designed. It is not a little singular that it was found in a field by itself, and proved to be exactly of the dimensions and quality required by the artist. Its weight in the rough state was thirty-six tons, but in the hands of the artist it has been reduced to sixteen and a half tons the weight of the finished figure. Mr. Causici has been engaged on the statue about sixteen months, and receives, we believe, ten thousand dollars for it.

The statue is of sufficient weight in itself to insure its stability and permanency, without the aid of bolts. The inquiry has occasionally been made by uninformed persons, whether the figure at that elevation, and not secured except by its own weight, was not liable to be blown down in a storm. In reply, we have it in our power to submit the following facts, to shew that any apprehensions on that score are totally groundless, and that unless shaken by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, the statue will, in all human probability, stand as long as the monument whose summit it graces. The pressure of the most violent hurricane is ascertained by accurate calculations not to exceed fifty pounds to the square foot; whilst the weight of a cubic foot of the marble composing the statue is known to be about two hundred pounds.—The average thickness or diameter of the statue being three feet, there is consequently the weight of three cubic feet of marble, or six hundred pounds, to withstand the pressure of only fifty pounds. The force of the hurricane being equal, therefore to but one twelfth of the resistance opposed to it, the statue is as well secured by its own weight as could be desired.

[American.

ORDER, No. 71.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, 10th Nov. 1829.

1.—At a general Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Maney, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, is President, held at Cantonment Jesup, in the State of Louisiana, on the 26th of July, 1829, by virtue of order No. 15, emanating from the Head Quarters of the Western Department, First Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, to wit:

CHARGE I.

"Disobedience of Orders."

Specification 1st.—In this: That he, the said Lieutenant, W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry did, at Cantonment Towson, (A. T.) on the 7th of March, 1828, refuse to consider himself in arrest, when ordered so to do by his Commanding Officer, Captain (now Brevet Major) R. B. Hyde, of the 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry; but replied, 'damn you, Sir, I will not obey your arrest.'

Specification 2d.—In this: That he, the said Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun of the 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry, did leave Cantonment Towson, [A. T.] on the 21st of April, 1828, after being refused permission by his Comanding Officer, Captain [now Brevet Major] R. B. Hyde, of the 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry.

CHARGE II.

"Mutiny."

Specification.—In this: That he, the said Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry did at Cantonment Towson, [A. T.] on the 7th of March, 1828, refuse to consider himself in arrest, when ordered so to do by his Commanding Officer, Captain [now Brevet Major] R. B. Hyde, of the 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry, but replied 'damn you, Sir, I will not obey your arrest,' and at the same time struck the said Captain [now Brevet Major] R. B. Hyde, with a stick, which knocked the said Captain [now Brevet Major] R. B. Hyde, down, and drew a knife on the said Captain [now Brevet Major,] R. B. Hyde, with an intent to kill, but was prevented by Assistant Surgeon Thurston, and Lieutenant Casey; after which, the said Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, got a rifle, a pistol and a knife, and followed the said Captain [now Brevet Major] R. B. Hyde, to the Hospital, and would have shot the said Captain [now Brevet Major] R. B. Hyde, had the said Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun not have been prevented:

CHARGE III.

"Breach of Arrest."

Specification.—In this: That he, the said Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry did, on the 21st of April, 1828, leave the limits of Cantonment Towson, [A. T.] the said Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, being at the time in arrest, and confined to the limits of the said Cantonment.

To which the accused pleaded not Guilty.

The Court after the most mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, find the accused, Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, as follows:

CHARGE I.

1st Specification, Guilty.
2d. Specification Guilty.
Guilty of the 1st Charge.

CHARGE II.

Specification.—Guilty, except the words 'and drew a knife on the said Captain [now Brevet Major] R. B. Hyde, with an intent to kill,' and the latter part which says, 'and would have shot the said Captain [now Brevet Major] R. B. Hyde, had the said Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun not have been prevented'

Guilty of the 2d Charge.

CHARGE III.

Specification—Guilty
Guilty of the 3d Charge.

The Court do sentence the accused Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun of the 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry, to be cashiered and disqualified from ever holding any office in the Army of the U. States.

II.—In conformity with the 65th Article of the Rules and Articles of War, the Major General commanding the Army has transmitted the whole of the proceedings in the foregoing case, to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States, for his decision thereon, and has received the following order in the case:

Department of War,
November 5th 1829.

'The proceedings of a General Court Martial held recently at Cantonment Jesup, before which Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun was put up on trial, for 'disobedience of orders, mutiny, and breach of arrest,' found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered, have been submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States.

The energy and usefulness of an army consists in its discipline and subordination. The officer who refuses obedience to the laws and stands in opposition to the authority that is above him, is ill suited to control and direct those who are below. Rules and Regulations are useless, if the violators of them, without some palliating circumstance, shall avoid the consequences of an infraction. The first duty of every military man is subordination. Without it, an army can claim nothing of efficiency. If a Captain may prove insubordinate to his Colonel, or a Lieutenant to his Captain, with equal right may a soldier throw off the respect due from him, to the next grade of officers above, and claim to be the arbiter of his own wrongs. The tendency of such a course if sanctioned, would be to unhinge every thing of regularity, and good order in the army.

The proceedings and judgment of the Court are approved, with the exception of that part of the sentence which disqualifies Lieutenant Colquhoun from ever holding any office in the Army of the United States.

By command of the President.

JNO. H. EATON.'

III.—First Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, consequently ceases to be an officer of the Army of the United States from the date of this order.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, Major General commanding the Army.

R. JONES,
Adj. Gen.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, 20th Nov. 1829.

ORDER No. 74

Bt. Major General Gaines will assume command of the Western Department.

Bt. Major General Scott will assume command of the Eastern Department.

Bt. Major General Gaines will continue the Inspection in which he is now engaged and when completed, will make his report thereof to the General in Chief, for his information.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Major General, Commanding the Army,
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

We are further informed that in conformity with the above order, Major General Scott has assumed the command of the Eastern Department of the Army.

The power of eloquence is exemplified in a striking manner in the annexed paragraph. On a constitutional question between the rival bridges at Boston Mr. Webster is represented as having made a most powerful speech the effect of which is described as folllows:—'We are informed, that the shares in the Charleston Bridge have risen about 'four hundred dollars upon a share' since the delivery of Mr. Webster's argument in the case against the Warren bridge.'

The New York papers contain the following copy of a decree of the President of Mexico, 'abolishing Slavery throughout the whole extent of that Republic.'

DECREE.

'The President of the Mexican United States to the inhabitants of the Republic, Greeting:

'Desiring to signalize in the year 1829, the Anniversary of our Independence, by an act of national justice and beneficence, that may turn to the benefit and support of such a valuable good; that may consolidate more and more public tranquility; that may co-operate to the aggrandizement of the Republic, and return to an unfortunate portion of its inhabitants those rights which they hold from nature, and that the people protects by wise and equitable laws, in conformity with the 30th Art. of the Constitutive Act.

'Making use of the extraordinary faculties which have been granted to the Executive, I thus decree:

'1st. Slavery is for ever abolished in the Republic.

'2d. Consequently all those individuals who until this day looked upon themselves as slaves, are free.

'3d. When the financial situation of the republic admit, the proprietors of slaves shall be indemnified, and the indemnification regulated by a law.

'And in order that the present decree may have its full and entire execution, I order it to be printed, published and circulated to all those whose obligation it is to have it fulfilled.

'Given in the Federal Palace of Mexico, on the 15th of September, 1829.

VICENTO GUERRERO.
LAURENCE DE ZAVOLA.

(From the Sol.)

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 23.

Nothing is yet determined in the Convention. For the last week the question of the extent of suffrage has been chiefly discussed, and has called forth almost as much warmth and interest, and quite as many speeches as that of the basis of representation.—Parties on this subject are differently divided. There is less of sectional feeling, although there is yet much. To extend suffrage *somewhat*, is the disposition of nearly the whole Convention, Mr. Randolph perhaps, and a very few others excepted. Difference of opinion exists as to degree, and the parties may be thus classed: 1. Those who adhere to things as they are, and who think that the Constitution issued *perfect*, from the hands of Geo. Mason, as Minerva sprung armed from the brain of Jupiter. 2. Those who wish some extension, but are not willing to depart from the *land*. Mr. Monroe on Saturday declared his adhesion to this sentiment, which, after a former speech occasoned some surprise. This party is considerable in point of number, but much less we believe, than a majority. 3. Those who go beyond *land*, and desire to give every man a vote who being a citizen resident for a certain time before he offers to vote in addition pays his share of State tax. This party we are of opinion is the strongest, and were we to hazard a conjecture, it would be that the Convention will settle down upon its opinions. 4. Those who wish to give every citizen resident for a certain time, bearing arms, and paying taxes, State or county, the right of suffrage.

HENRY CLAY.

This distinguished statesman, we are happy to hear, continues to receive, from his fellow citizens in Kentucky, every demonstration of respect and esteem. His enemies, who come often to gather fresh themes for abuse, go away with their prejudices removed and their feelings towards him entirely changed. The magic of his eloquence commanding as it is, and supported by conscious truth and innocence, cannot be resisted. In a late speech delivered at Hopkinsville, which is represented to have been a brilliant display of oratory, Mr. Clay spoke of the calumny and detraction which had been used to hunt him down, and to tarnish the character which he had acquired in the service of his country; he said the presses from Maine to Louisiana were groaning under the weight of their infamous slanders against him, who had served his country with fidelity, devotion and zeal; that notwithstanding his long service in the councils of the nation, and in the cause of popular freedom, they were endeavoring to consign his name to infamy and degradation; they were seeking his irretrievable overthrow, and to remove him as an obstacle to some of their ambitious designs. And why, he asked, was this torrent of abuse and vituperation poured upon his devoted head? Why should they, now that he was in retirement and private life, continue to annoy his domestic comfort and peace, by their unabated fury of attack?—he had no army marching to the city to drive the public functionaries from their seats—but, said he, the reason is, Mordecai the Jew still sits at the King's gate.

Ah! that is, indeed, the reason! The consciousness that Henry Clay yet lives in the affection of thousands of his countrymen, and that ten thousands acknowledge him to be one of the greatest and the most persecuted of our statesmen, is enough to make some of the guilty Hamans tremble. If he is ruined and broken down, why disturb him; why tread upon a worm in the dust? If he is politically dead, why riot upon his grave or mangle his remains?

[Alexandria Gaz.

The editor of the Philadelphia National Gaz. has received files of the Paris Journal des Debats down to the 22d ult.

The strictures of that paper on the conduct of the British and French cabinets, in relation to Turkey, are exceedingly severe. The Duke of Wellington and Prince Polignac are accused of having weakly and blindly surrendered the carcass of the Ottoman power to the insatiable Russians. The London Times declaims in nearly the same strain.

Much interest was excited in the Paris Academy of Sciences by the annunciation that the Siamese Boys would soon arrive in France.

Handsome Dividend.—The Dismal Swamp Land Company, at their annual meeting on the 17th instant, declared a dividend of $2400 per share on each share of stock owned in said Company for the last year. The stock originally cost £1000, or $3333 1-3.

The oldest member of either house of Congress is Gen. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, who was elected to the House of Representatives in 1797, and transferred to the Senate in 1803, where he has continued, with the exception of a short interval, to the present time. Mr. Newton of Virginia, is the oldest member of the House, having been regularly re-elected from the Norfolk District since 1801.

GREAT MORTALITY.

We have seen and conversed with two gentlemen who left New Orleans on the 27th ult. They state that they had seen and read a printed statement of the deaths in that city, from some time the last spring, or early in the summer, up to a time in previous to the returning of those who had absented themselves on account of the sickness, and that it amounted to the enormous number of *five thousand five hundred!* since which it has again commenced its ravages more violent than before, and will probably add another thousand to the number; unless they have been (as we hope and trust they have,) blest with some of that frost of which we have had such an abundance.

Cincinnati Adv. Nov. 16.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On the 31st ult. the Cherokees passed a law divesting any emigrant to the Arkansas, of all the rights and privileges that he may have previously enjoyed. Likewise, all those disposing of improvements to the enrolled, are rendered ineligible to any office of honor, trust or profit; and, in addition, they are made liable, not only to a fine of $2000, but to the infliction of 100 lashes. Further in order to prevent persons from evading these penalties, every vendor and purchaser is returned to file an affidavit that the property was not sold for the purpose of having it valued by U. States Commissioners, and that they did not act as agents for those who were removing from the nation, under the pain of $2000 fine. Two other sections place all emigrants upon the footing of intruders; and direct the Principal Chief to arrest every one who continues in the country more than 15 days and to deliver him over to the Cheeokee Agent or otherwise to expel or punish him as he and his executive Counsellors may please.

James Petitt was arraigned before both branches of the General Council for bigamy and mistreatment of his Cherokee wife. Elizabeth Petitt—He was fined $500, and his plantation forfeited agreeable to law for the benefit of Elizabeth Petitt and her child.

[Savannah Georgian.

We are struck with the following remarks of Mr. Jefferson, contained in a letter dated Paris, May 26, 1788—

'I cannot but think it would be desirable to all commercial nations to have the Turkish nation and all its dependencies driven from the sea-coast into the interior parts of Asia and Africa. What a field would thus be restored to commerce! The finest parts of the old world are now dead, in a great degree, to Commerce, to Arts, to Science, and to Society. Greece, Syria, Egypt, and the northern coast of Africa, constituted the whole world, almost, for the Romans, and to us they are scarcely known, scarcely accessible at all.'

THE KAMTSCHATKA MOUNTAINS.

The Mountains of Kamtschatka, although surpassed in height by the lofty summits of the Andes and Himlaya, rank among the highest mountains of the globe, and appear even more elevated than others of an equal height, from their rising almost perpendicularly out of the plain, lifting their snow-clad points immediately into the blue vault of heaven. These mountains moreover now incessantly vomit forth fire and smoke from their summits. Karazakia, which is nearly as high as the peak of Tencriffe, ends in a column of smoke which in the clearest night obscures the moon and stars. The Avatschanskaja never ceases to throw up masses of fire, a wondering spectacle for persons far and near since the year 1827, when the summit first opened.—It is loftier than Montblac, for it is 16,542 feet above the level of the sea, over which it spreads its ashes and smoke. But the advantage in point of grandeur, which it possesses over Montblac, may be estimated on considering that instead of the thousand ice hills by which the latter is surrounded the Avatschanskaja rises uninterruptly as a cone, free and unbroken on all sides from the level of the sea.

CURING BACON.

The Edenton N. C. Gazette, gives the following directions for making good bacon, obtained from a gentleman who has fully tested their value by experience:

"Let the meat become perfectly cold before you cut it. Mix a quart of molasses with a bushel of fine salt, and with it rub the meat as long as it will take it. Hams from hogs weighing 150 lbs. and upwards should remain in the cask, flesh up, twenty-one days; from 100 to 150 lbs. sixteen or eighteen days. When taken out to hang up, sprinkle them on the flesh side with about a tea spoon full of saltpetre to each ham, and on the same side rub pulverized red pepper. Hang them by the upper end. Before the warm weather commences, take down your meat, examine it carefully and wash it with strong lye made from clean ashes. Be careful not to give too much smoke. In damp weather throughout the year, make a smoke with charcoal or the bark of Red Oak. By following these directions, I am convinced you will always find your meat sweet and free from insects."

THE ART OF BOTHERING.

By an over zeal to give minute directions, we are very apt to bewilder those who execute our commissions. The following order was actually sent by a farmer's wife to a dry good merchant, and has been copied, says our correspondent, *verbatim*. It is almost equal to the pigtail story in the sailor's letter. [Ariel.

'Sir: If you please send me a handsome winter cloak, let it be full yard long and let it be full, it is for a large woman, they tell me I may have a large one and a handsome one for eleven dollars, I should not be willing to give more than twelve, but if you have any as long, either silk or plaid, if it is cheaper I should like to have it, for I am not to give more than twelve dollars; I beg you, sir, to be so good as not to fail me this cloak on Wednesday, without fail, let it be full yard long, I beg, or else it will not do, fail not Wednesday, and so doing you will oblige ——.

'P. S. I hope you will charge your lowest price, and if you please not to send a silk one but cloth, full yard long and full, and please to send it to Mr. ——'s stage office, pray don't send me a silk one, but plaid, I have altered my mind, I should not like it silk, but plaid, let it be full yard long and plaid, and not more than twelve dollars at most, one of the cheapest you have and full yard long, send two, both of a length, and both large ones, full yard long, and both of a price, they be both for one woman, they must be exactly alike for goodness and price, fail them not on Wednesday, and full yard long.

'N. B. If the newest fashion be longer than a yard, send them longer, but let them be full, be sure to send two, let one be silk and the other plaid, full length, and at the lowest price, both of a size and price, and full.'

THE FURY OF PARTY.

The Legislature of Tennessee is proceeding with the impeachment of Judge Williams. In addition to what we have heretofore stated as to the unfairness of proceeding in this case, we now learn that the Legislature refused even to hear the memorial from the Judge read. It was a perfectly decorous paper, written with temper and ability. Were his ermine as pure as the driven snow, he would be convicted by such a body. [N. Y. Com.

A public dinner was given in Richmond, on Saturday last, to the Hon. James Barbour, at which General Harvie presided. A number of appropriate toasts were given, in one of which the honorable gentleman was complimented and welcomed to his native state; to this he made an appropriate reply. Among the guests we notice the names of Messrs. Madison, Monroe and Marshall. [Bal. Am.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

Nov. 27, 1829.

GRAIN—best white wheat	$1 5	a	1 10
best red do.	1 00	a	1 02
ordinary to good do.	90	a	95
Corn, white	42	a	44
Do. yellow	42	a	44
Do. new			36
Rye,	46	a	47
Oats,	27	a	28
Beans,	1 10	a	——
Peas,	60	a	—

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, at Oxford, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. JOHN DAWSON to Miss PAMELIA ANN MEGINNEY, all of this County.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Grace, Mr. RICHARD T. COUNCELL, to Miss ANN MARIA MURPHEY, all of this county.

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will open in a day or two,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

selected with much care from the latest importations, consisting of *every description* of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

adapted to this market—all of which will be offered unusually low.

He deems it unnecessary for *him* to enumerate articles and quote prices, as it has been long and well known to his customers and the public generally, that his assortment is *always good*, and never excelled for variety and cheapness.—The highest prices will be allowed for such articles of Country Produce as he takes in exchange for Goods.

Easton, Dec. 1. 1829.—w

THOMAS H. DAWSON,

HAS RECEIVED AND JUST OPENED AT HIS

NEW STORE,

(Nearly opposite the Court-House.)

A FRESH and increased assortment of the following articles, carefully selected by himself:—

Rose, Jessamine, Violet, Oriental, Vernacular, Vegetable, Sultana, Windsor, Palm and Naples *Soaps*,
Cologne, Lavendar and Florida *Waters*,
Macassar, Naples, Antique and Bears *Oils* and Pomatum,
Hair, Tooth, Comb, Nail, Paint, Shoe and Shaving *Brushes*,
Lip Salve, Tooth Powder and Smelling Bottles, and

A general assortment of

MEDICINES,

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A VARIETY OF

Paints, Sperm, Linseed and Train *Oils*,
Window Glass, various sizes, from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20,
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons,
Grapes Tamarinds, Almonds,
Shellbarks and Pecan Nuts,
De La Montera's *Columbian Vegetable Specific*,
Albright's *Columbian Syrup*,
Swaim's *Panacea, &c. &c. &c.*

Easton, dec 1 w

Female Academy

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a School for the instruction of Young Ladies in this town, on *MONDAY the 7th of December*, (inst.)—In this Seminary will be taught all the substantial branches which are necessary in order to constitute a good English Education.

And he pledges himself to use every exertion to advance the moral and literary improvement of the pupil.

For terms and reference apply to the subscriber,

OTIS T. PETEY.

dec 1 w

State of Maryland, Caroline County sct.

PURSUANT to the act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John Warner for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers to the Judges of Caroline county Court.—And I do hereby appoint and fix the second Tuesday of the next March Term of Caroline county Court for the final hearing of said application of the said insolvent debtor, and for his appearance before the County Court of Caroline county, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be advertised in the Easton Star, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, at least three months, before the second Tuesday of the next March Term of Caroline county Court.—Given under my hand this 15th day of October in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

RD. CHAMBERS.

True Copy.
Test,—JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Corn and Pork Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of Corn and Pork. Sealed Proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality, will be received until the 11th of December next.—Proposals to be left at the Store of the subscriber.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

LAMBERT REARDON.

dec 1 w

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
October Term, Anno Domini, 1829.

On application of Gen. *Solomon Dickinson*, Executor of Levin Mears, 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, and 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 may hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Levin Mears, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of June, 1830; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

SOLOMON DICKINSON, Exec'r.
of Levin Mears, dec'd.

dec 1 3w

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