e and glory; and
e streams of his 'u-
th the energy & fire
g all minds and unit-
rt of independence,
cted his name with
imperishable instru-
r the toils of a long
the rare felicity of
tion of the patriots
ancipated and hold-
equal station among
h; possessed of the
and gratitude of their
miration and respect
of all nations, their
th the Solons the
thies of the ancient
n further illustrating
lived, and advancing
n of their country, by
arning philosophy and
ne voice of the people
destinies of the nation,
ely filled the highest
the highest honors
stow, we see them in
nent, and in the vale
h the inextinguishable
nctuated by that untir-
ause, which marked &
nore vigorous days—
of time, but living for
urs are for to-day, to-
r, and having comple-
rvice to the men of the
behold them extend
to the rising youth of
lding out the lamp of
e statesmen of America
en with length of days
lot of mortality; they
until they had seen the
they were the great A-
y the inhabitants of one
e, and the regenerating
us liberty in the career
iment in the old world.
mmortal labours of their
ously united in death.
of Jefferson breathing
is country to the last,
heaven at the moment
edge was given and ac-
ork was sealed and fin-
f the illustrious Adams
t is a great and glorious
m his tongue, hastened
self-same hour when
ing to earth and sky pro-
orld that America was
om of tyranny on earth
er—Such, my country-
and feeble outline of
prominent traits of these
s of their country, bene-
nd, lights of knowledge,
and patriotism, to every
very age—Had they lived
days of the world, tem-
been reared to them, and
dreds of altars would have
with incense, while vows
s invoked the presiding
Jefferson and Adams, on
virtuous people struggling
the task of the future his-
ned, in writing the annals
d of former times, minute-
r the instruction of pos-
ices of these great and
men, illustrated in the
eir country consisting of
pendent sovereignties and
free and enlightened ci-
eath, and of thirteen colo-
millions of inhabitants at the
nulgation of that important
nich has had so powerful an
state and condition of the
neficent influences of free
governments, the elevating
unicated by liberty, and the
nvigorating effects of just
s, objects to which their
rs were at an early period
be strikingly exemplified to
e enlightened and sagacious
he wide extension of terri-
ampled increase of popula-
eral diffusion of knowledge,
f education, the multipli-
th and the powers of defence,
nces of intercourse, and
er comforts belonging to a
polish and refinement, which
ought to pass in the United
y the powers of enchantment,
t fifty years. Skirting along
the Atlantic, and circumval-
Spaniards, French and In-
South, the Indians, Spaniards
on the West, and the French
on the North, the inhabitants
een Colonies, on the 4th of
ppeared barely to have ac-
nold on the continent. Points
to our acquaintance, and with
ublic ways rivalling in mag-
immortal works of imperial
arry on a daily intercourse in
ecurity, were then dangerous
ations, the scene of many a
savage contest, and approach-
the Indian hunting path. And
lly Mississippi, now coursing
ly through the central point of
was then looked upon as a po-
st too remote in the wilderness
allure the cupidity, or to tempt
y of civilized man. With a
lation, scattered over a wide
ude and uncultivated country,
the daily incursions of the fe-
ian savage, poor, without arms,
mmerce, without naval power,
rse between the several colo-
mpeded with difficulties, more
ucted by danger. The situation
al condition of the 13 colonies in
s the same relation to the wealth,
pulation, territorial extent and
f the United States in 1826, as

do the cold and sterile snows of the North to the luxuriant and delicious regions of the tropics. The United States of America, in 1826, presents to the world the wonderful and signal example of a people, in an age remarkable for its intelligence, political sagacity, refinement, and military superiority, rising by the recuperative energies of virtuous liberty, in the short space of the half of a century, from the condition of infancy and colonization, to a state of wealth, power, and renown, that ranks it among the great nations of the earth. Guided by the wise and philanthropic policy of the immortal Jefferson, in his peaceful extension of her empire, by the acquisition of the rich and invaluable country of Louisiana, the bounds of the republic stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and with one hand resting on the Gulf of Mexico, and the other on the Lakes of Canada, she bestrides the continent; covering ten millions of freemen with the impenetrable Ægis of her laws, she instigates them to the successful cultivation of the various useful arts of peace, with an energy communicated from the fires of freedom, and with the intelligence and sagacity that liberty inspires; placing a million of bayonets in the hands of a million of citizen soldiers, she reposes herself in safety on that "majestic continent that is dignified by her seat," and stretching out her sceptre on the ocean, claims equal dominion over that element where Britannia ruled. Diffusing intelligence by mail routes and post roads in streams as numerous, and courses as various as the blood is conveyed through the human frame, the effort of mind and thought at one end of the Union is scarcely dried from the impression of the type, before it is acted on by mind and thought at the opposite extreme. Covering the ocean with her commerce, and filling the earth with the sound of her enterprise, she crowds her ports with the products and luxuries of the ransacked world, and supplies from the bosom of her teeming soils, the necessities and wants of the less fortunate quarters of the globe.—Cultivating letters, the sciences and the arts with ardour and perseverance, her philosophers and learned men give light and intelligence to the age; and when she desires to exemplify the restless and inventive genius of her sons, she points to the discoveries of her Perkins and her Fulton. Her example, which is altogether irresistable, hath communicated an impulse to the enquiries of the old world, which hurries the mind and thought many degrees in advance of the cumberous institutions of Europe, and has produced a sensation in favour of liberty and free government, that forms a distinct and prominent characteristic of the nineteenth century. These are some of the exalted and inestimable benefits which have flowed to the people of the United States from their independence. And for that high and transcendant blessing, are we signally indebted to the early and patriotic labours of the great and venerable men, whose memory and services we have this day convened to commemorate. Oh! teach your children to lisp their names, and pour into their young hearts the god-like ambition to emulate their services—early inculcate on their minds the sacred devotion to country, and the liberties we now enjoy, won by the virtues of our fathers, will endure for ever. Happy America! —Oh! land beloved of Heaven!—to have produced a Washington, the paragon of all times, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," to have given birth to a Franklin, the philosopher of nature, and of the human heart; a Jefferson, the patriot, the statesman, the philanthropist, the sage; an Adams, the statesman, the orator, the patriot, men of such high and varied excellence, that the character of each would have been sufficient to redeem an age; but whose combined powers, directed to the same great and holy object, have stricken "a blow in the world that will resound through the universe."

For the Easton Gazette.

War declared by the Opposition.

The pivot is laid bare, and we are now apprized that all the future elections from this time are to turn upon the question 'are you friendly to the administration of the general government, or are you opposed to it'—This is the touchstone set up and avowed by the opposition men to the administration, and as they have forced upon the friends of administration this criterion, the friends of administration must go by it in self defence.

These opposition men say, we must have party, and let us have it at once—we cant get on without it, they say, and we may as well be frank and avow it.

Why gentlemen, this is the language of the congress caucus address, and as probably three fourths of you, with a few *seduced gentlemen* who compose this opposition, are of the caucus sort, it is very clever in you to stick to your doctrine and hold to it as long as you think it will answer your purpose. All I can say is, that if we must have party, I hope the people will controul that party themselves and not leave the management of it to certain leaders and demagogues who will work matters to butter their own bread and give the people the crumbs to scramble for.

As for myself, I do not see the necessity of party for the benefit of the community or of the country, but I see that certain men cant get up high unless they can produce party. And are we a going to be such fools as to work up parties just to answer the private ambition of A. B. and C? It is mounstrous!—it is lamentable!

However, if you will have it, take it, and now let us put the question to you all gentlemen candidates, great and small, cunning and smart, grave and drowsy—*Are you decidedly a friend to the present administration of the general government?* To this question you must give a plain and direct answer—no equivocation—no cutting and screwing—Dont tell us you are *disposed* to do so and so—that you cant, and that no honest man can pledge himself to be a friend of any administration, but that you will support it when right and oppose it when you think it wrong—This is no answer to the question—your time serving politicians who equivocate at one time to see what may be the turn of the tide in things to come, are no men to serve the people's cause—much less are they qualified to render the people and the country service who hold different languages to different men, viz: a caucus man with caucus men, an anti-caucus man with anti-caucus men, an administration man with administration men, an opposition man with opposition men, and a twistabout with all—men who are up to serve themselves have as many tongues as were in the old tower of Babel—but a man who serves the people has but one tongue.

Let us come to the point if you please, but let us come honestly to it—these are hard times we now live in, and the people are disposed to be calm—but these are the very times when your intrigueing politicians hope to get ahead to serve themselves when there is no great contest, and nothing to try mens characters or firmness to principle—these are the times for your *non descript politicians* to swagger in, and for the want of something else, they buffet the air as lustily as if they were great men engaged in a great cause. To them it is a great cause, it is the cause of their own self importance, let who else that can sink or swim. Did you never hear the story of the little powder monkey who always got sick when the squadron made ready for action and went below water line during every engagement, & when the war was over he came on deck with Chapeau de Bras on, hanger by his side, swearing and dashing, he could sink a whole fleet 'so he could' and that he ought to be promoted for having been *piped* among the ship's crew during the whole war?

"So let it be with Cæsar!!!"

COMMON SENSE.

For the Easton Gazette.

ELECTORS OF SENATE.

MR. GRAHAM,

As Thomas Jefferson & John Adams, the two great master builders of American Independence, and the two great leaders of the opposing parties which so long contested with each other, are now no more—As they departed this life on the same day, and that day was the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, and the people of this country of all parties have with unfeigned respect joined together to pay a just tribute to their illustrious lives and noble labours in their behalf—let this be a *hand writing* of Heaven to us in our skies, to bury with the mortal part of these renowned leaders all former animosities and strife and contention, and let us prepare at the first opportunity that will be presented to us, on the first Monday in September next, to shew this generous and becoming spirit of reconciliation and union for the common good, by taking two gentlemen, one from each party, and supporting them with undivined zeal and hearty good will as Electors of next Senate, they giving us an assurance on their part, that they will act in selecting a senate as we have acted in electing them. The two men who shall be honored with this distinction, may be proud of it all their lives; it will be a distinguished event in the history of their political course, and they ought to feel obliged to their fellow citizens for so great a favour.

Theodore R. Lockerman and Nicholas Goldsborough, Esqrs. are therefore proposed as these two men—their respectability of character render them worthy of the compliment, and their political firmness heretofore is the best security for their integrity in complying with the people's wishes.

The Spirit of Seventy-six.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

I hear every body say that they are tired of party work, and that there is nobody but the caucus men who want party; and yet there is no independent candidates who will come out to elect a new senate. Now all believe that the two candidates who have been put forward for some time will, if elected, vote for a red hot caucus set of men, with may be a few of those they have gained over to answer their own ends—but I want, and the people want, two good men that will vote for an independent senate of the best men the state affords, of those who are friendly to our present government. If two such men will come out, such as Thomas J. Bullitt, Col. Daniel Martin, Theodore R. Loockerman, Nicholas Goldsborough, Edward N. Hambleton, or men of that independent class, who have no league with king caucus, but who will take men of best character and abilities, they will get four out of five of the free and independent voters of Talbot.

I hope two men like these will be supported and then we may expect to have what we ought to have, a free, enlightened, and independent senate.

This from your friend.

A COUNTRY MAN.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) July 21.

SCARCITY.—In consequence of the long drought which has prevailed in this section of country, nearly all the mills in this and adjacent counties have stopped from the want of water, and Flour and Corn Meal have become so scarce, that it is with great difficulty that a sufficiency of the "staff of life" can be obtained. Our oldest inhabitants do not recollect of ever having experienced such distressing times before. In this city, *Flour* commands about 8 dollars per barrel; *Meal* from $1 to $1 25 per bushel; and *Corn* $5 per barrel. *Star.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 5.

We are authorized to say that BENJAMIN I. JONES is a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset County.

VIRGIL MAXCY has retired from before the public as a candidate to represent the adjoining District of Maryland in Congress. His motives for doing so are explained in a long and frank Address, of which a copy has been forwarded to us. The sum of the whole is, that, having perceived, since he became a candidate, that the election in his District will turn upon the question of the next Presidential election, being himself opposed to the re-election of the incumbent, and that ground being pre-occupied by another candidate (the present member) in whom he presumes there is no disposition to withdraw, he has thought it best him self to withdraw from the contest.—*Nat. Int.*

William Nichols, who was recently tried at Newcastle, for robbing the U States Mail in February last, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.—*Watchman.*

It is calculated that the annual harvest of grain of all descriptions in Ohio, is more than fifty millions of bushels.

The quantity of wheat flour which arrived in Baltimore for the quarter ending July 1, was about 189,000 barrels; and, within the last six months about 335,000 barrels. During the last year, 5,274 large casks and 41,444 small casks of whiskey, containining upwards of two millions of gallons, were inspected in Baltimore.

Blockade of St. Domingo.—Capt. Banks, of the Brig Ajax, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday in 14 days from Antigua, informs that he saw a letter to a gentleman in St. Johns, which stated that the Island of St. Domingo was blockaded by a French fleet. He also saw a paragraph in a Barbadoes paper stating the same fact.—*Amer.*

Another Fire at Petersburgh.—Passengers in the steamboat state that between 20 and 30 houses in that devoted town, were consumed by fire which broke out on Saturday night last, in the vicinity of the Bank of Virginia.—*Ib.*

Counterfeit Half Dollars.—The Norfolk Beacon cautions its readers against the receipt of counterfeit (*eagle*) *half dollars*. They are said to be well executed, but are not much heavier than the genuine *quarters*, and the edge is *entirely smooth*, a circumstance which is not readily observed by perons off their guard.

The *Jefferson Committee* of Richmond, Virginia, have resolved to appropriate the funds in their hands, to the benefit of Mr. Jefferson's daughter and her family; and they earnestly request the committees appointed for a similar purpose, throughout that State, to cooperate with them in obtaining further subscriptions. They have also provided for the refunding of any contributions that may be reclaimed because of the death of Mr. Jefferson.

The following ingenious mode of catching grass-hoppers, is copied from the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We are informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who saw the spoil, that Friend Arnold Thompson, of Epsom, on Saturday evening last, caught in his and his neighbors grain fields, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, *five bushels and three pecks of grasshoppers!* His mode of catching them was by attaching two sheets together, and fastening them to a pole, which was used as the front part of the drag. The pole extended beyond the width of the sheet so as to admit a person at both sides to draw it forward. At the sides of the drag, braces extended from the pole so as to raise the back part of the sheet considerably from the ground, so that the grasshoppers could not escape. After running the drag about a dozen rods with rapidity, the braces were taken out and the sheet doubled over, the grasshoppers were then swept from each end towards the centre of the sheet, where was left an opening to the mouth of a bag which held about half a bushel; when deposited and tied up, the drag was again opened ready to proceed. When this bag was filled so as to become burthensome, (their weight is about the same as that of the same measure of corn,) the bag was opened into a larger one and the grasshoppers received into a new deposit. The drag can be used only in the evening, when the grasshoppers are perched on the top of the grain. His manner of destroying them was by dipping the large bags into a kettle of boiling water.—When boiled they have a redish appearance, and made a fine feast for the farmer's hogs.

MR. JEFFERSON'S MEMOIR, &c.

From the last Richmond Enquirer we copy the following very interesting information relative to the papers and writings of Mr. Jefferson. Let them be published and while they will be esteemed as most valuable by his countrymen, they will prove to be really so to those who receive the revenue that must accrue from the sales of the work.

The Enquirer says—"We understand, that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a Memoir of a part of his own Life & Times; he commenced his composition in the 77th year of his age in 1820, and finished it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his grandfather, traces the progress of his own Education, touches upon the causes and events of the American Revolution, gives a particular account of the Declaration of Independence; presents many interesting sketches of the condition and celebrated characters of France, while he was minister in that country—and terminates with his acceptance of the Office of *Secretary of State*. He has also left behind him for publication three vols. of *Anas*, comprising various conversations and transactions, in which he was concerned, while he was Secretary of State. Besides these, he has prepared for the press, 12 or 15 vols. of correspondence, labelled with the years in which they were written. In these M S vols. not bound, but stitched, he has carefully laid away copies of all his interesting letters, as taken by the Polygraph. It is unnecessary to state, that these letters are full of interest: they are addressed to various persons, and on various subjects; and when published, will more fully display that felicity of style and grandeur of principles, for which their author was so eminently distinguished. Some of these letters were prior to the revolution; and the last of the Series is his celebrated reply to Mr. Weightman, written ten days before his death. This is laid the very last in the vol. for 1826. Some of those letters are very long—they discuss a variety of the most interesting topics: among the rest we have heard an elaborate letter of his to Col. Monroe, immediately after the capture of Washingnton, spoken of in the highest terms.

"He has also left many other M S among his papers; with these some Compositions labelled 'Juvenilities.'

"All his papers are put up with a neatness and regularity, which uniformly distinguished Mr. Jefferson. It is remarkable, that he had put away, as among his most select papers, his own Will, a copy of the first draught and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family feeling. These three were arranged together in the same compartment.

"As soon as the proper arrangements can be made, this Memoir, these Anas, and most of this correspondence will be laid before his country.—Few men's papers can be so rich in valuable materials as those of Mr. Jefferson. His style and his sentiments contribute to lead an inestimable attraction to every subject which he handled. *Tetigit nihil quod non ornavit.*—The Public will wait impatiently for the publication, and the most distant posterity will profit by his labors. The beauties of Liberty, the real principles of the constitution, will be found developed in the most impressive forms.

"There has been no opportunity yet of recording Mr. Jefferson's Will. It was written in March last; condensed, expressive, simple and elegant. He has left all his books to the University of which it has not already copies. He has left to his illustrious friend James Madison, his beautiful cane 'of animal horn,' as a memorial of his long and uninterrupted friendship for one, with whom he has been combined in his exertions for the good of mankind. He has left a few slaves free, making provision for their future support, and praying of the Legislature, as a last favor, (in addition to so many which he has received at their hands,) that these emancipated slaves might be permitted to remain within the Commonwealth."

A gentleman of the bar in a certain city, recently gave up the profession of the law to become a divine. On being asked his motive for changing his vocation, he observed, that he believed he could *preach* better than he could *practice*.

We are authorized to announce *Stephen Reynes*, Esq. as a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of Talbot county to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr Scull, Mr. STEPHEN HARRINGTON, to Miss HARRIET CATRUP all of this county.

On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. HENRY CATRUP to Miss MARGARET HAMILTON all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WILLIAM CLEMENCY to Miss NANCY SEYMORE, all of this county.

On Thursday 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sparks, Mr. *William Merchant* to Miss *Margaret Skinner*, all of Queen Anns county.

DIED

In this county on Friday last after a short illness, Nicholas, eldest son of Edward Martin Esq.

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, July 31		
FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	$4 37 a 50	
" City Mills, superior qual.	" 4 25 a	
WHEAT, per bushel		70 a 80
Indian Corn,	"	74 a 78
Rye,	"	70 a
Oats,	"	53 a 55

[*Pat.*

To Hire,

For the balance of the present year, a young negro woman without children accustomed to house work, also a negro boy on reasonable terms, enquire of the Editor.

Angust 5 3w

To Rent

A farm on Choptank river, where the late Tristram Bowdle resided, any person wishing to rent will please to call on the subscriber living in Easton.

SARAH BOWDLE.

She also requests those who are indebted to her to come forward and pay off their notes.

August 5 3w

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crandall & Brooks is this day dissolved by mutual consent—And as it is desirable to close the concern, all persons indebted are respectfully solicited to make payment as speedily possible to Thomas R. Brooks, who is dulyau thorised to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN CRANDALL.
THOS. R. BROOKS.

Greensborough Caroline county,
July 22 1826.

The business will be continued at the Old Stand by Thomas R. Brooks, who invites a share of public patronage from his friends and the public generally, where goods can always be purchased at low prices and on accommodating terms.

THOMAS R. BROOKS.

Greensborough Caroline co.
July 29. 3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON ACADEMY.

An ASSISTANT TEACHER will be wanted in this Institution on the first Monday of next September. He must be qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Writing Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this department that the Tuition-money will annually amount to five hundred dollars; and Tuition money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his scholars as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made to John Goldsborough, Esquire, the Secretary, on or before the last Monday in August, when the appointment will be made.

By the Board of Trustees,
NS: HAMMOND, President.

Easton, Md. August 5, 1826. 4w

Notice

A person tired of the busy, bustling scenes of selfish active life—

'Sick of a world that feeds
'Its patient drudges with dry chaff & weeds.'

And who is disgusted with the frivilous pursuits he sees around him, would (as a rational retirement,) willingly accept of a tutorship in a respectable Religious family—and could by such a family be engaged upon moderate terms, letters addressed to B. C. D. post office Newport, Delaware will be promptly attended to.

August 5 4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Fassitt, senior, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-ninth day of July 1826. ELIJAH FASSITT, Executor.

August 5 3w

To Rent

For the ensuing year that convenient and well situated Brick House on Washington street adjoining the store and dwelling of Mr. Samuel Groome, and nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, (formerly the property of Joseph Haskins Esq. dec'd.) This property is well calculated for a Boarding House or a private Family, having in addition to the private apartments an excellent Store Room, a passage and alley in front, the lot running back to West Street on which is a Stable and Carriage House, it is considered one of the most comfortable and pleasant situations in town.

Also to Rent that pleasantly situated WHITE HOUSE and premises at the corner of West & Court Streets adjoining the Court House square and near the market house, it is also suitable for a boarding house or private family.

WILLIAM CLARK.

August 5 tf

WORCESTER COUNTY, to wit:

Wilson Bishop, Vs. Severn E. Parker and Catherine his wife devisees of Lemuel Purnell deceased. } By virture of a decree of Worcester county Court sitting as a court of Chancery, in this cause the subscriber will offer at public Auction at New-Town in Worcester county on Wednesday the 27th day of September 1826 the following real estate to wit: a tract of land called Miles Addition containing 225 acres more or less also part of a tract called Bad Luck, containing 27 acres more or less & part of Miles Addition containing 109 acres, more or less together with all the lands adjoining the said tracts or parts of tracts which formerly belonged to Lemuel Purnell, late of Worcester county deceased, said lands being situated in the middle district, in Somerset county and adjoining the lands of Mr. Lazarus Coltman. The subscriber will also offer at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Snow-Hill on Thursday the 28th day of Sept. 1826, at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of land called Rochester, situate in Worcester county about two miles from Snow-Hill, containing 400 acres more or less, also a lot in the town of Snow-Hill. The whole of said lands being late the real estate of said Lemuel Purnell deceased. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale: and on the ratification of the sale by the Court aforesaid & on the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a deed or deeds, to be executed according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers the property and estate to him, her, or them, sold free clear and discharged from all claim of the claimants and of the defendants—The creditors of said Lemuel Purnell, deceased are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the mentioned day of sale.

JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Trustee.

Aug. 5 4w

MARYLAND:

Worcester County Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1826.

On application of Margaret Burroughs, adminintratrix of Jessee G. Burroughs, late of Worcester co. dec'd, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, & that she cause the same to be inserted once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 13th day of June, Anno Domini, 1826. L. S.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Worcester county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jessee G. Burroughs, late of Worcester county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of July, 1826.

MARGARET BURROUGHS, Admx.
of Jessee G. Burroughs, dec'd.

Aug 5 3w

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0338.jpg