rest of any surveyor engaged in the survey of the late acquired territory, by any civil process under the authority of the Government of the United States do take all necessary and legal measures to effect the liberation of the person so arrested, and to bring to justice either by indictment or otherwise the officers or parties concerned in such arrestation as offenders againsts the laws and violators of the peace and personal security of the public officers and citizens of this State. That they give professional advice and assistance in their defence against any prosecution or action which may be instituted against them as officers in the service of the state and that they promptly make known to this Department their acts and doings in the premises. It is moreover enjoined on the civil magistrates of this State, having competent jurisdiction of the same, to be aiding and assisting in enquiring into the cause of every such arrest or detention as aforesaid, that the person may be discharged forthwith, if illegally or unjustly detained, and in affording such redress to the aggrieved or injured party as by law he may be entitled to receive.

By the Governor,

E. H. PIERCE, Sec.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827:
ORDERS.

The Major Generals commanding the 6th and 7 h Divi ions will immediately issue orders to hold in readiness the several Regiments and Battalions within their respective commands to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of this State, Depots of arms and ammunition central to each Division will be established in due time.

By the Commander in Chief,

JOHN W. A. SANFORD,
Aid-de-Camp.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

A publication in the National Intelligencer of the 19th inst. over the signature of *George M'Duffie* has attracted my notice and shall receive an answer which would have been more promptly furnished, but that I was then associated in the affairs with another gentleman and friend, whom I considered it my duty to consult, before I proceeded to act singly, and on my own responsibility. Having been justly regardful of that duty, I now proceed to state that it is not my intention, upon this, or any other occasion, to engage in a newspaper controversy; but merely to make a remark or two in relation to the course which Mr. M'Duffie has thought fit to pursue, and which, he seems to believe, was necessary to the protection of his character.

The misstatement of facts which he made is acknowledged by him —Denial would have added nothing to his justification.

He regrets exceedingly that Mr. Campbell and myself, in correcting his erroneous statement of the facts, should have thought it necessary to make the allusion we did, to the Vice President. And why so? Because he says the Vice President "had no "*agency* in the production of the letter "which had proved so *offensive*, further "than to suggest the *erasure* of one or two "sentences, and the *mitigation* of the lan- "guage of perhaps as many more." I certainly have no disposition to rob Mr M'Duffie of the credit of being the author of that letter, which at the same time, I conceive that it was made out with the knowledge and approbation and under the direct sanction of the Vice President. I, therefore, felt myself called on to notice it with full authority to *name* that gentlemen — What part he may have taken in drafing and preparing it, and how far the rashness of the avowed author may have been bridled by the suggestions, are matters about which I feel the most entire indifference, nor are they at all material to my purpose.

But Mr. M'Duffie adds, "I should "have been more than willing myself to "avoid any controversy, and there is cer- "tainly nothing in the substance of the "communication of Gen. Metcalf and Mr. "Campbell, that I should have deemed it "necessary to notice in this public manner, "but for the terms in which they have char- "acteriz d the error which I committed." "And again—that he will not assume the "responsibility of interpreting our language, "for fear he should do injustice," &c

What, under such circumstances, should have been Mr. M'Duffie's course, as a gentleman? It was the terms in which his error was characterised to which he objects. If those terms were offensive to him, his remedy, as a man of honor and bravery, was obvious. If the language was so "equivocal" that he could not "assume the responsibility" of interpretation, it was not less plain. Its interpretation, or any honorable satisfaction, if called for, would have been promptly furnished. He seems to have forgotten, that, whilst he thinks he has laid aside his own judgment in the construction of the language used, and has acted on his fears of what might be the construction of others, he must necessarily be considered as viewing that language as offensive.

Opprobrious epithets are not the weapons with which men of honor should settle their controversies. I will not descend to them. It is sufficient for my purpose that Mr. M'Duffie considered himself as insulted. Otherwise, his replication was uncalled for, and that, without demanding an explanation, he has, by his publication, attempted to redeem himself from the influence of that supposed insult.

THOS: METCALFE.

Mr. McDuffie wrote on the 23d to Mr. Metcalf, enquiring "Whether I am to understand it to have been your purpose in either of your communications to charge me with intentional misrepresentation in my letter to the select committee?"

Mr. Metcalfe replied on the 24th—'Had I received an inquiry of you of similar import prior to the publication in the same paper, of your answer to the joint communication of Mr. Campbell and myself, I should have felt myself bound by that undisguised frankness which has ever characterised my conduct, to have rendered to you a prompt solution. But the language employed by you in that answer, forbids any such solution on my part, unless I shall be assured, that, by the use of that language, you did not intend to insult me."

Mr. J. Hamilton, Jr. acting as the friend of Mr. McDuffie, replies, that "In the present state of the affair, I assume the responsibility of determining that Mr. McDuffie cannot continue the correspondence with Gen. Metcalfe except at a point, the necessity of which I am sincerely desirous of averting." But adds in further explanation—'I think it proper in me, to declare, that, having participated in Mr. McDuffie's confidence from the commencement of the controversy, that he intended but in a single contingency to insult Gen. Metcalfe, which was, in case Gen. Metcalfe intended to charge him with intentional misrepresentation."

To this Mr. Richard A. Buckner, replied—"As the friend of General Metcalfe, I must remark, that if Mr. McDuffie has thought proper so far to rely upon his construction of the import of the language employed by Mr. Campbell and General Metcalfe, in the communication under their joint names, as to intend to insult the latter gentleman, further correspondence with a view to an amicable adjustment, whilst that insult is not withdrawn, will be unavailing."

A challenge from Mr. McDuffie followed, which was accepted immediately.

On the 25th, Mr. James Clarke, as the friend of Gen Metcalfe, handed the terms of the meeting to Mr. Hamilton—arms, rifles; distance, 90 feet, &c.

Next day Mr. Hamilton replies that *on his own exclusive responsibility*, he declines for Mr. McDuffie, meeting, with the rifle—He adds, that his friend had in a previous duel, the bone of his left arm broken, which deprived him in some degree, of its use—He concludes by proposing the use of pistols.

On the 27th, Mr. Clarke, replies, that "Without pretending to be skilled in the rules by which contests of this kind are regulated, I must say, that I have always understood and believed it to be the undoubted right of the party challenged, to name the weapons to be used, the time when, and the place where, and the manner in which the affair should be concluded;" and after some further remarks, adds—"Had you not stated your objections in such terms as to exclude the use of all weapons except pistols, General Metcalfe would, without admitting the rifle to be an improper one, have proposed the broad sword, and thereby have manifested additional evidence of his sincerity to afford the interview which has been requested."

To this note Mr. Hamilton replied, *by an argument* and statements to prove that though Mr. McDuffie might have been a good shot with pistols five years ago, he could not be considered so now—and insisted upon the use of pistols as being the most equal.

Mr. Clarke answers by offering the further terms of a *rest* for the rifles, which would place the parties upon a perfect equality—He adds—

"The party giving the challenge, has in no case whatever, as I conceive, the right to name the weapon, or dictate the terms. It will be unavailing, therefore, to continue this corespondence farther, unless Mr McDuffie accepts some one of the propositions submitted"

To which Mr. Hamilton responds. "That it would be unavailing to continue the correspondence." And so ends this affair.

Office of the Charleston Mercury,
Feb 25—8 P. M.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the U. S. Revenue Schooner *Marion*, Capt. J Doane, in the short passage of three days from Key West, we have received late and interesting intelligence from the Mexican Squadron under Commodore Porter.

From the documents which have been politely furnished to us by Capt. Doane, it appears that the Commodore can scarcely be said to have been blockaded at Key West—that he has made several important captures and that although engaged in foreign service, he still remembers the country for which he fought the memorable battle at Valparaiso. Indeed, in relation to the United States, we learn, that he never has in a single instance, boarded or detained a vessel bearing its flag, and that he has given the most positive orders to his commanding officers not to do so. We are happy to understand, also that all the reports which have been in circulation of his having been defeated by the superior force of his enemy—of his men having mutinied, deserted murdered their officers, &c. are all without foundation; and that on the contrary, the Mexican Squadron is in a high state of discipline and subordination, as indeed it has been for some time past, and that it is now ready for sea at a moments warning.

We also learn that the position taken by the Commodore at Key West, is as much a matter of choice as it has been supposed to be of necessity. On the 13th of February the Commodore put to sea with his whole squadron, consisting of a frigate of 40 guns, two brigs one of 18 and one of 20 guns, and a schooner of 5.—The enemy's squadron off the port consisted of two frigates of the first class and one brig of 20 guns.—The Mexican squadron had to beat up against a strong wind and tide to cross the reef and reach the enemy and when it succeeded in coming within 5 miles of the enemy, he set all sail and was soon out of sight; night coming on and the passage of the reef being difficult in the dark, the squadron returned to its former anchorage.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

General considerations in the report on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

This magnificent work seems to allure more and more as it is further traced and better understood. The want of correct information in relation to it is the cause of all error—To supply this is the duty of every man whose business leads him to present matters to the public attention. The space that we can assign to this subject prevents us from giving the whole of these considerations at once—we therefore commence the publication on our first page and request our patrons, that, whatever disposition they may make of our paper generally, they will preserve the numbers containing these strong and satisfactory considerations upon a question so greatly interesting to every part of our country.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

By the Executive, for the year 1827.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court.

John Boon	Richard Chambers
Peter Willis	

Levy Court.

Nathan Whitby	Thomas Carter
Andrew S. Green	George Reed
William Potter	Joseph Douglass
John Rumbold	

Justices of the Peace.

William Potter	Richard Chambers
Nathan Whitby	James McGuire
Abel Gowty	Thomas Jones
Joseph Douglass	John Jump (of Elijah)
Peter Willis	James Bayard
Charles Tilden	Richard D Cooper
George Newlee	Peter M. Johnson
Andrew S Green	Thomas Clendening
William Davis	Joshua Boon
Thomas Carter	John Tillotson
Thomas Melvin	Solomon Richardson
John Matthews	Edward Nichols
Daniel Cheezum Jr.	Geo. T. Millington
Arthur Connelly	Daniel Leverton
John Clough	John R. Wright.

Coroner.

Joseph Talbott.

Surveyor,

William Orrell.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Orphan's Court.

Thomas Wright	Daniel C. Hopper
Thomas B. Turpin	

Levy Court.

Solomon Scott	Tristram Thomas
James Massy	John W. Bordley
Robert Stevens	Theodorick Sudler
George Palmer	

Justices of the Peace.

George Palmer	John Rigby
Solomon Scott	Joseph H. Calder
Robert Stevens	Samuel T. Emory
Wimbert Tschudy	William Reed
James Hopkins	John Golt
Isaac Winchester	Benjamin Seegar
John Baggs	James Massey
James Roe	William Wilson
Francis A. Rochester	Samuel R. Oldson
Chas. R. Nicholson	Peter Foster
Horatio Roberts	John Alexander
Edward Coppage	Campbell J. Cornelius
Arthur E Sudler	Thomas Carter
Robert Sparks	William Temple
James Winchester	John A. Hall
George Newnam	Wilson Register
John Patrick	William Harper, Jr.
Edward H. Coursey	Pere Wilmer
Joseph Cork	Gerald Coursey
Samuel Thompson	William Gould
Edward Eubanks	James McDonough

Coroners.

Isaac Winchester	Jonathan Anthony
Thomas Ashcom	Arthur E. Sudler.

Surveyor.

Ephraim Vansant.

In reference to the concluding labors of the late Congress, the National Intelligencer of the 5th ult. says:—

"Two of the most important measures which have occupied the attention of the two Houses, and on which much time was spent, wholly failed. First, the bill for regulating Commercial Intercourse with the British Colonies. This bill was lost by the Senate persevering in its disagreement to the amendment made to the bill by the House of Representatives, from which that House as steadily refused to recede. Congress has thus refused to act upon the subject, which the Executive abstained from acting upon because it was intended to be submitted to Congress. It is supposed that the President, thus left with the law for his guide, will be under the necessity of issuing his proclamation as prescribed by the law, for reciprocating the British interdict. Secondly—the Woollens duty bill. This bill was lost by the Senate refusing to act upon it,—which, the majority being opposed to it, was, at so late a stage of the Session, the easiest way of disposing of it, being the only way in which a long & time-consuming debate upon the subject could well be avoided."

We learn that his Excellency Governor Kent, has issued a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the Rev. J. Valiant, a local preacher of the Methodist E. Church, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for solemnizing a marriage where the female was under sixteen years of age, in contravention of the 9th section of the act of Assembly of 1777, by which it is enacted, "That if any *minister* shall join in marriage any *male* under the age of twenty one years, or any *female* under the age of sixteen years, and not before married, *without the consent* of the parent or guardian of every such person, personally given, or signified under the hand and seal of the said parent or guardian, and attested by two witnesses he shall forfeit and pay five hundred pounds current money."—*American.*

Baltimore, February 17.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Jessee C. Earle, Surgical Instrument Maker, of this City, was yesterday making preparation to go a shooting, he took a fowling piece which he had been in the habit of hireing to persons, & which had been uniformly returned without a load. He put a small charge of powder into the piece, and after having primed it, attempted to fire it, but the gun flashed, when he took a gun-pick, and after clearing the touch hole, put in more priming, and again drew the trigger, when shocking to relate, the gun went off, and a full charge of shot, which without his knowledge was in it, was lodged in the body of the son of Mr. H W Tilyard, Lombard-street, a child about 3 years old, who was just entering the room, hand in hand, with the son of Mr. E. The child died immediately, and on examination, it was found that ten shots had entered the heart of the innocent sufferer.

Caution.—Counterfeits purporting to be five dollar notes of the *Marine Bank of Baltimore*, are in circulation. They are of the letter C in favor of M. *Morris*, dated April 4th, 1826, and imitation of those printed from the plate *lately* used. The Bank having recently procured new plates combining all the latest improvements in Bank note engraving, has for some time past discontinued issuing any from the old plates. These counterfeits have been offered at several Exchange offices in Philadelphia.

FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Orozimbo arrived at New York on Monday, but did not bring papers quite so late as we expected. The Liverpool papers by her are to the 18th January & the London to the 16th, being only one day later than our former advices. The intelligence direct from the provinces in rebellion against the Portuguese Government, confirms the accounts previously received through the medium of the French Journals respecting the advance of the cause of the opposition. —The accounts state that the rebels have gained possession of a great part of the province of Beira, by far the most populous in the Whole Kingdom, and that they now extended over nearly a fifth part of the whole Empire.

Some of the London papers say there was a struggle in the Cabinet with respect to the appointment of a new Commander in Chief. *Mr.* Canning supported the claims of the Duke of Cambridge, & Lord Wellington relied on his own influence and fame. The latter, it was supposed, would succeed.

The *Times* says the public may rest assured that no change of the Ministry is at present contemplated or apprehended.

Sir Hudson Lowe, (Napoleon's jailor) arrived at Bombay, previous to the 5th of August.

Advices from Bombay to the 5th of August say, that the Pacha of Egypt, according to the intelligence from that country, was likely to throw obstacles in the way of the steam navigation communication with England by way of the Red Sea. The editor of the *Bombay Courier*, however, thinks that the establishment of steam-vessels between Bombier and Copier, would answer the purpose of communication, as the journey from the latter place to Europe would always be easy —*American.*

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. Feb. 29.

Singular Circumstance.—One or two days previous to the great fall of snow, which commenced on the 1st of January, Mr. W. Seymour, of New Haven, turned five hogs into the woods to feed on nuts &c. But after the storm abated, and finding the snow to be so deep as to render it difficult for them to procure their subsistence, he went in search of them, and after spending several days without discovering any traces of them, he concluded that they were buried in the snow and had frozen to death. On the 11th of February, they were accidently discovered by one of his neighbors, in a snow bank about forty rods from his house, after having lain in the snow *forty-one days* without moving six feet, and having no subsistence during that time except what they derived from the ground, which they had dug but a few inches deep when a rock opposed their progress, and from one of their own number, which they had partly devoured. They were in good order for store-hogs when turned out; but when found they were very much emaciated. The four surviving hogs were driven home, and are now in a thriving condition.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John Davis to Miss Susan Vickars, all of this town.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Bowen late of said county (deceased.) All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof on or before the 1st day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate as witness my hand this 26th day of February.

MOSES C. SMITH adm'r.
of J. Bowen deceased.

March 10 3w.

Notice.

Those indebted to the estate of Jonathan N. Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, on note, book or open account, are requested to come forward & make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given.

WILLIAM BENNY,
JAMES BENNY, Adm'rs.
of Jonathan N. Benny, deceased.

March 10.

COTTON SEED.

The subscriber offers for sale several hundred bushels of Cotton Seed of prime quality, which has not, in the slighest manner, been touched with the rot, a disease incident to this plant highly communicable from the seed and fatal to the crop.

The stock of this seed has grown at least two years, in a part of Virginia, of nearly our latitude and climate, and one year, in Dorchester; and therefore is well acclimated to Maryland a point of known importance to the planter.

The requisite quantity of seed per acre is about two bushels.

By the way of Baltimore where the subscriber will, if required, deliver it, it may be received at almost any part of the state in a few days after order.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, March 10.

MARYLAND:

Dorchester county Orphan's Court,
January 15, 1827.

On application of William Vans Murray, surviving Administrator, de bonis non of Henry Summervill late of Dorchester county, deceased; It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for all 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 the Gazette, a newspaper printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1827.

WM. W. ECCLESTON, Regr.
of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Summervill, late of Dorchester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September 1827, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1827.

WM. V. MURRAY, surviving
Adm'r. d. b. n. of H. Summervill.

March 10 3w

TUCKAHOE.



That beautiful full blooded colt

TUCKAHOE,

four years old in June next, will be let to mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Six dollars the single leap, nine dollars the spring's chance, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare in foal; but if the money is paid on or before the first day of October next, one third will be deducted from the account—fifty cents in each case to the groom. TUCKAHOE is a beautiful grey, full fifteen and a half hands high, sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse, Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Top Gallant mare.

Any Gentleman doubting the above horse to be thorough bred will please to call on the subscriber where he can be immediately satisfied, that in point of blood he is equal to any horse on this shore. The above horse will be in Easton on the first Monday and Tuesday in April; in Denton on the Monday and Tuesday of the following week, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately, once in two weeks; the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. Season to commence on the first of April and end on the twentieth of June. E. ROBERTS.

Farmer's Delight, March 10.

N. B. The subscriber's JACK is now in very superior order, and will travel in the different districts of the county, at the reduced price of three dollars a mare the spring's chance, six dollars to insure a mare in foal—25 cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the first of April and end on the twentieth of June. E. R.

For Sale,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

YOUNG TOM.



He is now in fine condition, health and vigor. He will be sold for less money than he will clear the ensuing season. For terms apply to Edward N. Hambleton, or the subscriber who expects to be at Easton on Tuesday 13th inst.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

March 10. 3w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

For Sale.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of Robert Baynard, late of Caroline county deceased, the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on Monday the 19th of this instant, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, P. M on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with approved security—All the real estate of the deceased, consisting of the following property, to wit: A valuable Grist Mill and farm adjoining, lying and being in the upper district of Caroline county, on the main road, leading from Hillsborough to Greensborough, about one & a half miles from the latter place—Also one undivided eighth part of a house and lot adjoining said mill seat. The mill and farm will be sold together or separate, as will best suit purchasers—the very eligible situation of this property, for country custom and its proximity to the village of Greensborough, where a very active commercial business is going on, renders it worthy the attention of active, enterprising men. A further discription of the property will be given on the day of sale, by the Subscriber appointed trustee for the sale thereof by the will of the deceased.

GEORGE REED.

P. S. The sale of all his personal estate will take place, at the same time.

G. R.

March 10. (2w)

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

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