son shall be a senator, who shall [illegible] ten years at least a citizen of [illegible] States."

And the question being put, Wi[illegible] agree to the amendment proposed?

It is determined in the negative.

The bill having been read throughout,

Mr. Eccleston moved,

That the bill be recommitted to the committee who reported it, with orders to report a b[illegible] to elect twenty senators, one from each county and one from the city of Baltimore, to be elected as they are now elected.

And the question being put, Will the house agree thereto?

It was decided in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass?

And it was resolved in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were ordered and taken.

Those who voted in the Affirmative, are

Messrs. Osborn
Hynson
Stewart of A.A.
Hood
Kent
Stockett
Beckett
Billingsley
Turner of Calvert
King
Rogerson
Turner of Balt co.
Ely
Price of Balt. co.
Shower
Hughlett
Millis
Spencer
Teackle
Donoho
Hardcastle of Dor.
Evans
Gale
Townsend
Gantt
Turpin
Roach
Hitch
Kemp
M'Pherson
Shriver
Hope
Johns
Sutton
Smithson
Hardcastle of Caroline
Pearson
Willes
Shafer
Yoe
Miller
Beatty
Gittings
Gaither
Hughes
M'Mahon of Allegany
Dilly
Buskirk—48

Those who voted in the Negative, are

Messrs. Chapman, *Speaker*
Thomas
Hawkins
Gough
Blakistone
Brown
Denny
Done
Gibbons
Phelps
Eccleston
Wright of Dorset.
Duvall
Somervell
Crabb
Watkins
Grason
Wright of Q. Anne's
Oldson
Boyer
Bowlus
Burchenal
Lee—23

The said bill was then sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Lee, the ordinary course of proceedings in the house, was suspended; when he submitted the following resolution:

By the House of Delegates, Jan 20.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the western shore do pay to Thomas Wright, 3d the sum of twenty dollars, to Samuel R. Oldson the sum of twenty dollars and to William Grason, the sum of four dollars, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being allowed as their per diem for the period they attended at the seat of government as members elect from Queen Anne's county, previously to their taking their seats as members in the house of delegates, under the decision of said house.

The said resolution was read the first and, by special order the second time and assented to.

The house having proceeded, by ballot, to the election of directors on the part of the state, in the several banks wherein the state, as a stockholder, is entitled, in conformity with the arrangements made with the senate for that purpose, and the ballots of the members collected in the ballot box, it was sealed up and delivered to the committee appointed on the part of the house to meet the committee named on the part of the senate, to count the joint ballot of both houses and report the result, who retired to the conference room.

And the house then adjourned until to morrow morning ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

Messrs. Gantt and Townsend from the joint committee of both houses, appointed for the purpose of examining and counting the votes taken on the joint ballot which occurred yesterday, in both branches of the legislature, for directors on the part of the state, in the several banks, wherein the state, as a stockholder, is entitled to elect, and of reporting the result; accordingly reported as follows:

That from an examination of the ballot boxes it appeared, there were altogether eighty three votes taken.

That for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, Henry B. Griffith had 48 votes, William Stewart had 47 votes Wm. Crawford, Jr. had 36 votes, and John Smith Hollins had 36 votes. For the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, George Riston had 48 votes, Greenbury B. Wilson had 41 votes, Charles [illegible]. Egerton had 40 votes, and Stephen H. Ford had 35 votes — For the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Theodorick Bland had 47 votes, George Wells, Jr. had 42 votes, James Boyle had 41 votes and Lewis Neth had 38 votes. For the Branch Bank of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton. Samuel T. Kennard had 62 votes, and William Clark had 62 votes. For the Elkton Bank Adam Whann had 77 votes. And for the Hager's-town Bank, John Van Lear, Jr. had 79 votes, and David Schnebly had 69 votes.

Whereupon, it was declared in the house of delegates, that the following named persons were duly elected directors on the part of the state, in the respective banks above mentioned, for and during the current year, as prescribed by law, viz:

In the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, Henry B. Griffith and William Stewart.

In the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, George Riston & Greenbury B. Wilson.

In the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Theodorick Bland and George Wells, Jr.

In the Branch of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, Samuel T. Kennard and William Clark.

In the Elkton Bank Adam Whann.

And in the Hager's-Town Bank, John Van Lear, Jr. and David Schnebly.

Mr. Wright of Queen Anne's presented a petition of Thomas Carter and others, citizens of of Queen Anne's county, praying that a public road may be located and established on Kent Island, in said county, as therein mentioned; which petition was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Wright of Queen Anne's, Grason and Oldson.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to regulate and equalize the tonnage or duty imposed and collected by the port wardens in the city of Baltimore, on the vessels belonging to the citizens of this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

And, on his motion, it was Ordered, That a select committee consisting of five members, be appointed by the speaker, to prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Wright of Dorchester, M'Mahon of Baltimore city, Done, Burchenal and Spencer, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order.

Mr. Watkins submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to obtain the erection of a sufficient number of buoys as may render the entrance into the harbour of Annapolis secure and easy.

Resolved, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

The said resolution was read the first, and a [illegible]

mill-wright by profession. Two persons supposed to be accomplices in the murder have been arrested and committed for trial.—The Governor has issued a proclamation offering 100 dollars Reward for his apprehension.—*Elkton Press.*

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

[illegible] right, 3d, Samuel [illegible] their per diem allowance [illegible] elect from Queen Anne's county, for attendance previous to their admission to seats as members in the house of delegates, passed yesterday, was sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Grason, chairman of the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide against defects and irregularities in the qualification and proceedings of the judges & clerks of elections; which said bill was read; and, on motion by Mr. Grason, committed to the standing committee on elections and privileges.

The bill reported by Mr. Semmes, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state, being entitled to a second reading, was taken up for consideration; when,

On motion by Mr. Gantt, the said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to consider the bill from the senate, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled An act respecting idiots, lunatics, and persons non compos mentis.

And in the progress of the second reading thereof,

Mr. Done moved to amend the fifth section of the bill, by erasing the word 'estate,' in the fifth line of that section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'income.'

When Mr. Steuart of Baltimore city, proposed a modification of the motion by adding the words, 'and expenditure,' which was accepted by Mr. Done.

And the question thereon being taken

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said bill having been read throughout, was then passed with the proposed amendment, and returned to the senate.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Hughes, entitled, An act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs upon state fines, which had been made an order of the day for yesterday—after some discussion passed the house and was sent to the senate.

The house then proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Donoho, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into system the several acts concerning elections; which had been made the order of the day for yesterday; when,

Mr. Grason moved, that the said bill be referred to the consideration of the committee on elections and privileges.

And the question thereon being taken.

It was determined in the negative.

Mr. Gantt then moved, that the said bill be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house.

And the question thereon being taken,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The house then, accordingly, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering the said bill, and, after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Thomas, the chairman, reported that the committee had, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, made some progress therein and directed him to ask leave to sit again; which leave was granted by the house

The house then adjourned until to morrow morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, January 22, 1829.

Mr. Wright of Queen-Anne's, presented a memorial of Joshua Fenix of Queen Anne's county, counter to the petition presented yesterday, of sundry citizens of said county praying that a public road may be established on Kent Island, as therein described: which memorial was referred to the select committee to which the said petition has been referred.

Mr. Denny, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of James Gaskins, of Talbot county, have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion the prayer of his petition is reasonable, therefore beg leave to recommend the following resolution.

By the House of Delegates, January 22, 1829.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay unto James Gaskins, or order, fifty dollars, for his services in taking up and prosecuting John Dixon, alias John Wafers, to conviction in Talbot county court.

The said report, being read the first time, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Teackle chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The select committee to which was refered an order to "inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to the treasury department with a view to the improvement, and more efficient collection of the revenues of this state," have considered the subjects of this reference with that deliberation which their especial interests very obviously seemed to demand, and beg leave to submit their report thereon.

The financial organ of this house having reported a bill for the valuation of all estates, to include the mass of productive property which has hitherto escaped taxation, as a basis of contribution, as well for general as for local purposes, the select committee would deem it superfluous to enlarge upon the intrinsic merit, and incontrovertible justice of this principle. They will remark, however, that according to the true construction of the charter of our rights, every able adult person within this state is presumed to possess some property the actual ability of a freeman to sustain by means of his industry the primary essentials of food, raiment and habitation, is of itself, in a land of liberty and equal laws, an estate of inestimable value, and ought to contribute in due proportion for that support, from which paupers only are accepted.

Passing by a variety of minor sources, which the committee conceive to be susceptible of improvement they would suggest and urge upon the wisdom of the house, the policy of establishing a fiscal institution, which shall exclusively belong to the state, and be conducted by independent and disinterested officers, for the common convenience of the several departments of industry, and the improvement of the treasury. The foundation of this institution to consist of so much of the state's capital as is now invested in the funded debt of the United States, and the stocks of different banks, or is loaned out to individuals, or corporations. And when it is ascertained that these investments have long been and now are, of greater amount than the silver & gold of all the banks of this state, they feel justified in believing, that an institution so strong in its first formation, and which would be so powerfully aided in its progression by the invigorating influences of incidental operations, would be found competent, not only to nourish and augment the public revenue, but, very extensively to promote the convenience and accommodation of individuals. And they would propose in the apportionment of its distributions, that the one moiety should be upon personal, or commercial security, at common interest, and the other upon real estate in the several counties, at the reduced rate of

ble of Mr. Wright to examine the letter, and a considerable excitement was manifested throughout the House.

On the subject of this letter, we received the following communication some days since the publi[illegible] of which has been heretofore [illegible] to [illegible] sequence [illegible] the advantages [illegible] interior of the state.

The committee reserve the illust[illegible] for which all various facilities for the advancement of [illegible] ture, manufactures and commerce, for the proposed enactments, and would barely remark, at the present moment, that when they reflect upon the long neglect of this great fountain of our wealth, they have cause to marvel at an omission which is now apparent to their view, and when they consider, that privileged classes have monopolized its vast avails, they are constrained to ascribe the existing scarcity of circulating medium, and the distressing depression, which arises from that cause, to the gross misuse, and wanton waste, of this sovereign right and prerogative.

In support and confirmation of these views, the committee are informed that the State Bank of South Carolina, which is mainly founded upon the principle herein set forth, has been in practical operation during a series of some dozen years, or more, and, in effect, has not only realized, but far exceeded, the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. That it has proved, in fact, an institution, not only of incalculable convenience to, but a main resource, of their treasury. And, whilst the neighbouring corporations, under the influence of particular, or private interests, and controlled by a spirit of grasping avarice, or inordinate speculation, have spread around them a wide expanse of privileged domination, and pecuniary restriction, which, in their deleterious and withering consequences, have resulted in the general embarrassment, and irremediable ruin, of a large proportion of their population, the developements of this evidence of the wisdom of South Carolina, have induced reform in several of the states adjacent, and it may, with confidence, be believed, that this improvement will speedily pervade the whole of that division of the Union.

The committee might refer, more especially, to the disclosures which have recently appeared in the legislative proceedings of North-Carolina, and present the features of that exhibition as equally applicable to every similar incorporation; and aware, as they are, of a prevailing distrust, and the strong suspicions, which exist in reference to institutions nearer home, they are induced to anticipate that the fiscal amendments of the South, in this essential branch of the public right, will be embraced in our own state.

With respect to the existing organizations of the treasury department, there appears to be a total absence of that controling power and necessary supervision, which the public interest very obviously demands. The entire management of the public money is now committed to a single individual, without control or sufficient check; and admitting the integrity of that individual to be above reproach, which the committee are ready to admit & that his intelligence is of the first order, they cannot consent, at the same time, that it consists with a due regard to the financial relations of the state, to permit the continuance of a system so very imperfect and defective. In the view of this committee the proper duties of a treasurer are to receive, disburse, and account for, the revenues; and a faithful discharge of those duties is sufficient to employ the diligent attention of an able officer, from day to day, throughout the year. But for the beneficial administration of the treasury department, the public welfare demands more than a faithful discharge of these duties. It demands, in fact, the constant vigilance of a competent statesman to superintend the collection, to avoid evasions, and to secure a similarity of construction, and unity of action, in every fiscal regulation.

The committee have reason to believe, that many of the revenue laws are either dormant and inoperative, or that they are very partially, and consequently very unjustly executed; and they have understood that immense losses have accrued from numerous delinquents escaping through the inadequacy of the laws, or through indiscreet indulgencies, and the insufficiency, in point of form, of official bonds; and that the inequality of contributions, and the great injustice which arise from these defects, might be avoided by a modification which would not only provide the necessary checks, and salutary control, in the receipt and expenditure, but protect the treasury from many frauds and wasteful evasions of the revenue laws; they, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of an officer, under the title of Comptroller of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be to have in charge, and be responsible for, the administration of these concernments.

Detailed enactments for each of the foregoing suggestions and recommendation will be prepared, and the committee indulge a confident hope, and expectation, that in their adoption the required supplies for the support of government, and the general objects of improvement, which are most essential to our common prosperity, may be achieved, without an onerous imposition upon the people.

All which is respectfully submitted,

LITTLETON D. TEACKLE, Chairman.
JAMES H. MILBOURNE, Com. Clk.

Accompanying said report, were bills of the following titles:—

An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department. And,

An act to establish The Peoples' Bank of the State of Maryland.

Which said report, and the accompanying bills, being severally read the first time, were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Semmes moved, that the house now proceed to consider the bill reported by him, as chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this State.

And the question thereon being taken, it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, supported by four other members as required by a rule of the house the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering the said bill, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Hawkins, the chairman, reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the said bill under consideration made some progress therein and directed him to ask leave to sit again; which leave was granted by the house.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the bill, entitled, An act to amend & reduce into system the several acts concerning elections; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Thomas, the chairman, reported that the committee had, according to order, again had the said bill under consideration, and directed him to report the same with sundry amendments; which amendments being read, were severally concurred in by the house.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon of Allegany,

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

Mr. Spencer presented a petition of Solomon Higgins of Talbot county, praying for pecuniary relief in consequence of his inability to procure a subsistence.

The Speaker Communicated to the house a letter from Singleton Du Val, esquire, the late state's agent for the western shore of this state, transmitting a copy of his annual report, together with statements of accounts settled with the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties on

[illegible] applying [illegible] zen soldiers, and inviting them to aid in amending the Constitution, instead of defending the frontier. He went on until the close of the hour, when [illegible] thousand copies, afford to [illegible] subject [illegible] nearly one thousand dollars per [illegible] number more than they can now grant. Besides, the largest number of subscribers, or the largest sale of [illegible] be [illegible] the very best Review [illegible] critics [illegible] An act to [illegible] five thousand— [illegible] constitution and for [illegible] [illegible] to the mode of appointing the registers of wills for the different counties of this state.

And on motion, it was

Ordered, That a select committee, consisting of three members, be appointed by the speaker to prepare and report said bill

Messrs. Donaho, Hope, and Price of Baltimore county, were appointed the said committee pursuant to the order.

Mr. Wright of Queen Anne's, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act for the relief of Thomas Burchenal, of Caroline county.

And on his motion it was

Ordered, That a select committee consisting of three members, be appointed by the Speaker to prepare and report said bill.

Messrs. Wright of Queen-Anne's, Pearson and Williss, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order.

On motion of Mr. Semmes, the House agreed to resume the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, in relation to the bill, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state; and again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on said bill. After some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Hawkins the chairman, reported that the committee had, according to order, again had the said bill under consideration, made further progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, that the committee of the whole house have leave to sit again on the said bill.

The house then adjourned until to morrow morning ten o'clock.

BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Before the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Gantt has reported a further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Section 1. That after the passage of this act, in all cases where the original debt or cause of action does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, it shall be lawful for any one justice of the peace of each respective county, wherein the debtor may reside, to hear and determine the matter in controversy between the creditor and debtor; and upon the full hearing of the allegations, to give judgement according to the laws of the land, & the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as such justices of the peace are now authorised to do, when the debt and damages do not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, current money.

Mr. Hughlett has reported a bill for the relief of the citizens of Maryland holding persons of colour to service for a term of years, and to prevent their absconding.

Section 1. That upon the apprehension of any such negro or mulatto servant, it shall be lawful for the county courts of this state to adjudge and extend the term of service to a longer term, so as fully to indemnify the master or mistress for all expenses and loss occasioned by the absconding of such servants.

Sec. 2. That upon the application of any master or mistress, to the county court of the county where they reside, upon the apprehension of such absconding servant, it shall be lawful for such court, or in the recess thereof, for any one judge of said court to grant an order for the sale of said negro or mulatto servant, to any person or persons within or without this state.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the purchaser or purchasers to remove said negro or mulatto servant out of this state, and hold the same to service for and during the term set forth in said order and no longer.

Sec. 4. That upon the passage of any order by the court for the sale of any negro or servant, it shall be the duty of the clerk or the register of wills, to shew when and on what terms said negro is entitled to his freedom, together with the order of the court directing the sale, under seal of office, the expense of which shall be paid out of the purchase money.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 31, 1829.

THE ENQUIRY.

Will General Jackson in his Inaugural Address avow an intention of retiring after four years? That he would retire at that time his friends have uniformly declared for him very generally—it was among the earliest and most strenuous of their declarations. Future results very much depend on this, and although it may appear to be a matter of inconsiderable importance, yet such an avowal will, more than any thing else, have a powerful influence in the subsequent arrangements—both as to time and classification.

It is more than probable that at the commencement of the late contest for the Presidential Chair, the General countenanced such an expectation—whether he will realize it depends as well upon his own views as upon the counsel he takes, throwing out of view the course of his administration and the opinion of the people in regard to it.

Those of his friends who are looking up to be his successor and their immediate adherents will all urge upon him the generosity and magnanimity of such an avowal—whilst those who take office under him, without expecting to rise higher, will all dissuade him from it. His very first step will, in that case, be taken with conflicting counsels.

So great a multitude of expectants are pointed out as his Secretaries that it is impossible to make any calculation who they will certainly be. Indeed it is supposed that the General does not know himself yet who they will be, and waits until he gets to Washington to make the arrangement. The place of Secretary of State alone is considered as certain, and that by common opinion is given to Mr. Van Buren.—Yet it will be a delicate thing for Mr. Van Buren to give up the place of Governor of New York to which he has been so lately elevated, as he would be supposed to shew an indifference to the high honor cast upon him by his fellow citizens at home, or the imputation might be cast upon him of a desire to throw himself within the recently much abused "line of safe precedents"—The late Governor Clin-

STRAYE[illegible]

[illegible] smith and brass founder, and a print[illegible] take them altogether, I think them by [illegible] most intelligent and discreet set of people that the Society have ever sent out. They are all on board by his [illegible] well accommodated, and [illegible] to disregard all parties out with them [illegible] erty in [illegible] possible range for selection. plemen[illegible] favourable this may be for a good [illegible] will increase the anxiety of his friends, for the greater the number to select from the more disappointments. If he means to remain in but four years, he may be elevated above all complaints—if he intends to take his chance for a second term he will propitiate.

Should the General resolve to be content with four years, the present parties will be short lived—In that case the commencement of his presidentiad may be tranquil and perhaps prosperous—but before he reaches the midway of his course a new state of things will arise that will have any thing in view but the promotion of his administration. Dependent as he must of necessity be at all times upon counsel, no man ever needed firmness and sound discretion more than he will—and as all around him will desire to make his course to subserve their own immediate views, whatever new friends he may gain, he will unquestionably lose many of his old ones.

It is thus we speculate upon the probabilities and contingencies that may arise. As little versed in what is designed to be done as others can be, all may err alike—nor would it be to be wondered at, since we are approaching one of the darkest and one of the most involved stages of futurity that our country has ever had to pass through

The communication of "A. B. C." is received and we have merely to state, that we have never noticed the paper alluded to in any way. We consider every editor as having a right to conduct his print in the way most congenial to his own taste and interest and to the taste of his friends, leaving it to an impartial public to determine whether it is correspondent to their taste and to good morals; but we would suggest to "A. B. C." whether his communication does not savour rather too much of the vice he so animatedly condemns in others, such as "maliciousness," "vindictiveness," "sobriety," "incapacity' &c. and whether the allusion to "glass-houses and "whiskey barrels" is not too much of a piece with what he censures. Should we insert in our columns such a communication, we too might be considered, by some, as rather inclined to be scurrilous—we therefore decline its publication.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

Cecil County—W. D. Mercer, Esq. has been elected a Delegate to the General Assembly, on the 21st inst. from Cecil county, to fill the vacancy in their October returns.

Kent County—The vacancy in the delegation of Kent occasioned by the death of D. J. Cambell, Esq. was filled by the election of Mr. Hugh Wallis, on the 14th inst.

STATE PENSIONERS.—An act has passed the Maryland Legislature, restoring quarterly payments at the State Treasury at Annapolis, instead of the semi annual ones as has been the case for the last three years.

SCARCITY IN CANADA.—The Quebec Gazette of January 5, says that "the alarm on account of the failure of the last wheat harvest has increased in this district since that grain has been generally threshed. In some parishes it has been found, on examination, that there is actually not a sufficiency of food in the Parish for more than two or three months. A deputation consisting of the Curate, Mr. Legendre and others, has been sent to Quebec from Lotbiniere, for assistance from Government by way of a loan of money. We are sorry to hear that the pressure on the country, where the poor are generally supported by the charitable contributions of individuals, has been increased by numbers of poor from the town under the present attempts to suppress mendicity."

[From the Baltimore Chronicle, Jan. 26.]

THE FLOUR MARKET

Has been inactive for the last two days, and we are informed there is something like a reaction in it. We could not learn that there were any transactions yesterday, and did understand that the waggon prices had got down to $8,25 in Howard street and that the asking price on the wharves was the same—$8 for the latter were the prices offered; thus reducing the article to last week's quotations.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. Henry C. Middleton, to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Elliot, all of this county.

——— On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Nathan Jones, to Mrs. Charlotte Benson, all of this county.

——— On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William H. Parrott of Talbot county, to Miss Mary Brannock of Caroline county.

DIED

In this town on Saturday evening last, (the 24th inst.)—ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. William Vanderford.

——— In this county, on Wednesday last Mr. HENRY WILLIS, at an advanced age.

——— In Queen Ann's county, on Monday evening last, Mrs. KESIAH MECONEKIN, consort of Mr. Lewis Meconekin.

——— In this town on Thursday last, Eliza A. only daughter of Mr. Edward Hopkins.

WANTED.

TWENTY bushels good IRISH POTATOES
20 do Planting, do.
10 do Hommony-beans,
10 do Peas—
2 or 3 hundred weight of LARD—and a few Barrels prime CIDER; for which the highest Cash prices will be given by applying to

JO: CHAIN.

Easton, January 31. 1829.—tf—

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against John Garey, jr. at the suit of Jesse Scott, will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit;—all the Estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said John Garey, jr. of, in and to, that FARM or PLANTATION situated in the Chapel District, on which John Garey (his father,) did formerly reside, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa.

Jan 31—ts WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0860.jpg