by the sacred scriptures,' of which w
divest ourselves by becoming Meth
This is sufficient for our present purpo
out attempting to prove that we have t
by the laws of nature.

The question of expediency might be
at much length; but on the present occas
is not considered necessary to do so, but m
to submit a few reflections, which we th
will be sufficient to place this subject in a pr
per point of view.

We have proved, we think, that the loca
preachers and laity, have a right to representa
tion. Our first reflection, therefore, is, that it was not expedient to deprive them of the exercise of this right; because, in the first place, withholding representation must have inevitable tendency of creating dissatisfaction in the minds of those who believe that they have this right; and, secondly, because the granting it would have the effect of strengthening the itinerant system;—the opinion of the General Conference to the con.rary notwithstanding.

It is universally admitted by the people, that their spiritual good is promoted by this system, and they have no temptations whatever to induce them to desire its destruction; which cannot be said of the travelling preachers, who, independent of other considerations, may have strong inducements of a domestic kind, to do so. We consider this part of our system highly important, if not absolutely essential, to the accomplishment of the great original design of the economy of Methodism, to spread scriptural holiness over these and other lands,' and upon its continuance, we believe, the prosperity of the church very much depends. So far, therefore, from there being any danger to be apprehended in this respect, by a participation of the people in the government of the church, we believe its continuance depends in a great measure upon their having a voice in its legislative councils.—It is a point pretty generally conceded, that not a great number of our preachers are, or have been well qualified for permanent stations; and this may be the reason why no attempt has yet been made to do away this feature of our polity. But we know not what may happen, in the course of time when the General Conference, in the plenitude of its powers and influence, shall patronize collegiate education, and a majority of those thus educated shall come into power, what changes in the itinerating system may take place unless the laity shall have a voice to prevent them: for as before observed, we do believe there is more danger in this respect from the Itinerant Preachers, than from the people.

A brief notice of the claim of the itinerant ministry to be the 'divinely authorized expounders' of 'moral discipline' the enforcement of which they will not permit to be authoritatively controlled by others,' will, it is hoped, be sufficient. This we consider the most dangerous doctrine in the report; and its natural results, either oppression, or favoritism. In opposing it, however, we can confidently say, that the truths of revelation are the 'weapons of our warfare;' and wherever the gospel is believed, they will prevail over all claims of clerical right to rule. Were the claims of our brethren once admitted by the members to be correct, the necessary consequences must be obvious to every observer. Instead of the word of God being the rule of their lives, they must submit implicitly to the decisions of their spiritual teachers, however adverse they might be to their own judgments of right and wrong. The propagation of these principles, and a submission to them, were the original and prolific source of that moral darkness, which for ages spread desolation over the intellectual world.

That the ministry are not divinely vested with any such powers, we think most certain; but on the contrary, it is evident, that the right to excommunicate, or otherwise punish for immorality, is vested in the church, and not in the ministry alone. In order to prove the correctness of this opinion, it is only necessary to refer to a single passage of scripture. It is to be found in the 5th chapter of the 1st Corinthians, 11th, 12th, and 13th verses. In these verses St. Paul, acting under divine inspiration as an apostle, informs the Corinthian church, (not its ministers alone,) that it was their duty, not to keep company with wicked and profane persons, and to excommunicate them from their society. This instruction was not given to that church only, but intended as a rule of conduct for the members of the church of Christ, in all future ages, both personal and official; and in relation to the punishment of two persons, who, it appears, had acted wickedly, one a member of the church, the other not, he remarks, 'What have I to do, to judge them that are without?—Do not ye judge them that are within? Therefore, put away from among yourselves, that wicked person.' Upon this passage Dr. Clarke makes the following paraphrase: "Pass ye sentence on them which are within, which are members of the church. Those which are without, which are not members of the church, God will pass sentence on, in that way in which he generally deals with the heathen world. But put you away the evil from among yourselves"

From this short and imperfect view, it has, we hope, been satisfactorily shewn, that the General Conference have committed a great error in supposing that the 'divinely instituted ministry,' have a divine right to exclusive government in the church.

And here we would add a few remarks, to prove the unsoundness of their views, by their legitimate and necessary consequences. First, if their opinions be correct the local preachers are not a part of the 'divinely instituted ministry,' or our travelling preachers must be inexcusable for keeping them from the enjoyment and exercise of their rightful prerogatives and responsibilities, which, it is said 'rests upon the divinely instituted ministry with the force of a moral obligation.' And, secondly, as the ministers of no other protestant church have assumed these powers, they must be considered entirely out of the pale of the 'divinely instituted ministry,' or to have been most shamefully negligent in not attending to those duties which are said to be imposed upon them 'with the force of a moral obligation.'

A single remark appears to be sufficient in relation to 'the privileges and advantages' of the local preachers, which the report says, 'have much rather exceeded than fallen short of what was contemplated in their institution.' What are their 'privileges and advantages?' They may be summed up in a few words. They have the privilege of preaching for nothing, and of supporting themselves by their daily labor: and further, whilst they contribute their means for the support of the gospel, they frequently fill appointments for which the itinerant preachers are paid; and all the seals to their ministry are placed to the credit of the preacher in charge, and his colleague, (if he have one,) at the Conference. These are their advantages:—These are their privileges. We would then appeal to the justice and common sense of the community. Do these privileges equal, much less exceed, what they are justly entitled to, when it is known, that they planted the first seeds of Methodism in America, and have always been, not only the active, but the efficient coadjutors of the itinerant ministers, in 'spreading scripture holiness over these and other lands?'

However painful it may be, duty requires that we should notice a subject, which has been so repeatedly forced upon the public attention, and with such appearance of confidence, as to have acquired strength by its repetition. We mean the assertion, "that our present economy bears with peculiar severity upon the personal and domestic comforts of the itinerant ministry." So far from this being the case we are confirmed in the opinion, from long observation, that the personal situation of our itinerant brethren, with but

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.]

divine right, to
limited government, without attempting to support it by a single passage of scripture, or the least authority from ecclesiastical history. If they had shewn their authority from revelation, it would have put an end to all strife. We would have confessed an error, and submitted with cheerfulness; but this they have not even attempted. But instead of this, under their assumed right to expound the scriptures, they have declared what are *their rights*, and what are *our duties*. But we cannot in conscience admit the correctness of their claims, nor recommend the Reformers to abandon the prosecution of an object, which we consider of vital importance to the future welfair of the church. Yet, whilst we would exhort them to prosecute, with zeal and firmness, their claims to representation, we would at the same time entreat them, in their exertions, to "let their moderation be known unto all men."

GIDEON DAVIS, Chairman.


# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 7, 1829.


## SYNOPSIS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The intelligence from abroad has been in rapid succession of late, and comes down to the 27th December. By it we learn that the state of the Foreign markets varies but little—Bread Stuffs keep up in England but do not advance. In two out of the four districts in France for the exportation of grain, bread stuffs are prohibited from being exported, as in those two the price of grain has gone above the average—a decline has rather taken place in prices in the north of Europe. Tobacco is in more demand and promises better. The grain market is much under the control of speculators—This produces distrust among purchasers and keeps grain lower than it would be—Formerly we have known wheat to be at a dollar sixty here, when flour was only seven dollars fifty cents the barrel—Now, flour is from eight dollars twenty-five to eight dollars fifty and wheat does not command more than a dollar seventy to seventy-five.

The accounts from the seat of war are adverse to the Russians. They have retreated north of the Danube, and abandoned every thing of importance of their conquests except Varna, which is garrisoned by 6000 men, and is said now to be the immediate object of attack on the part of the Turkish Grand Visier. The Grand Sultan is said to be rouzed to the highest pitch of indignation and exertion, his whole power is in requisition for the defence of his Empire. The Russians are also making great preparations for a renewed attack—They ascribe their retreat to the inclemency of the winter—others ascribe it to sheer defeat. The knowing ones think, that the Russian Generals are incompetent and that they have not taken the best course. It is reported that the great military Duke of Wellington has said, that in the course now taken by Russia, she cannot reach Constantinople before the days of our grand children. Feeling as the Premier does upon this subject, this opinion must be very consolatory, as it may afford him the best pretence for keeping out of the scrape.

The destructive disease which has afflicted and carried off so many at Gibraltar is declining. Spain and Portugal are still destined to be harrassed by civil impotence & Sacerdotal tyranny—both Kingdoms are a prey to misrule and ignorance—nor is there any prospect at present of their recovering.

There are reports of dissatisfaction in the British Cabinet—of the contemplated ejection of some of its members and of the introduction of others—but as yet, this is mere report.

Coming nearer home, the Revolution in Mexico is a matter of interest—it seems to indicate that they are not yet quite fitted in point of temper and forbearance for popular elections, as they have decided a contested popular election by the force of arms. An unkind imputation is cast against the American Minister there, Mr. Poinsette, as having been instrumental & abetting the revolution. Mr. Poinsette stands too well before the world to be affected by groundless or gratuitous charges.—

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The National Gazette of Philadelphia informs us, that a resolution is presented in the Maryland House of Delegates to prevent the use of foreign law books and foreign cases, as authority in the courts of Justice in this State. This we presume is a state right germ of the far famed "American System" prohibiting at once all such foreign wares to come in compe-

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 publication of which has been heretofore delayed by two other propositions

ake our Judges and Lawyers for, which the authorities and learning they have acquired from foreign books and cases immediately upon the passage of that resolution—and another, forbidding any case to arise which might be brought into our Courts, that shall require the aid of foreign cases and authorities—Then indeed we might "may please your Honors and Gentlemen of the Jury it" in true home spun style. If they will tariff the law books and law authorities out of the State, for Heaven's sake let us get Congress to take it off from our Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses and such like necessaries and comforts of life.

If there should be such a plan in agitation as this resolution purports, we would recommend to its author to reflect how far it would be advisable thus to attempt to repeal a part of an old charter of much authority and veneration in this state, called "A Bill of Rights," the third section of which provides "That the inhabitants of "Maryland are entitled to the common "law of England, and the trial by Jury, "according to the course of that law—and "to the benefit of such of the English "Statutes, as existed at the time of their "first emigration, and which, by experience, have been found applicable to "their local and other circumstances—and "of such others as have been since made "in England, or Great Britain, and have "been introduced, used and practised by "the courts of law or equity."

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☞The Levy Court of Talbot County will meet on Thursday 19th inst.

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The Rt. Rev. Bishop ONDERDONK, (acting under an invitation from the Standing Committee of the Diocess of Maryland) will, with Divine permission, visit the following parishes:—

Elkton, Feb. 26th, St. Stephen's, Cecil county, 27th; Shrewsbury, 28th; Chestertown, March 1—St. Paul's in the afternoon at 3 o'clock; Church Hill, March 2; Centreville 3d, Kent Island 4th; Wye Church 5th, St Michaels 6th; Easton 7th; White Marsh 8th; Cambridge, Dorchester county 9th, at 3 P. M; Spring Hill Church 11th, Green Hill Church 12th; Princess Anne Church, 13th; Rehoboth Church, 14th; Snow Hill Church 15th; and Berlin Church the 16th.

When no hour is mentioned, 11 o'clock is intended. ☞Editors of Newspapers on the Eastern Shore, will confer a favor by inserting the above notice, or such part of it as may give information to the parishes in their respective *vicinities*.

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We understand that, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. RUSH, and the urgent nature of much of the business of the Treasury Department, the President has authorized Mr SOUTHARD, the Secretary of the Navy, to perform the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, during Mr. Rush's illness.

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George R. Richardson, Esq. has been appointed one of the Executive Council of this state, in place of Luke Tiernan, Esq. resigned.

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*Extract of a letter, dated*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams last evening took leave of the fashionable world, with one of the most splendid levees that ever was known here. The number of visiters is said to have been greater than on any former occasion. Gen. Porter was the only Secretary present. The three others are now, or have lately been, indisposed, as are many others, in consequence of this ever-varying climate.—The town is rapidly filling up with strangers, and happy he who has a few cubits of room engaged for the next month. General Jackson is expected here on Wednesday or Thursday next week.—People have done speculating as to the next cabinet. Your state will probably furnish one member and it is believed that the selection will be so made as to conciliate rather the great *interests* and geographical *divisions* of the country, than the *parties* by which it has been agitated. Some suppose that the most distant members of the Union will furnish the cabinet—say Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire Gen. Cass, of Michigan, and Mr. Benton, of Missouri. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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We learn from the Richmond Whig of Tuesday last, that the Convention bill has at last passed the House of Delegates of Virginia. The vote was 123 in favor of it, and 81 against it. It gives to 22 counties, viz. Accomac, Norfolk, Chesterfield, Mechlenburg, Buckingham, Albemarle, Culpepper, Fauquier, Halifax, Campbell, Franklin, Bedford, Berkley, Jefferson, Hampshire, Monongalia, Harrison, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Washington, Wythe and Montgomery, *two* delegates in the convention; to three counties, viz. Augusta Rockingham and Pittsylvania, *three* members—and to three counties, viz. Loudoun, Frederick and Shenandoah, *four* members. All the other counties, and the towns and boroughs, *one* member.

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In a reply to certain remarks upon the American Quarterly, the editor of the National Gazette makes the annexed comparison between the prices of British and American periodicals, and newspapers. He is no doubt, in both instances, correct. So far as the newspapers are concerned, we *know* that he is not mistaken. "The difference between the prices of the Edinburgh Review, for example, and the American Quarterly, is so great, that if the sum paid for the former could be obtained for the

it—applying it to
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]sand copies, afford to [illegible] subject [illegible]ers nearly one thousand dollars for number more than they can now grant. Besides, the largest number of subscribers, or the largest sale of copies to be expected for the very best Review in this country, is four or five thousand—in Great Britain, it is double or treble. A similar inferiority of price and distribution exists in the case of *newspapers*, and affects the American with still severer detriment. The proprietors have it not in their power to purchase the aid, intellectual and mechanical, which mainly renders the London gazettes what they are. Another and heavy disadvantage here, is the bad faith or remissness of subscribers, particularly the distant ones, touching payment—either the point of honor or honesty is more generally observed in Europe, or the order of business is much more convenient and sure."

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The following statement of the operations of the MINT, for the past year, has recently been communicated to Congress by the President of the United States.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1829.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the report of the general transactions of the Mint during the last year.

The Coinage executed within that period, as exhibited in the Treasurer's statement, herewith transmitted, amounts to $1,741,381 24—consisting of 6,196,583 peices of Coin, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold, | 28,929 pieces | $140,145 00 |
| Silver, | 3,302,200 | 1,575 600 00 |
| Copper, | 2,866,624 | 25,636 24 |
| | 6,196,853 | $1,741,381 24 |

Of the amount of Gold coined within the past year, about 46,000 dollars were received from North Carolina, being more than two fold the value of the receipts from that quarter in any previous year. The proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, may be stated at 60,000 dollars, and that from Africa at 13,000 dollars; leaving about 21,000 dollars; derived from sources not ascertained.

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ELSIE D. WHIPPLE, whose husband was shot in Albany two or three years since by Strang, her paramour, and who came near being hung with him, was recently married in New-Brunswick, N. J. to a Mr. Nathaniel Freeman.—They were once School-mates in that place.

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REVOLUTION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

BALTIMORE, Jan 22.

The fast sailing schooner Shamrock, capt. Alexander, arrived here yesterday evening in 22 days from Tampico, bringing intelligence that a revolt had taken place in the city of Mexico, which was succeeded by a battle between the adherents of Guerrero, and the Government troops under Pedraza, the newly elected President of the Republic of Mexico. The revolt, it appears, had its origin in the dissatisfaction felt by the friends of Guerrero at the election of his opponent, Pedraza, to the Presidency. The editors of the American are indebted to an esteemed commercial friend for the following copy of a letter from the city of Mexico, which details the particulars of this event:

On the 30th of November, at night, a *grito* for the usual pretext of expulsion of Spaniards was given, and the Regiment of Artillery and one or two Regiments of Militia revolted. On the 1st of December an action began in the suburbs between the revolters and Government troops, and night only put a stop to the firing. On the 2d day, at day break, the fight was renewed, & after some hot work the rebels advanced a few squares. All the convent tops were occupied by Government. On the 3d, he rebels lost 3 or 4 guns, and were forced back to their old posts. The loss on both sides was about equal perhaps 100 or 200 killed each day. Both sides fought with desperate valor, the action being carried on with cannon in the streets and with musketry from the convents and house tops.—On the 4th December the day was opened by an interchange of messages, and as nothing could be effected by these means, the fighting was renewed with greater violence. At noon one convent surrendered through a forged order, purporting to have come from the President (Pedraza;) and the bells being immediately rung, a panic was spread through the Government troops. In three hours the victors [rebels] were in possession of the Palace and all the convents, and then the cannaille of the town, with the victorious soldiers, rushed to the Parian and Portales, and a few other shops, and in two hours cleared out a property estimated at from three to five millions, and making no distinction between Spaniard and Mexican. The leaders of the insurgents were Garcia, who died of his wounds; Sorata, the three Tolsas, two Frenchmen, and another.

Guerrero arrived on the third day with fresh troops, and gave an impulse to the action, which soon decided the contest. On the 4th & 5th Guerrero and Zavala took summary measures to stop the pillage, by shooting & cutting down the thieves, & they have since collected much of the property, except what the officers kept for themselves, which would be the chief part. They profess to return the goods to the owners, but as this is impossible it will go to the officers and troops. They are acting most wisely and trying to make up the administration as nearly as it was before. It consists of the same President and Ministers, except Pedraza; but they cannot get the Congress or Senate to meet, and the whole affair is still in a state of uncertainty. Their energy and activity however, can accomplish much. Pedraza and Filisola, the commander-in-chief, have left the city with some hundred horse and many officers, & are collecting forces in Puebla. They expect to be joined by Rincon, Calderon, Cortesan, Parres and Maizquiz, who can bring into he field probably 10,000 veterans; and the new government has only two regiments of practised or disciplined troops At first we certainly expected an immediate re-action, which would quash the new party; but they seem to be acting with so much prudence and wisdom, that it begins to look doubtful No doubt some of the States will resist most resolutely, and the country will be divided for a long time; but the usurpers may keep their post in the city and state of Mexico. The Conducta is at present safe at Puebla, under Maizquiz, and we believe it will get down safe.

The editors of the American are also indebted to the same source for city of Mexico papers to the 10th ult. inclusive. That of the last date announces that tranquility had been restored throughout the city. The editor is loud in his praises of Guerrero, whom he styles "the IMMORTAL Guerrero," 'the hero of the South,' &c.

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EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

We give below an extract from a letter from a Gentleman in Norfolk, to show with what good materials the American Colonization Society are laying the foundations of their Colony. This undertaking we have long regarded as one of the most important ever suggested to our country, and thus far one of the most successful and encouraging.—[Balt Gaz.

*Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk.*

NORFOLK, Jan. 26th, 1829.

"I have received up to this time, about *one hundred and fifty-five* emigrants. Amongst them are several well educated school masters. Also a valuable Presbyterian Minister and his family, and a Methodist and a Baptist Preacher, of more than ordinary talents. Also, a number of valuable mechanics, viz: carpenters, cabinet-makers, turners, blacksmiths, brick-makers, stone-masons, a valuable machin-

[illegible]TRAVER
[illegible]smith and brass founder, and a print[illegible]
[illegible]ke them altogether, I think them by [illegible]
[illegible]e most intelligent and discreet set of [illegible]
people that the Society have ever sent out.—They are all on board, remarkably well accommodated, and very cheerful. They carry out with them a considerable amount of property in goods, household and agricultural implements and as much provisions of their own as will support them for at least six months to come: so that, with very few exceptions they will be of no expense to the Colony after their arrival. More than half of these people can read and write.—One hundred of them can read. And what is extraordinary, I have not heard an oath nor an indelicate expression from any of them, nor seen any of them use spirituous liquors, although I am constantly with them."

We understand that about *one hundred and eighty or two hundred* emigrants are expected to sail in this expedition. From there being a *Printer* among them, we suppose that the Colonial newspaper, which was interrupted last year by the printer's death, will be revived. The fact, mentioned in the extract of the amount of property and provisions which nearly all these people have been enabled by their own industry or by the charity of others, to carry with them, would seem to be very unfavorable to the opinion of some opponents of the scheme, who have asserted that, in addition to the cost of conveying emigrants to Africa, it will be necessary to expend much more for their support after they arrive.

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AMUSING.

*Resolution*—For a soldier to meet the enemy in battle, where leaden deaths are whizzing on every side, must require no faint resolution;—for a "Lover" to pop "the Question" to his *Deary*, when his heart goes pit-a-pat, and his tongue threatens to prove recreant to its office, requires no every-day effort of Resolution;—for a "Toper" to quit the beloved bottle, and endeavor to stem the strong tide of his hankerings, requires a mighty resolution,—and many a man having proved victorious for a moment, goes back again to "Treat Resolution;"—but of all the situations in life requiring a determined, heroic and prodigious effort of resolution, that of getting out of a warm bed, in a keen cold morning, caps the climax,—we mean one of those mornings, when the windows are crusted over with frost, when your breath congeals on the sheets, when your fingers freezes fast to the door latch, and the very air itself seems stiffened with cold.

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MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Bishop, Mr. HENRY WARD, to Miss ANN MARIA TOWNSEND all of this town.

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DIED

In this County yesterday, Mrs. JANE CATRUP.

—— In Dorchester County, at an advanced age, on the 23d ult. Col. THOMAS ENNALLS, lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

DIED on the 29th ult. near Salem, Mass. Col. TIMOTHY PICKERING, in the 84th year of his age.

"We lament the death of Col. Pickering, says the N. York Evening Post, with peculiar sensations of the most afflicting regret, as he had been for nearly or quite a year engaged in writing a work of deep interest to the people of this country, the life of Hamilton, for which he was eminently qualified by his personal intimacy with that illustrious man during the most important and interesting periods of his political history. Col. Pickering knew better, perhaps than any other now living, the great part he acted, and the great measures he recommended and procured to be adopted to give us a Constitution and to organize an administration under it.—And the same biographer could have furnished the true key to many of his leading acts which have not yet been sufficiently developed, and which wanted only to be explained to stamp them with the impress of the purest and noblest patrotism. But he has left the grateful task of rendering justice to his immortal friend to be finished by some other hand. Alas! where shall it now be found?

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*Another Stall-fed Spayed Heifer*

SIX years old and in superior order, will be offered for sale in the Easton Market on Thursday morning next, Feb. 12th, 9 o'clock. Those who wish a quarter, or two or more desirous to divide a quarter, had better leave their names at this Office.

Feb. 7.

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EDUCATION.

**Nicholas Donnelly,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that his Classical, Mathematical and English Academy, No. 3, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, was opened for the reception of young gentlemen on Monday, Jan. 5th, 1829, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

He can accommodate with board, washing, &c. at his residence, No. 139, South Fourth street; a few young gentlemen, together with those whom he has engaged. The strictest attention will be paid to the moral deportment of those entrusted to his care.

Mr. D. has employed Mr. MADISON BROWN to assist in the English department. Mr Brown's abilities are of the first order, he finished his academic course under the care of Mr. D. and afterwards graduated in Carlisle College, with honour to himself and his teachers.

THE TERMS can be known by applying to Thomas B. Cook, Esq near Centreville, Queen Ann's County, or to Col. Potter, Caroline county.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9t

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**Agricultural Notice.**

THE TRUSTEES of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are notified that a meeting of the Board will be held at the residence of George W. Nabb, Esq in Easton, on Thursday next (the 12th inst) at 11 o'clock; at which the Members are respectfully requested to attend.

By the Board R. SPENCER, Sec'ry.

January 7—1829—1t

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*NOTICE.*

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Diocese of Maryland, will hold a meeting by Divine permission, on the 4th of March, 1829, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Vestry Room of St. Paul's Church, in the City of Baltimore.

J. V. BARTOW, Secretary S. C.

February 7.

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**Notice**

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, will meet at their Office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th, and FRIDAY the 27th days of the present month (February,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary & proper according to law.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 7 10w


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