Gentleman.—The party will be composed of highly respectable ladies and gentlemen. I understand that a Masquerade Ball is contrary to the laws of the land; of course we have no wish to do any thing wrong.

Magistrate.—Well; I shall have nothing to do with it.

Gentleman—(In great trepidation, fearful that his worship intended to object to his proposed party.) I can assure you, Sir, it will be perfectly genteel. Great care will be taken not to allow the admission of improper characters.

Magistrate.—(Laughing)—go to the Mayor.

Mr. Stephens.—(The clerk)—No, no, you can take any officers you like if you pay them for it. And as there is no law against it, be sure you have a *fashionable* Masquerade.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, March 14.

THE BEGINNING OF THINGS;

WHAT WILL FOLLOW?

The proposition laid before the Senate by Mr. Webster a few days before its adjournment to ask President Adams to submit to the Senate "copies of the instructions given to the Ministers of the United States to the Congress of Panama—and of the communications of the other Governments represented in that Congress to the Government of the United States," was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Tazewell, Hayne and Berrien, leaders of the Jackson party. After stating their objections Mr. Webster altered the resolution so as to obviate completely all objections alleged, but still the objection was persevered in and the proposition of Mr. Webster failed by one vote.

Nothing was more usual or reasonable than the proposition of Mr. Webster—it was a sort of proposition that was scarcely ever resisted before—So far from it, there has always been heretofore a disposition on the part of the Senate to obtain such intelligence for their own advantage, and to publish it or not, or so much of it as they may think proper, as they (the Senate) might think most conducive to the national wellfare. Mr. Webster contended that as the Panama Mission was at an end, and as it had very much engrossed the public attention, that it would be proper now more deeply and more satisfactorily to develope all matters in relation to this measure, both as a justification to the Administration that was about to retire, and as a satisfactory means of pacifying the differences existing in the public sentiment in relation to this important matter It was the more due as a matter of strict justice to the Administration inasmuch as their motives, their policy, and their opinions in relation to the matter had been assailed, questioned and controverted by the friends of General Jackson, to whom an opportunity had been given to make public their speeches & to shew all the grounds of their opposition. It was the more due to public opinion, inasmuch as the world had seen all that the opponents of the Administration could say, and knew little or nothing of what had been really done by the Administration.

Mr. Tazewell said he could not be content with the proposition in any form—that if the President thought proper to publish the instructions &c. he was at liberty to do so, but that the senate ought not to relieve or ease him in any way to make them public. Thus a majority of the Senate, a bare majority would not agree to call for a full developement of the transactions in relation to the Panama Mission to give the Administration an opportunity to justify itself or to afford to the American people the means of deciding upon the question—and that majority was composed of Gen. Jackson's adherents.

Soon after this, the President did take the responsibility upon himself of sending to both Houses of Congress a message containing a copy of the instructions to the Panama mission, and although the friends of Gen. Jackson admitted that the President might send such a message with the instructions if he thought proper, yet when the message came, the same friends of Gen Jackson refused to let it be published to the people, and Mr. Tazewell, by an adroit manœuvre, had this message transferred from the Legislature to the Executive Journal of the Senate, by which it was locked up in secrecy, although the President had taken upon himself the responsibility of making them public without the co-operation of the Senate.

The same message was sent to both Houses of Congress, but there was only one copy of the instructions, and that was sent to the Senate—the message was made to both Houses in their Legislative capacity, the instructions were intended for, and sent to, both Houses, but the Senate refused not only to consider the message and instructions as a public document, but they most unauthorizedly withheld and kept from the House of the immediate representatives of the people the contents of that message which had been sent to them by the President, whose constitutional duty it is from time to time to give to Congress information upon the national concerns. This was a high handed refusal on the part of the Senate, and an unjustifiable interference with the rights of the People's Representatives. Let candid men decide.

THE FREE TRADE ADVOCATE.

We took occasion at an early period of this publication to speak in terms of commendation of the Work—further experience and attention to its progress have confirmed our first impressions and have very much increased our admiration, and strengthened our opinions of its value.

The great principle of Free Trade in opposition to the doctrine of high prohibitory duties is becoming daily more and more interesting to the American people, and in the progress of things will constitute a question upon which they will have to decide in the course of a very short time. Constituting an important branch of political economy, it becomes the people of this Country to inform themselves, in relation to it, as their decision may determine the fate of our Country.

The "Free Trade Advocate" is opposed to the high prohibitory duties that now form the present Tariff—it is not opposed to a proper and moderate encouragement of American Manufactures, but it opposes the plan of sacrificing Commerce, by diminishing its means, and taxing the people through the instrumentality of Monopolies, for the sake of unduly forcing up Manufactures prematurely by excessive, burthensome, and injudicious stimulants.

Coming before the American people, in the solemn manner that this question will inevitably come in the course of the next year, it is important that every man in this Country should provide for himself the means of forming his opinion on it deliberately and satisfactorily. The Tariff question is destined to be the next great question that is to agitate this Country—a solemn and a general preparation is making for it throughout the nation—unlike most of the political contentions we have had so warmly entertained amongst us, it is a question exclusively involving our personal interests and rights—our occupations—our pursuits of domestic happiness—our private family welfare and concerns. A question of this sort, is not to be expected to be discussed like matters of different political opinions as to mere policy or men. Ardently as such conflicts have been maintained, this question in relation to the Tariff will be still warmer—There will be carried into this contest the feelings of the fire-side defence, the maintenance of individual privilege, a sense of indefeasible personal right in private occupation. We need not say how a question involving such sentiments will be apt to excite unusual feeling—but we can call upon our Countrymen to be prepared to meet this awful, approaching event—and we can, without arrogance or pretence, intreat them to turn their immediate attention to this subject, and quietly and fairly to inform themselves on it that they may be equally able to judge between the alluring witcheries that are thrown around the improperly called "American System," and the furious resistance of those who regard it as the invader and destroyer of individual rights and pursuits and of domestic economy and comfort.

In recommending this able work in relation to this subject, viz: The Free Trade Advocate, we further state—It is a weekly paper, closely printed, at $3 50 cents a year, or $3 paid at the time of subscription—Every aid will be given to those who wish this work if application is made at this Office. It is a kind of work that two or more neighbours could most conveniently join in taking.

The Inaugural Address of President Jackson will be found on the first page of this day's paper.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR TALBOT COUNTY,

John Bennett.	Wrightson Lowe
John Stevens (Easton)	Joseph Harrison (of J.)
Foster Maynard	Nathan Harrington
Jeremiah Valiant	Joseph Bruff
Edward Roberts	Fayette Gibson
Joseph Turner, sen.	Henry Goldsborough
James Chaplain	Edward McDaniel
William Gist	Levin Millis
Solomon Mullikin	John Stevens, jr.
James Chambers	Philemon Willis
Henry Thomas	James Ridgaway
William P. Ridgaway	Woolman Leonard
George Dudley	Edward L. Nicholson
Hugh Hambleton	William Rose
James M. Seth	Skinner Grace
William Benny	Samuel Nicols
Alexander Cooper	William Barnett
Benjamin Richardson	Isaac Chambers
Peter Webb	John Matthews.
William Slaughter.	

JUSTICES OF THE LEVY COURT.

Bennet Bracco	James Chambers
John Edmondson	George Stevens, and
Peter Webb	Jeremiah Valiant.
James Neall	

Justices of the Orphan's Court.

Solomon Dickinson — Edward N. Hambleton.
Lambert Reardon, and

Notary Public to reside at Easton.

James C. Wheeler.

By the Levy Court of Talbot County.

CONSTABLES.

District, No. 1. William E. Shannahan, Edmund W. Lowe, Wm. Arringdale, Wm. Barnett and Bennett Jones.

No. 2. Joshua M. Faulkner, Benjamin Denney, Jr James M. C. Millis and Joseph Allen.

No. 3. Abner Parrott, John Bullen, Edward Benson and Joseph P. Harris.

No. 4 Turbutt R. Slaughter, Edward H. Nabb, John D. Harwood and Richard Darden.

The following nominations were received and confirmed on Monday last,

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—Honorable John McLane, of Ohio, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Mr. Justice Trimble, deceased.

Andrew Dunlap, Esq. of Boston, to be District Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, vice William Blake, whose term had expired.

Hon. William T. Barry, of Kentucky, to be Postmaster General.

Hon. John Branch, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War.

Hon. John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, to be Attorney General.

William Marshall, of Indiana, to be Marshal of that State.

John Pope, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Arkansas.

From the correspondent of the Balt. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, 9th March.

"It is now understood here that Amos Kendall will supercede Dr. Watkins, and Isaac Hill, Mr R. Cutts; and that Daniel H. Miller will succeed William Jones, as Collector of Philadelphia.

"Tazewell goes to London, Dallas to Paris, & T. P. Moore to Colombia; all of which I believe."

ANNAPOLIS, March 10.

The Senate rejected the General Assessment bill yesterday—ayes 4, noes 7—To-day it will be returned to the house, we understand, with a message, suggesting the changes in the bill which were agreed to by the Joint Committee upon that subject.

The following is the most detailed account of the Inauguration of General Jackson which has reached us. It is copied from the National Intelligencer of the 5th inst.

THE INAUGURATION.

John C. Calhoun, Vice President elect of the United States, took the Chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to the Vice President by Mr. Smith of Maryland.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered to the following new Senators, by the Vice President: viz: Messrs. Branch, Clayton, Bibb, Hayne, King, Knight, McLean, of Ohio, Tazewell, White, Sillsbee, Bell, Frelinghuysen, Sprague, and Livingston; and they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn, they will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 o clock.

At half past eleven o'clock, Andrew Jackson, the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, attended by the Marshal of the District, and the Committee of Arrangements and took his seat immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Judges, entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's Chair.

The Foreign Ministers and their suits, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

A large number of Ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senators, and the lobby under the Eastern gallery The Western gallery was reserved for Members of the House of Representatives.

At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators, filling the portico, the steps, and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address, and having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall.

Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the forts, and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the Procession was re formed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion.

He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the ceremony of the Inauguration —The number of persons present at the Capitol, within, around, and in front of it, have been variously estimated. We suppose that it did not fall short of ten thousand.

The Ex-President (Mr. Adams) has retired with his family to the beautiful situation on Meridian Hill, (the property of Com Porter) directly west of the city which he has rented, and will occupy for a few months to come, if no longer.—*Nat Intel.*

In the midst of the throng of yesterday, in and about the President's Square, where persons of every rank in life (and of almost every nation and complexion) flocked promiscuously, the nimble-fingered gentry were not idle. Several pockets were picked; and, notwithstanding the caution published yesterday morning, one gentleman suffered his pocket to be picked of eight or nine hundred dollars, and others of smaller sums One or more of the cut-purses were detected in the fact, and committed for trial. They are all strangers here.—*ib.*

The great concourse of strangers in this city has already subsided; and the steady rain of the 6th kept within doors most of those who remain. This busy throng has passed away without any occurrence seriously to mar the pleasure of its assembly. What particularly gratifies us, and does credit to the character of our people, is, that, amidst all the excitement and bustle of the occasion the whole day and night of the Inauguration passed off without the slightest interruption of the public peace and order, that we have heard of. At the mansion of the President, the Sovereign People were a little uproarious, indeed, but it was in any thing but a malicious spirit.—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from Savannah, 1st March, received at New York.

"Mr Rowland Stephenson, the banker, and his Clerk, arrived here yesterday, per British brig Kingston, Wood, master, which sailed from Liverpool for this port but put into Milford Haven; and ultimately sailed thence. The gentlemen are at the Coffee-House, and sit at the public table."

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9.

A Public Dinner was given on Saturday, by a number of the citizens of the District, to Mr. Clay, at Barnard's Hotel. Upwards of a hundred persons sat down to a well provided dinner; and among them were many members of Congress and strangers now in the city. On the health of Mr. Clay being proposed by Gen. Walter Jones, who was in the chair, that gentleman made an eloquent reply, which was received with enthusiasm. The whole of the proceedings were marked by the strictest propriety, & the company separated at an early hour.

We understand that the Senate adjourned on Saturday because there was no business before them. This is singular, when there are yet three members of the Cabinet to be nominated. We are told by authority, that these three persons are members of the Senate It is deemed most becoming and most constitutional, or most safe, to keep these three elect in the Senate for the present, in order that they may act upon the other Senators? As Cabinet Ministers elect, they may be able to add to their influence as Senators, and to controul by their votes in the Senate, the appointments which they themselves may have suggested in the Cabinet. If these incipient reforms in the practice of the Executive Department be indicative of the character of the "reforms" which are hereafter to be made, Heaven only knows where we shall stop, or what destiny is reserved to our republic.

[National Journal.

HAGERSTOWN, March 3.

Fire!!—A dangerous fire broke out in this place on Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Although an immediate alarm was given, and the citizens turned out briskly with the Hose and Engines, it made such progress as to burn up entirely the stable in which it originated (Mr. J. M'Ilhenny's) and the adjacent one belonging to Mrs. Shuman. The back building and front part of the house occupied by Mr. Moffett—(owned by Mrs. S.) was very materially damaged. The store of Mr. George Hager and the hatters shop of Mr. George Updegraff were at one time in imminent danger, as well as Mr. M'Ilhenny's tavern, and Capt. Quantrill's large brick House, containing Mr. Swope's store, in the lower story.—The loss sustained by Mrs. Shuman, Messrs. M'Ilhenny and Moffett is severe; the other damage was principally in the breakage and tear of furniture and goods.

After the citizens had quietly retired in the evening about 7 o'clock, another fire made its appearance in Bowman's stable, which was consumed without further loss. There is a general belief that the whole was the work of an incendiary.

Yesterday about mid-day, fire was discovered in the garret of Mr. J. M'Ilhenny's house, which had evidently originated from design. A colored lad in the family was immediately taken up on suspicion and lodged in prison.

We have been politely favoured, by the Publisher, with the work noticed below, and agree, most cordially, with the editor of the Gazette, in his views of its merits, and trust the enterprising individual, to whom the public is indebted for it, will meet with liberal patronage.

[Chronicle & Marylander.

A work of very great value has recently been published by Mr. Peter Force, of Washington, D. C. under the title of the National Calendar. It affords a comprehensive, view of almost all our foreign and domestic relations, the names of all the officers of the General Government, their Salaries, and the duration and nature of their services, their places of residence and birth, &c. and is replete with statistical and other information of the most important and interesting character. It also furnishes a complete list of all the Senators and Members of Congress from 1789 to 1827, with the periods of their election and the expiration of their terms of service, &c.

To all who desire a familiar acquaintance with the internal and external affairs of our Government, and in our country, it behoves every man to be well informed upon both these subjects, this volume is invaluable.

It is advertised by Messrs. William & Joseph Neal, Booksellers of Baltimore.—[Gazette.

The following is a list of Members of the United tates Senate, which were to assemble on Thursday to act on the nominations by the new President of the members of the new Cabinet. The names of those understood to be politically attached to the President, are italicized Three of them are in nomination for the cabinet, however, and the political complexion of some of the others is considered doubtful.—*N. Y. Com.*

MAINE.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
John Holmes,	1833	*James Iredell,*	1831
Peleg Sprague,	1835	*John Branch,*	1835
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Levi Woodbury,	1831	*William Smith,*	1831
Samuel Bell,	1835	*Robert Y. Hayne,*	1835
MASSACHUSETTS.		GEORGIA.	
Daniel Webster,	1833	*John M Berrien,*	1831
Nathaniel Silsbee	1835	*George M. Troup,*	1835
RHODE ISLAND.		KENTUCKY.	
Asher Robbins,	1833	*John Rowan,*	1831
Nehm. R. Knight	1835	*George M. Bibb,*	1835
CONNECTICUT.		TENNESSEE.	
Calvin Willey,	1831	*John H Eaton,*	1833
Samuel A. Foot,	1833	*Hugh L. White,*	1835
VERMONT.		OHIO.	
Dudley Chase,	1831	Jacob Burnet,	1831
Horatio Seymour	1833	Benj. Ruggles,	1833
NEW YORK.		LOUISIANA.	
Nathan Sanford,	1831	Josiah S. Johnson	1831
Charles E. Dudley	1833	*Edw'd Livingston,*	1835
NEW JERSEY.		INDIANA.	
Mahlon Dickerson,	1833	Wm. Hendricks,	1831
T. Frelinghuysen	1835	James Noble,	1833
DELAWARE.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Louis McLane,	1833	*Powhattan Ellis,*	1833
John M. Clayton,	1835	*Thomas B. Reed,*	1835
PENNSYLVANIA.		ILLINOIS.	
William Marks,	1831	*Elias K. Kane,*	1831
Isaac Barnard,	1833	*John McLean*	1835
MARYLAND.		ALABAMA.	
Ezekiel Chambers	1831	*John McKinley,*	1831
Samuel Smith,	1833	*William R. King,*	1835
VIRGINIA.		MISSOURI.	
John Tyler,	1833	David Barton,	1831
L. W. Tazewell,	1835	*Thomas H. Benton*	1833

LEATHER STOCKING.

Simeon Kendall, of Ohio, who is represented as the prototype of Cooper's inimitable Leather Stocking, has applied to Congress for a pension, and the House have directed that a bill be reported in his favour. He is said to be one of the most extraordinary and interesting men now living. He entered Kentucky in 1771, and continued there through all the struggles with the Indians, sustaining his position after Boon and his companions had fled. The anecdotes related of his adventures are said to be almost incredible. On one occasion, when watching the frontiers, he saved the infant settlements from the Indians by running sixty miles in one day and night, and spreading the alarm. Kendall headed the whites, and with extraordinary skill and courage, defeated the savages. He never held any military rank, but was always selected as a leader in excursions against the Indians. At one time he was taken prisoner, and the Indians had placed faggots around him to burn him alive, when he was released by the intervention of a Frenchman. He afterwards saved the life of his deliverer. In 1813, his Military ardour was by no means subdued, and he rendered himself formidable to the enemy during the war, by his long rifle, though attached to no regular corps. He has always been strictly temperate, but is now in penury, extremely old and surrounded by a large family.

MATTHEW CAREY, of Philadelphia, says that the hardest working females among the seamstresses in that city, earn only $58 a year, out of which they pay for rent and fuel $39.—We would recommend to some of these persons to migrate at once to New England. There are hundreds of females in this city and its vicinity engaged with the needle, or in some of the extensive manufactories of books, paper or cotton, where the labor is healthful and adapted to their strength, who earn from $104 to $192 a year. Their board costs them from $39 to $90 a year, leaving a balance of $55 to $102 to be appropriated for clothing, or to be deposited in the Saving Bank.—[Connecticut Mirror.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR.—The Editors the New York Journal of Commerce, have been favored by a commercial friend, with a table of the prices of flour in the Philadelphia market, for a period of forty four years, which, says the Journal, will be a curiosity, as well as a useful document to every dealer in the article.

We subjoin the average for each year:—

1785	$5 87	1807	7 17
1786	5 66	1808	5 69
1787	5 25	1809	6 91
1788	4 81	1810	9 37
1789	5 20	1811	9 95
1790	5 56	1812	9 83
1791	5 22	1813	8 92
1792	5 25	1814	8 60
1793	5 00	1815	8 71
1794	6 90	1816	9 78
1795	10 60	1817	11 69
1796	12 50	1818	9 96
1797	8 91	1819	7 11
1798	8 20	1820	4 72
1799	9 66	1821	4 78
1800	9 86	1822	6 58
1801	10 40	1823	6 82
1802	6 90	1824	5 62
1803	6 73	1825	5 10
1804	8 22	1826	4 65
1805	9 70	1827	5 23
1806	7 30	1828	5 60

Aggregate average of 44 years, $7 42.

The circumstances which have produced the principal fluctuations, are given as follows, by the gentleman who has so carefully preserved the record. "From 1794 to '96, scarcity in France and England;—from '98 to 1800 export to England:—1800 to 1801, scarcity in England; 1804 and '5 scarcity in Spain; 1808 and '9, long embargo; 109, '10 and '11, Peninsula war, 1812, '13 and '14, war with England; 1816 and '17, scarcity in England" To this we may add the cause of an advance during the latter part of 1828, viz. scarcity in Europe, particularly in England. The state of the currency in 1814 & '16, of course had an effect on the prices of those years.

It deserves to be considered also, that the quantity of circulating medium and the value of all sorts of merchandize have fluctuated.—The highest yearly average was that of 1796, viz $12 50; the lowest, that of 1826, viz. $4 85 The lowest price in March 1821, viz. $3 75, and the highest price in March 1796, viz. $15. In one instance the price remained without any change for eleven months, but in very many others it has fluctuated two dollars or two dollars and fifty cents within a few days.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of March 9

Potatoes sell in our Market for ONE DOLLAR per bushel. Now is the time for our country neighbours to press to the market. The price is most exorbitant, and is nearly three times that for which potatoes might be profitably raised.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 10th.

Wheat, best white.....$1 00
Corn.....40.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

FLOUR, superfine, bbl. $8; Fine, 7 50; middling, 3 a 4. Rye, 3 75.

GRAIN.—Wheat, Delaware, 1 50 a 1 60; do. Pennsylvania, 1 70; Gennessee, none; Rye 60 a 70; Corn, L C. white, new, 45 a 47; do. L.C. yellow, do. 46 a 49; do. U.C. round, do. 52 a 54; Oats, 25 a 33; Barley, Penn. 45 a 50; do. Eastern, 55 a 58; black eyed Peas 40 a 50.

SEEDS—Cloverseed, bushel, 3 25 a 4; Herdgrass, do. 50 a 60; Timothy, do. 2 50.

DIED

In this town, on Monday night last, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY BENNY, consort of Mr. James Benny.

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 Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, in Easton, on Thursday next (the 19th inst.) at 11 o'clock; at which the Members are respectfully requested to attend.

By the Board R. SPENCER, Sec'ry.
March 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to the estates of William Jenkins, deceased, and Peter Stevens, Jr. deceased, to make immediate payment; indulgence must not be expected, as it is my intention to close the administration of said estates in as short a time as possible. I shall attend at the store of William Jenkins & Son in Easton every TUESDAY for the convenience of those interested.

JNO: STEVENS Jr. Ex'r.
of William Jenkins, deceased, and
Adm'r D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd.
March 14 3w

N. B. These persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Samuel Chamberlaine, deceased, are hereby notified that their notes become due on the first day of April next. Prompt payment will be expected as indulgence cannot be given.

JNO: STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of Samuel Chamberlaine, dec'd

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, I will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at the late residence of Rueben P. Emmons deceased, all the personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, the crop of wheat in the ground, and a variety of useful articles—Also, Negroes of different ages. On all sums of *three* dollars and upwards a credit of *six* months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, bill or note, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums under *three* dollars the cash will be required. The Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

THOMAS MARTIN, Adm'r.
March 14 of Rueben P. Emmons, dec'd.

MARYLAND:

Dorchester county Orphans' Court.

February 27th, 1829.

ON application of Matthew Smith, Administrator of Risdon Smith, late of Dorchester county, deceased;—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle and Easton Gazette, (papers selected by him.)

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my Office affixed, this 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1829.

WM. W. ECCLESTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Dorchester county.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give NOTICE,—that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Risdon Smith, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, A. D. 1829.

MATTHEW SMITH, Adm'r.
of Risdon Smith, dec'd.

March 14—1829—3w—

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE SHANNONDALE,



A beautiful dark Sorrel near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire the Imported Horse *Eagle*; his dam by the Imported Horse *Bedford*; his grand dam a full-blooded mare raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen County, Va. A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that SHANNONDALE is a sure foal getter, and has produced as likely *Colts* as any Horse that ever stood in that County for 12 or 15 years which Certificates are in the possession of the Subscriber.

TERMS—$4 the single leap; $6 the spring's chance; $12 to insure a Mare in foal; twenty five cents to the Groom in each case. No Mare will be insured without an agreement with the subscriber himself.

SHANNONDALE will be at EASTON on Tuesday 17th instant—In the BAY-SIDE on Thursday 19th inst.—At the TRAPPE on Saturday the 21st instant—And at DENTON on Tuesday the 24th instant.—And will attend the above stands during the Season, once a fortnight—Season to commence the 17th of March, and end at Wheat Harvest.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

March 14

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