partment. Each case may seem a little matter scarcely worthy of regard; but it should be remembered that the whole revenue of the Department is made up of these little items, and it is their combination that gives life and energy to the whole machine. It is at all times the duty of Postmasters to adhere strictly to both the letter and spirit of the law, and especially at this crisis, when the current engagements of the Department already entered into greatly exceed the amount of its ordinary revenue.

W. T. BARRY.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, May 30.

The first Anniversary of the Talbot county Bible Society was celebrated on Tuesday last, the 26th inst. at the Court House in Easton, and a very numerous and most respectable audience did honor to the occasion.

The Meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. McCombs with prayer and a selected chapter from the Bible—after this, the report presented to the Society by the Secretary was read, and then the Rev. Mr. Cookman rose and delivered a very eloquent and interesting address admirably adapted to the occasion. The Address was marked with much genius and taste, and although abundant in other merits, was particularly distinguished by some historical views of effects derived from the extended circulation of the Bible.

Upon the audience retiring, the Society proceeded to the business of the day, and after the re-election of their existing officers and the appointment of Col. Hughlett as Vice-President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. Jenkins -amongst other resolutions that were passed were the following:

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Scull, it was unanimously Resolved, that the thanks of this Society be presented to the Rev. Mr. Cookman for his highly appropriate and interesting Address delivered this day before them at their first anniversary.

On motion of the President, it was Resolved unanimously, That the Society entertains a high sense of the useful and important services rendered to the managers by those Gentlemen of the County who gave their aid to ascertain the number of families who were destitute of the Bible—that they be requested to accept the thanks of the Society with a wish, that they would continue their valued and still much needed exertions in perfecting the object undertaken.

On motion of Mr. Hambleton, it was unanimously resolved, that the Annual Report this day presented to the Society be printed.

We are happy to state that the Governor of Maryland attended the meeting, and, what is highly estimated by every body that passes a thought on this subject, His Excellency though elevated to the first office in the State, still agrees to serve the Society in the subordinate station of one of its Managers—thus exemplifying his view of the beautiful idea of Mr. Cookman, that the Bible is both the harbinger and guardian of civil liberty.

Appointments by the President.—John M. M'Calla, Marshal of Kentucky, in the place of Chapman Coleman, removed.

John Speed Smith, District Attorney for the District of Kentucky, in place of John J. Crittenden, removed.

Mr. Madison, it is said, now lies dangerously ill at his estate in Orange county, Va.

The Norfolk Beacon states that orders have been received to fit out the U. S. ship *Constellation*, lying at the Navy Yard, Gosport, with despatch.

A letter from Havana, under date of the 14th inst. says:—"Five pirates are convicted and will be hung. Others are arrested daily."

Ministers to London and Paris.—The Richmond Enquirer states that the new Ministers will probably sail about the 1st of July. The intention of the Government is to send out Messrs. M'Lane and Rives in the same vessel, the Constellation. She is now at Norfolk, and ordered to be put in immediate readiness for that service.

The New Hampshire Patriot contains a list of fifteen new Post Masters appointed to offices in that State, in place of fifteen others removed.

Tuscaloosa, (Alabama,) May 4.

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM.

On last Saturday evening, we were visited by one of the most violent storms of hail, lightning, thunder, and wind, ever witnessed by our oldest inhabitants. It was more terrible and destructive in its course than any we have ever heard of, (that of ancient Egypt excepted.) It approached us from north slowly, against a brisk south wind, and little apprehension of the serious consequences anticipated, until its roaring artillery opened furiously upon us, in all the rage of elemental war combined, levelling and stripping every thing of a vegetable nature under its pelting vengence—dashing the glass from the windows into atoms, on the north sides of the houses, so instantaneously that few were saved, the wind veering to the east and south, destroyed nearly every window facing those directions, at the same time throwing inside a deluge of shapeless icicles which on thawing completely inundated the interiors, doing an extensive injury to goods, furniture, &c. We understand, Mr. Ewing, Colonel Donaldson, S. M. Meek & Co., and Andrews & Brothers, are the principal sufferers, but we believe the damage is sustained equally, according to the property exposed. In less than 40 minutes the promising gardens, orchards, ornamental trees, &c. of our citizens were entirely destroyed, and scarcely the vestige of a green leaf or blade could be seen. In this short time, the laden peach, the blooming rose, and culinary plants had vanished from our vision, all around seemed more the effects of magic than reality. While solemnly musing amid the general desolation around us, and the dread anticipation of a surrounding country having become a desert from the effects of this awful visitant, our ideas may be easier felt than described.

Since the above was in type, we have understood the extent of the tempest was limited to a few miles of this place, but no where so violent. The damage is inestimable. The average depth of the hail is thought to have been, at least, twelve inches; in many places, it measured six, seven & eight feet where it had been drifted.

Some of our, not temperance folks, we are told, were consoling, or rather, regaling themselves on ice punch yesterday, a luxury seldom seen here when the thermometer is at 80 Fahrenheit.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

REPORT

of the Talbot County Bible Society.

Agreeably to a clause in the eighth article of the Constitution of the Talbot County Bible Society, the Secretary makes the following report.

A melancholy duty first claims our attention —Respect for the virtues of a good man and the feelings inspired by the spirit of association, cause us to announce the death, since our last meeting of our worthy Vice-President, the late Mr. JENKINS, and to pay to his memory the tribute of our deep regret. Besides the loss which Society at large may feel, this institution loses a zealous and a faithful friend, and it will now devolve on you to supply this vacancy.

Soon after the organization of this society measures were taken to augment the number of its members which now amount to about one hundred—and the next object that gained attention was, to ascertain how many families in Talbot County were destitute of a copy of the sacred Scriptures. In effecting this purpose, the Executive Committee invited to their aid a great many persons in the different districts of the County, whose dispersed residence would enable them with the greater facility to attain the desired object. To the cheerful and ready co-operation of these Gentlemen, the Committee are much indebted for whatever success may have attended their exertions; and they desire to call the attention of the Society to this highly useful and generous assistance which they have received.

From the reports made by these Gentlemen to the managers in the respective districts it appeared, that two hundred and ninety families were found who had not a copy of the Bible.—One hundred and thirty eight Bibles had been previously distributed by the Gentlemen who came over as missionaries from the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore last year—these, together with some Bibles left by those Gentlemen for our use, and the Bibles and Testaments received from the former Eastern Shore Bible Society, reduced the number requisite to supply the wants ascertained by the Managers. But inasmuch as the Bibles distributed by the missionaries were given to families and persons in our own County, the Committee, considering it as a part of their responsibility to assume the expense for these books, have done so.—The additional number of copies of the Bible that the Committee found it necessary to procure was two hundred, and although the amount of funds received was very incommensurate with the demands necessary to defray the expenses of the Books, yet as the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore most kindly offered to supply them with any number that they might want, in anticipation of the collection of their funds, they thought the Great Work ought not to linger in their hands when the removal of the chief obstacle was so generously offered to them, and paying over the amount of funds then at command, which was insufficient to meet the responsibility assumed, they asked and obtained from them two hundred copies more.

Upon the arrival here of these Books, an authority was vested in the Treasurer, with whom the Bibles had been deposited, to furnish the different managers in the different districts with a number of copies equal to the reported demands of their districts, and this resolution is now in active performance—and the Committee have just reasons to induce the belief, that, in a short time, at least as many Bibles will be distributed as the wants that have been reported. Conscious that subsequent deficiences, if any, will be found to be very small, the Executive Committee must leave the complete accomplishment of this undefined portion of the Work to their successors for the ensuing year, and they do it with the less concern, as the labour will necessarily be light and the duty easily fulfilled.

This report would be wanting in ingenuousness, as well as deficient in a just tribute to merit of the highest order, if it omitted to state that much of the labor of the committee has been diminished & much of their duty anticipated by the indefatigable zeal and persevering constancy of the Female Bible Society of this County, to whose noble exertions so many destitute and indigent families are indebted for the invaluable possession of the Holy Scriptures distributed by their hands. If the committee could impress the minds of the Society with the same conviction that has been wrought upon their own, in knowing the extent of these exalted charities of the Female Bible Society, and the unrelaxing resolution and steadiness of purpose that have distinguished their course through varied impediments as they arose, they would, with equal ardor, cherish and gratefully express the undissembled homage of their respect at such exemplifications of the character of the benevolent and pious female. In proportion as their eminent services have been extended, their means and their members appear correspondently to have increased—and the prosperous condition of that Society, as exhibited in their late report, must call forth an united and general congratulation. A copy of that report I am directed to present with other papers to this Society, as worthy of a place in their or in any more honored archives.

Appended to this report is a special one of the Treasurer, from which the Society will be able to ascertain the amount of purchases, the number of books and the condition of our funds.

The most important exhibit in this document and one that most essentially demands the attention of the Society, is the deficiency of funds and the debt created by the Committtee in consequence of that deficiency. The Committee submit in behalf of the course pursued by them, the alternatives to which they were reduced. Called upon by the Society as their deputies to perform a work that the Society knew would necessarily be accompanied by an expence proportionate to the destitutions they were required to ascertain and provide for, a controul was given to them, for that purpose, over the finances of the Society. For reasons too obvious to all to be recapitulated, and too painful to be dwelt on, the difficulty of collections and the small amount of subscriptions in the first instance, caused the means of the Society to be greatly below the sum requisite to purchase the Bibles. To have waited for a flood-tide of prosperity in the pecuniary circumstances of our Fellow Citizens, would have procrastinated a work indefinitely, which, from its very nature and tendency, admitted of no delay—An offer was made to furnish the Committee with the Books, that those who wanted might be immediately supplied, and to wait the pecuniary convenience of the Society, under a hope, that present difficulties would prove temporary and be relieved by an approaching and more auspicious season.

In this posture of things the Committee had either to desist, through a want of funds, from the work undertaken by them, or to accept the propositions of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore to take the books immediately and engage in the distribution of them, upon the liability of the Society to answer the demand.

Solemnly impressed with the great duty which the Society had assigned to them, and of the nature of the obligation to which they had voluntarily submitted, the Committee deliberately decided, that the most valued alternative should be adopted by them, regarding the distribution of the burthen of a debt of less than two hundred dollars among one hundred subscribers as a lesser responsibility upon them, and an act more likely to be approved of by the Society, than the withholding the word of God from the many who desired it and could not find it—who needed it, but could not get it—and upon this exposition of the motives of their conduct, the Committee await the expression of the censure or satisfaction of the Society.

So far in relation to the proceedings of the Committee—The following concluding remarks are deferentially submitted to the Society and to the respectable auditory who have honored our Anniversary with their countenance and presence.

It would be a little singular, in an age like the present distinguished for its attainments and a thirst for further acquisitions in knowledge, if the industry of the numerous Bible Societies had not produced some salutary effect upon the general sentiment of the community at large—and this is a remark made by the lukewarm and philosophic looker-on to parry the diligent entreaties of the humble Agents in the Bible cause, who offer experienced benefits as inducements for further contribution and exertion.

We are yet too little advanced in this regenerating course to be enabled to sustain our petitions upon the ground of much ascertained good result within the sphere of our operations—one thing however we believe, we can with some confidence allege, viz:—that the Bible is daily more sought after and is becoming more an object of attention than it used to be. It is now universally known abroad that the bible societies exist, and that their object is to give the Bible to the Poor who are unable to purchase it.—That apathy in regard to this Sacred Volume which had been engendered by ignorance and seemed to have been enforced by penury, is fast yielding in many to a more lively hope, that amidst the gracious providences of this life, the wealthy and intelligent and humane will be made to think more considerately on their indigent and destitute fellow creatures, and in the fullness of their benevolence to bestow upon them a treasure, that is to lead to the knowledge of the Redeemer and to induce a trust in that mediatorial influence which alone conducts to Heavenly Mercy, and Light, and Life. Some who desponded of ever possessing the Bible through the means of their own narrow circumstances, are now seen seeking opportunities to ask for a share of the distributive benevolence —and many, who have been hitherto looked upon as regardless of the Holy Volume and its enlightening contents, since the Book has became more generally distributed, and its distribution more a subject of reflection, have been found diligent and attentive readers of it, its avowed admirers, and faithful believers.

From the supposed ignorance and profligacy attendant on poverty, Bible Societies need apprehend little to contend with to obstruct their progress—they have more reason to dread impediment from scoffers and inconsiderate men. When the first are furnished with the Book of Life, there is always hope that the mind at some solitary, disconsolate hour, will catch a gleam from the sacred work to cheer its dreariness and to provoke further inquiry—but the last have no hours of dispassionate reflection, no moments of calm self distrust—buoyed upon the wave of fortune, or soaring upon the pinion of vanity, they are conscious that they lose all notoriety when they yield up their perversity and error, and like a pestilence that pervadeth the land, they become forgotten only when they cease to be contagious. Against this moral plague we have no safe-guard but in the shield which public indignation may afford us—This will restrain the scoffer when the terrors of Divine denunciation are unheeded.

It is for the Poor that Bible Societies are particularly instituted—to rescue them from ignorance and its incidental depravity. To dispel darkness from the hovel by the lamp which needs no trimming, by a light which burns brighter as the oil of faith is increased, whose radiance extends even to the heart and lights a pathway to the skies, is a duty with which our consciences ought to be heavy laden—and a faithful fulfilment of this duty is the purpose of Bible Societies, whose course though unostentatious, we trust in God will be beneficent and effectual.

The singleness of purpose which marks these institutions soothes to rest all anxiety that springs from sectarian devotion. We aim to uphold no special tenets, no exclusive forms.—We only furnish the source from which those of all Christian sects claim to be derived, and we leave it to those to whom we give it to ask, through the medium of humble devotion, the Divine guidance to direct them to the knowledge and the love of God which it contains.—The boon we offer justifies this reliance—and we give it in faith, and in hope, and in charity.

They whose happy lot has been cast by the bounty of Providence amidst ease and affluence, and who have never visited the abodes of Poverty, can have but little idea of the disparity between their own condition and that of the destitute part of God's creatures. They have never seen the forlorn mother surrounded by her squallid offspring in a miserable tenement, comfortless, unprovided, and desolate, searched by every wind of heaven, toiling at precarious, stinted wages to pay rent and to provide a no less precarious and stinted support for herself and for those whom Providence has committed to her lot—sometimes aided, in a degree, by the weekly earnings of a husband and a father whose whole fortune consists in his health, his strength, and his skill to use the implements of labour—whose united hope is, that the elements will be tempered to the shorn lamb—whose best expectation is, a mere refuge from starvation—and who know no joyous comfort but a respite from labour on the hallowed day of the Lord. If they could be more familiar with these scenes, would not they who are well furnished with worldly goods consent to surrender the unessential luxury of half one single day in the year to contribute that amount to supply this wretched group of fellow beings with God's holy word and promise, that would make the Lord's day still more welcome to them, that would make their deprivations less felt by inspiring a new hope of a new joy in another world that is to come? It is for such objects we beg your charity—to such objects, if you confer it, it shall be most faithfully applied.—We are the mere mediators between suffering indigence and your bounty. We ask you to make yourselves happy and to lay up treasure in Heaven, hereafter to be enjoyed, by an unfelt donation to supply the Gospel of Christ to your neighbours and Brethren, who, without your timely aid may be called from this Christian Land, ignorant of the Christian's duty, dead to the Christian's hope.

Was your condition to be such, what would you that others should do for you? That, we entreat you, do ye also for them!!!

[From the Baltimore American.]

Case of Dr. Watkins.—We find in the National Intelligencer of the 27th inst the following notice of the case of Dr. Watkins, which has been brought before the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, D. C.

Circuit Court of the United States for Washington County, D. C.

May 26, 1829.

This day came on to be heard an argument on *a general demurrer* to two indictments found by the Grand Jury at the present term against Tobias Watkins, for misdemeanors, at common law.

[One of these indictments charges that the said Tobias Watkins, being at the time Fourth Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, "and being an evil disposed person, and desiring and intending fraudulently and unjustly to obtain and acquire for himself, and for his own private use, divers sums of money of the United States, with force and arms &c. falsely and fraudulently wrote and addressed and caused to be sent to a certain J. K. Paulding, then a Navy Agent of the United States at the city of New York, a letter, &c. and made and executed a draft on the said J K Paulding Navy Agent, as aforesaid, &c. and received therefor (from a broker) five hundred dollars, and disposed of the said money for his own use." There are other recitations of particulars, and of other like transactions in the indictment (part of which were with Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston) which concludes with the general averment that the several papers referred to were, and each of them, written, drawn, &c. "without any authority therefor, and not for, or on account of the public service, but for the private gain and benefit of the said Tobias Watkins, & with intent to defraud the said United States, and as false pretences to enable him to obtain to his own use and benefit the said [sums of money] and that by means of the said several false pretences the said Tobias Watkins did, at the time and times aforesaid, defraud the said United States of the said sums," and "dispose of the same to his own use and benefit, to the great damage of the United States, and against the peace and government thereof."

Thomas Swann and Francis S. Key, Attorneys for the United States, and Walter Jones and Richard S. Coxe, for the accused.

The Intelligencer contains a notice of the argument of Dr. W's counsel of which we can afford space only for a very brief abstract, which however, contains the substance of the whole. It was opened by Mr. Jones, who stated that the accused had been subjected to a very high handed attempt to divert the criminal judicature of the country from its proper direction, and that he was properly subject only to a civil prosecution for breach of a civil trust. There was scarcely a government in Europe or America in which these breaches of public trust had not been committed by individuals appropriating governmental funds to their own use, but this was the first case where such conduct had been made the ground of *indictment*, unless under some particular statute. It was not *per se* an offence against the fundamental law of the land, designated as the Common Law. This procedure had been aggravated by the circumstances of the apprehension of the accused, on which Mr. Jones proceeded to comment, when he was stopped by the Court. After remarking on the importance of bringing every accusation to the test of the law, he proceeded to argue the demurrer, first on the ground of the essence of the offence, which was not, either in principle or as authority, one against Common Law, but a case of misappropriation of moneys by an officer of government, bringing him within the description of what was commonly called a public defaulter. He went into an analysis of the public offences, to show that embezzlement of public money was not the subject of criminal judicature (if not made so by statute) unless effected by means tending to work public evil, such as forgery &c. This, he said was the uniform course of decisions in English courts.

The offence charged in the indictments, he said, was the obtaining of certain sums of money amounting altogether from 3,500 to 4,000 dollars and, if proved to the full extent, being accompanied by no falsification or surreptitious use of any of those tokens or badges which invite public confidence, did not constitute an offence at common law.

As to *form*, Mr. Jones said the indictments contained no definite nor intelligible charge of false pretences. It heaped up defamatory words; but it is not sufficient to impute a crime; the indictment must show it. The allegations, besides, were repugnant and contradictory. It was alledged, for example, in one part of the indictment, that T. W. did *falsely* and fraudulently write a certain letter, &c. and in the next clause of the indictment it was claimed that every part of this letter was *true*, &c. and so on through the whole. This did not arise, he said, from any defect of skill in the gentlemen who had drawn them up, but from the want of materials—from the looseness of the presentments, which afforded no better ground for them to build upon.

Mr. Swann, Attorney for the United States, next had the floor: but the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Court intimated an intention to adjourn.

Mr. Coxe, for the accused, gave notice, in addition to notice of authoritiea which he should refer to in his argument, that he should take an additional exception to the indictment.—This being a prosecution at common law, for an offence against the United States in their federative character, his position would be, that there cannot be such an offence as one against the United States under the Common Law; that there is no criminal Common Law of the United States—And then the Court adjourned.

The Rev. Mr. MAY will preach in the Episcopal Church in this town, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at half past 7 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

A Tutor for Young Ladies Wanted Immediately.

A Gentleman well qualified to instruct Young Ladies in a correct and substantial course of English Education, will meet a warm reception and an assurance of a just and liberal Salary from many parents at Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

☞An accurate and liberal knowledge of English Grammar and Geography, and a capacity to teach them will be indispensably required. Testimonials of a good moral character will of course be expected.—A letter addressed to *James Price*, esq. Easton, Maryland, (post paid) will be immediately attended to.

Easton, may 30

N. B.—The Editors of the National Intelligencer, at Washington—the Patriot at Baltimore, and National Gazette, at Philadelphia, are requested to insert this notice, once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

MARRIED

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev Joseph Scull, Mr. Isaac Sylvester, of Caroline, to Miss Susan Ann Kerby of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. Robinson Stevens, to Miss Ann Connelly, all of this county.

DIED

In Hillsborough, Caroline County, on Wednesday morning 27th inst. Levinia Love, wife of Mr. Aaron Love.

——— In Wilmington on Friday evening 22d inst. Col. Allen M'Lane, Collector of the district of Delaware, aged 82 years. Col. M'Lane is well known as a distinguished officer of the Revolution, & was, at the time of his death, Treasurer of the Cincinnati.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, by virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphans' Court on Thursday the 11th day of June next, at the late residence of Abednego Botfield deceased, near Miles River Ferry, all the personal property of said deceased, (negroes excepted,)

CONSISTING OF



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn and Corn Blades, one second hand Gig and harness —also, the crop of Wheat now in the ground, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale —on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOSIAH BOTFIELD, Ex'r.
of A. Botfield, deceased.

may 30 ts

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, from sixty to 100 acres of first rate WOOD LAND, adjoining the Lands of Henry D Sellers and the Rev. Thomas D. Monnelly, in the Head of Wye—It will, if necessary, be laid off in lots to suit purchasers. If the above Land is not disposed of at private sale before THURSDAY the 6th day of August next, it wil on that day be offered at public sale at the residence of Wm. H. Nabb, adjoining the above named land, between the hours of 12 & 2 o'clock. Terms of sale, one half cash, and twelve months credit on the balance. E. ROBERTS.



Easton, may 30

ATTENTION!

THE subscriber having, at considerable expense and labour, obtained some remarkably fine, fat stall fed STEERS for the gratification and accommodation of his friends & the public in general. (one of which he will have in market on Tuesday morning next,) requests the lovers of GOOD BEEF to give him a call.



JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, may 30

In Talbot County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

May Term, 1829.

IT IS ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the sale of the Lands made to William Hughlett by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate, in Talbot county, of Charles Goldsborough deceased, in the cause of Daniel Cheezum against Howes Goldsborough, Jr. Eleanora M. Goldsborough & others, children and heirs at law of the said Charles Goldsborough, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine: *Provided* a copy of this Order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, on or before the tenth day of July, in the year last aforesaid.

The Report of the Trustee states the quantity of Land sold to be by estimation eight hundred and sixty-one acres, more or less, and that the same was sold for eight dollars current money, per acre.

RD. T. EARLE,
LEM'L. PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

True copy,
Test, J. Loockerman, Clk.
may 30 3w

In Talbot County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

May Term, 1829.

IT IS ORDERED and adjudged by the said Court, that the sale of the Lands made to Thomas O. Martin, by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Clement Morris, deceased, in the case of Thomas Hayward against Mary Morris the widow, and Albert G. Morris the heir at law of Clement Morris, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine: Provided a copy of this Order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, on or before the twentieth day of July, in the year last aforesaid.

The Report of the Trustee states the quantity of Land sold by him as Trustee aforesaid, to be three hundred and eighty acres of Land, more or less; and that the same was sold for seven dollars and one cent per acre.

RD. T. EARLE,
LEM'L. PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy.
Test,—J. Loockerman, Clk.
may 30 3w

State of Md. Caroline county sct.

PURSUANT to the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed, at November Session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Step Harper (free negro) for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and affix the first Tuesday of next Caroline county Court for the final hearing of said application of the said Insolvent Debtor, and for his appearance before the County Court of Caroline county, at the Court House in the Town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his Creditors or any of them. And that he cause this order to be published in one of the newspaper published in Easton once a week for three successive weeks, at least three months before the first Tuesday of next Caroline county Court. Given under my hand this 23d day of April in the year eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

RD. CHAMBERS.

True Copy,
Test,—Jo. Richardson, Clk.
may 30 3w

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