dollar, invested in a plantation and slaves, made the year before last, sixteen thousand dollars. A member of the other House, I understand, who, without removing himself, sent some of his slaves to Mississippi, made, last year, about twenty per cent. Two friends of mine, in the latter State, whose annual income is from 30 to 60 thousand dollars, being desirous to curtail their business, have offered estates for sale, which they are willing to show, by regular vouchers of receipt and disbursement, yield eighteen per cent per annum. One of my most opulent acquaintances, in a county adjoining to that in which I reside, having married in Georgia, has derived a large portion of his wealth from a cotton estate there situated.

The loss of the tonnage of Charleston, which has been dwelt on, does not proceed from the tariff, it never had a very large amount, and it has not been able to retain what it had, in consequence of the operation of the principle of free trade on its navigation. Its tonnage has gone to the more enterprising and adventurous tars of the Northern States; with whom those of the city of Charleston could not maintain a successful competition, in freedom of the coasting trade existing between the different parts of the Union. That this must be the true cause, is demonstrated by the fact, that, however it may be with the port of Charleston, our coasting tonnage, generally, is constantly increasing. As to the foreign tonnage, about one half of that which is engaged in the direct trade between Charleston & Great Britain, is English; proving that the tonnage of South Carolina cannot maintain itself in a competition, under the free and equal navigation secured by our treaty with that Power

When gentlemen have succeeded in their design of an immediate or gradual destruction of the American System, what is their substitute? Free trade! Free trade! The call for free trade is as unavailing as the cry of a spoiled child in its nurse's arms, for the moon or the stars that glitter in the firmament of heaven. It never has existed; it never will exist. Trade, implies, at least two parties. To be free, it should be fair, reciprocal. But if we throw our ports wide open to the admission of foreign productions, free of all duty, what ports, of any foreign nation, shall we find open to the free admission of our surplus produce? We may break down all barriers to free trade, on our par, but the work will not be complete until foreign Powers have removed theirs. There would be freedom on one side, and restrictions prohibitions, and exclusions on the other. The bolts, and the chains, of all other nations, will remain undisturbed. It is, indeed, possible, that our industry and commerce would accommodate themselves to this unequal and unjust state of things: for, such is the flexibility of our nature, that it bends itself to all circumstances. The wretched prisoner, incarcerated in a goal, after a long time, becomes reconciled to his solitude, and regularly notches down the passing days of his confinement.

Gentlemen deceive themselves. It is not free trade that they are recommending to our acceptance. It is, in effect, the British colonial system that we are invited to adopt; and, if their policy prevail, it will lead, substantially, to the recolonization of these States, under the commercial dominion of Great Britain. And whom do we find some of the principal supporters, out of Congress, of this foreign system? Mr. President, there are some foreigners who always remain exotics, and never become naturalized in our country: whilst, happily, there are many others who readily attach themselves to our principles and our institutions. The honest, patient and industrious German, readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat land, fills his capacious barn, and enjoys, in tranquility, the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or of its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophic Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty, in our society. But, of all foreigners none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the natives of the Emerald Isle. In some of the visions which have passed thro' my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was, originally, part and parcel of this continent and that, by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean, was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same openheartedness; the same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterise the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has sometimes been called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt, that if the current of emigration were reversed, and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of bearing from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home

But, sir, the gentleman to whom I am about to allude, although long a resident of this country, has no feelings, no attachments, no sympathies, no principles, in common with our people. Near fifty years ago, Pennsylvania took him to her bosom, and warmed, and cherished and honoured him; and how does he manifest his gratitude? By aiming a vital blow at a system, endeared to her by a thorough conviction that it is indispensable to her prosperity. He has filled, at home and abroad, some of the highest offices under this government, during thirty years, and he is still at heart an alien. The authority of his name has been invoked, and the labours of his pen, in the form of a memorial to Congress, have been engaged to overthrow the American system and to substitute the foreign Go home to your native Europe, and there inculcate, upon her sovereigns, your Utopian doctrines of free trade, and when you have prevailed upon them to unseal their ports, and freely admit the produce of Pennsylvania, and other States, come back, and we shall be prepared to become converts, and to adopt your faith.

A Mr. Sarchet also makes no very inconsiderable figure in the common attack upon our system. I do not know the man, but I understand he is an unnaturalized emigrant from the Island of Guernsey, situated in the channel which divides France and England. The principal business of the inhabitants is that of driving a contraband trade with the opposite shores and Mr. Sarchet, educated in that school is I have been told, chiefly engaged in employing his wits to elude the operation of our revenue laws, by introducing articles at less rates of duty than they are justly chargeable with which he effects by varying their denominations, or slightly changing their forms. This man, at a former session of the Senate, caused to be presented a memorial signed by some 150 petended workers in Iron. Of these a gentleman made a careful inquiry and examination, and he ascertained that there were only about ten of the denomination represented; the rest were tavern keepers, porters, merchants, clerks, hackney coachmen, &c. I have the most respectable authority, in black and white, for this statement

[Here Gen. Hayne asked, who? and was he a manufacturer? Mr. Clay replied, Col. Murray of New York a gentleman of the highest standing for honor, probity, and veracity; that he did not know whether he was a manufacturer or not, but the gentleman might take him as one.†]

†Mr. Clay subsequently understood that Col Murray was a merchant.

Whether Mr. Sarchet got up the late petition presented to the Senate, from the journeymen tailors of Philadelphia, or not, I do not know. But I should not be surprised if it were a movement of his, and if we should find that he has *cabbaged* from other classes of society to swell out the number of signatures.

To the facts manufactured by Mr. Sarchet, and the theories of Mr. Gallatin, there was yet wanting one circumstance to recommend them to favorable consideration, and that was the authority of some high name. There was no difficulty in obtaining one from a British repository. The honorable gentleman has cited a speech of my Lord Goderich, addressed to the British Parliament, in favor of free trade, and full of deep regret that old England could not possibly conform her practice of rigorous restriction and exclusion, to her liberal doctrines of unfettered commerce, so earnestly recommended to foreign Powers.

Sir, said Mr. C. I know my Lord Goderich very well, although my acquaintance with him was prior to his being summoned to the British House of Peers. We both signed the convention between the United States and Great Britain of 1815. He is an honorable man, frank, possessing business, but ordinary talents, about the stature and complexion of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, a few years older than he, and every drop of blood running in his veins being pure and unadulterated Anglo-Saxon blood. If he were to live to the age of Methusela, he could not make a speech of such ability and eloquence as that which the gentleman from South Carolina recently delivered to the Senate; and there would be much more fitness in my Lord Goderich making quotations from the speech of the honorable gentleman, than his quoting, as authority, the theoretical doctrines of my Lord Goderich.—We are too much in the habit of looking abroad not merely for manufactured articles, but for the sanction of high names, to support favorite theories. I have seen, and closely observed the British Parliament, and without derogating from its justly elevated character, I have no hesitation in saying, that in all the attributes of order, dignity, patriotism, and eloquence, the American Congress would not suffer, in the smallest degree by a comparison with it.

I dislike this resort to authority, and especially foreign and interested authority, for the support of principles of public policy. I would greatly prefer to meet gentlemen upon the broad ground of fact, of experience, and of reason, but since they will appeal to British names and authority, I feel myself compelled to imitate their bad example. Allow me to quote from a speech from a member of the British Parliament, bearing the same family name of my Lord Goderich, but whether or not a relation of his, I do not know. The member alluded to was arguing against the violation of the treaty of Methuen—that treaty, not less fatal to the interests of Portugal than would be the system of gentlemen to the best interests of America—and he went on to say:

"It was idle for us to endeavor to persuade other nations to join with us in adopting principles of what was called 'free trade.' Other nations knew, as well as the noble Lord opposite, and those who acted with him, what we meant by 'free trade' was nothing more nor less than, by means of the great advantages we enjoyed, to get a monopoly of all their markets for our manufactures, and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations. When the system of reciprocity and free trade had been proposed to a French Ambassador, his remark was, that the plan was excellent in theory, but to make it fair in practice it would be necessary to defer the attempt to put it in execution for half a century, until France should be on the same footing with Great Britain, in marine, in manufactures, in capital, and the many other peculiar advantages which it now enjoyed. The policy that France acted on was that of encouraging its native manufactures, and it was a wise policy; because if it were freely to admit our manufactures, it would be speedily reduced to the rank of an agricultural nation; and therefore a poor nation, as all must be that depend exclusively upon agriculture. America acted too upon the same principle with France. America legislated for futurity—legislated for an increasing population. America too, was prospering under this system. In twenty years, America would be independent of England for manufactures altogether.— * * * * But since the peace, France, Germany, America, and all other countries of the world, had proceeded upon the principle of encouraging and protecting native manufactures."

But I have said the system nominally called 'free trade,' so earnestly and eloquently recommended to our adoption, is a mere revival of the British colonial system, forced upon us by Great Britain during the existence of our colonial vassalage. The whole system is fully explained and illustrated in a work published as far back as the year 1750, entitled 'The trade and navigation of Great Britain, considered by Joshua Gee," with extracts from which I have been furnished by the diligent researches of a friend. It will be seen from these, that the South Carolina policy now, is identical with the long cherished policy of Great Britain which remains the same as it was when the thirteen colonies were part of the British empire. In that work the author contends—

"1. That manufactures; in the American colonies, should be discouraged or prohibited.

"Great Britain, with its dependencies, is doubtless as well able to subsist within itself as any nation in Europe. We have an enterprising People, fit for all the arts of peace and war. We have provisions in abundance, and those of the best sort, and are able to raise sufficient for double the number of inhabitants. We have the very best materials for clothing and want nothing either for use or even for luxury, but what we have at home or might have from our colonies. So that we might make such an intercourse of trade among ourselves, or between us and them, as would maintain a vast navigation. But we ought always to keep a watchful eye over our colonies, to restain them from setting up any of the manufactures which are carried on in Britain, and any such attempts should be crushed in the beginning: for, if they are suffered to grow up to maturity, it will be difficult to suppress them."--Pages 177 8: 9.

"Our colonies are much in the same state Ireland was in, when they began the Woollen manufactory, and, as their numbers increase, will fall upon manufactures for clothing themselves, if due care be not taken to find employment for them in raising such produce ions as may enable them to furnish themselves with all their necessaries from us."

Then it was the object of this British economist to adopt the means or wealth of the colonist to the supply required by their necessities, and to make the mother country the source of that supply. Now it seems the policy is only so far to be reversed, that we must continue to import necessaries from Great Britain, in order to enable her to purchase raw cotton from us.

"I should, therefore think it worthy the care of the government to endeavour, by all possible means, to encourage them in raising of silk, hemp, flax, iron [pig only pig to be hammered in England] pot ash, &c. by giving them competent bounties in the beginning, and sending over judicious and skilful persons, at the public charge, to assist and instruct them in the most proper methods of management, which in my apprehensions, would lay a foundation for establishing the most profitable trade of any we have. And considering the commanding situation of our colonies along the sea coast, the great convenience of navigable rivers in all of them; the cheapness of land, and the easiness of raising provisions; great numbers of people would transport themselves thither to settle upon such improvements. Now as People have been filled with fears that the colonies, if encouraged to raise rough materials, would set up for themselves, a little regulation would remove all those jealousies out of the way.—They have never thrown or wove any silk as yet that we have heard of: Therefore, if a law was made to prohibit the use of every throwster's mill, or doubling or horsling silk with any machine whatever, they, would then send it us raw. And, as they will have the providing rough materials to themselves, so shall we have the manufacturing of them. If encouragement be given for raising hemp, flax, &c. doubtless they will soon begin to manufacture, if not prevented. Therefore, to stop the progress of any such manufacture, it is proposed that no weaver there shall have liberty to set up any looms without first registering at an office kept for that purpose and the name and place of abode of any journeyman that shall work with him. But if any particular inhabitant shall be inclined to have any linen or woollen made of their own spinning, they should not be abridged of the same liberty that they now make use of, viz: to carry to a weaver, (who shall be licensed by the Governor) and have it wrought up for the use of the family, but not to be sold to any person in a private manner, nor exposed to any market or fair, upon pain of forfeiture.

"And, inasmuch as they have been supplied with all their iron manufactures from hence, except what is used in the building of ships and other country work, one half of our exports being supposed to be NAILS—a manufacture which they allow has never been carried on among them—it is proposed they shall, for time to come, never erect the manufacture of any under the size of a two shilling nail, horse nails excepted; that all slitting nails and engines, for drawing wire or weaving stockings, be put down; and that every smith who keeps a common forge or shop, shall register his name and place of abode, and the name of every servant which he shall employ, which licence shall be renewed once every year, and pay for the liberty of working at such trade. That all negroes shall be prohibited from weaving either linen or woollen, or spinning or combing of wool, or working at any manufacture of iron, further than making it into pig or bar iron That they also be prohibited from manufacturing hats, stockings, or leather, of any kind; this limitation will not abridge the planters of any privilege that they now enjoy. On the contrary, it will turn their industry to promoting and raising these rough materials"

The author then proposes that the Board of Trade and Plantations should be furnished with statistical accounts of the various permitted manufactures, to enable them to encourage or depress the industry of the colonists and prevent the danger of interference with British industry.

"It is hoped that this method would allay the heat that some people would have shown, for destroying the iron works on the plantations and pulling down all their forges—taking away in a violent manner, their estates and properties—preventing the husbandmen from getting their ploughshares, carts, and other utensils mended; destroying the manufacture of ship building, by depriving them of the liberty of making bolts, spikes, and other things proper, for carrying on that work, by which article returns are made for purchasing our woollen manufactures."—Pages 87, 88, 89.

Such is the picture of colonists dependent upon the mother country for their necessary supplies, drawn by a writer who was not among the number of those who desired to debar them the means of building a vessel, erecting a forge or mending a ploughshare, but who was willing to promote their growth and prosperity, as far as was consistent with the paramount interests of the manufacturing or parent State.

"2. The advantages to Great Britain from keeping the colonists dependent on her for their essential supplies.

"If we examine into the circumstances of the inhabitants of our plantations and our own, it will appear that not one-fourth part of their product redounds to their own profit; for, out of all that comes, they only carry back clothing and other accommodations for their families; all of which is of the merchandise and manufacture of this kingdom."

After showing how this system tends to concentrate all the surplus of acquisition over absolute expenditure, in England, he says:

"All these advantages we receive by the plantations besides the mortgages on the planters' estates, and the high interest they pay us which is very considerable; and therefore very great care should be taken, in regulating all affairs of the colonists, that the planters be not put under too many difficulties, but encouraged to go on cheerfully.

"New England, and the northern colonies, have not commodities and products enough to send us in return for purchasing their necessary clothing, but are under very great difficulties; and therefore any ordinary sort will sell with them. And when they have grown out of fashion with us, they are new fashioned enough there."

Sir, I cannot go on with this disgusting detail.* Their refuse goods; their old shop-keepers; their cast off clothes, good enough for us! Was there ever a scheme more artfully devised by which the energies and faculties of one people should be kept down and rendered subservient to the pride and power of another!—The system then proposed differs only from that which is now recommended in one particular, that was intended to be enforced by power this would not be less effectually executed by the force of circumstances A gentleman in Boston, (Mr Lee) the agent of the Free Trade Convention, from whose exhaustless mint there is a constant issue of reports seems to envy the blessed condition of dependent Canada, when compared to the oppressed state of this Union and it is a fair inference from the view which he presents, that he would have us to hasten back to the golden days of that colonial bondage, which is so well depicted in the work from which I have been quoting. Mr Lee exhibits two tabular statements, in one of which he presents the high duties which he represents to be paid in the ports of the United States, and, in the other, those which are paid in Canada, generally about two per cent. ad valorem But did it not occur to him that the duties levied in Canada are paid chiefly on British Manufactures or on articles passing from one to another part of a common empire; and that, to present a parallel case, to the United States, he ought to have shown that importations made into one State from another which are now free, are subject to the same or higher duties than are paid in Canada?

*See Appendix D, for the residue of the quotation which was intended to be made.

[*To be continued.*]

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.

Dec 3

The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to this office.

JAMES COBURN

HAS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 23, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Space, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Conine's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and Domestic. Among which are

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.
Ladies' super brown Cloths
Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.
Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swansdown Vestings.
Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.
Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.
Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.)
Do red and green Flannels, and green surge and frieze Cloths.
Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some extra size.)
Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers.
Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns,
Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazettes.
Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes.
Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazeenes
Super black Italian Lustrings.
Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts.
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps.
Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlins and Gro de Indes.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins & Black Modes.
Do changeable and black Mandarine Silks and Black Crape de Lyons.
Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Crape Lisse.
Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics.
Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Cravats.
Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.
Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackonet Muslins.
Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattings.
Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts.
Do Thread and Bobbinett Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)
Do French needle work'd muslin do.
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.)
Do Lace and Muslin Collars.
Do Tippets and Collarettes.
Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantzic Capes
Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps
Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape
Embroidered and cornered gauze Handkerchiefs
Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do
Rich Thibet wool and merino Handk'rch'fs and shawls
Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool)
Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Im. Merino long shawls
Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules
Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnett ribbons
Do gauze, satin and plain Taffita do do
Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons
Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handk'fs
Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats
Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs
Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large supply).
Do American and rich London, Furnitures
Do. plain strip'd and fancy check'd Ginghams
Ladies super English and French black and white silk Hose
Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose
Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose
Ladies and misses super. fancy embroid white black and colored horse skin gloves and mitts
Ladies and misses beaver and white and black English silk gloves
Gent super. buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves
Do do white, wood stock and black and white silk gloves
Worsted curl cotton and Linen Floss Clark's spool cotton
Super Italian sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings
Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and Neck Combs
Pearl and fancy buttons for boys
Kirby's patent pins
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes
Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles
Cologne, and a good assortment of Perumery,
Ladies super. Leghorns, Cloak Tassels
Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Pelisses
Super black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass
Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas
Do. Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality,) Ladies' corded skirts
Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style)
Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings
Apron and furniture checks
Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks
Super. 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts
Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Ticklenbergs
Super. heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths
Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting
Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs
Green and black Worsted Fringe
Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds
Super. English oil cloths, cotton Waddings
Do Whitney, Point and Duffle Blankets
Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.)

J. C. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Eastern Shore friends should visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment of DRY GOODS in his store as in any in the city and as cheap.

Baltimore, Feb. 4 eot3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above every other week for three weeks, and send their accounts to J. C.

An Overseer Wanted

IMMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A single man, to reside on the farm where the Subscriber lives, a middle aged man would be preferred. His good character in all respects, must be satisfactorily vouched for.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Jan. 14

EASTON & BALTIMORE

PACKET.

THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 4th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during the season.

The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel, substantially built, copper fastened, and is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and freight, and commanded by an experienced Captain. All orders will be punctually attended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on board.

JEREMIAH HARRISON.

Feb. 18 3tq

A Gig and Harness for Sale.

WILL be sold at private Sale, on reasonable terms, for CASH only, an excellent

GIG AND HARNESS,

late the property of Philemon Thomas, decd. of Queen Anns county. Said Gig and Harness was made in Smyrna only a short time before the death of said Thomas, has only been used a few times, has been well taken care of, and is therefore believed to be as good as new.

For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R. W. Kennard.

Easton, Feb 11 3t

FOR SALE, OR HIRE,

For the ensuing season, the high bred Stallion

SASSAFRAS,

He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1 page 316) his dam (Rosalia,) by the imported horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Pallifox whose stock are now running with great success at Natchez. His grand dam [Betsey Bell] by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand dam [Temptation] by Heath's Childers His g. g. grand dam [Maggy Lauder] by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to Mr Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello. His g. g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark, who was presented to the first Governor Ogle, by Lord Baltimore The Othello Mare was a good runner and was purchased from Colonel Tasker by Colonel Nicholson

SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and just made horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay: His foals for size, figure and fashion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter. He is on the sire side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1. pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to

T. M. FORMAN.

Cecilton Md. Feb. 4 3tq

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county in the state of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas Esq a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"

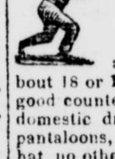
of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The cloathing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trowsers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark mixed cassinett vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER. Shff.
of Talbot county.

Easton Feb 4

RUNAWAY.



WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

EDMUND,

about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, about 18 or 19 years old. of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, a domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he says he belongs to Mr. Richard P. Kinsey 4 miles below Woodsville, Culpepper Co. Va.—The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan 19, 1832. } Feb 4 3w

NAT TURNER.

THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late Insurrection in Virginia, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court.—Also an authentic account of the whole Insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentence For Sale at this Office.

Dec. 3

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

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