the same rules and process, and with right and remedy of appeal as provided in case of recovery of small debts; and all bonds given as aforesaid, under the second section of this act shall be sued in the name of the mayor and city council of Baltimore in any county court, and the recovery of said payments one dollar and fifty cents, and upon said bonds shall be applied as directed by the fourth section of this act; and in all cases of suits by virtue of this act before any Justice of the Peace the said master and commander shall be held to special bail with surety, to be approved by the Justice and to be enforced and recovered upon before any Justice, as in case of small debts.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That said mayor may compound for or remit the said penalties and forfeitures, and payments, and recoveries, or any of them either before or after suing for the same upon such terms as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment require.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That each and every master or commander of any vessel coming from a foreign country or from any other of the United States, shall prior to her landing any alien passenger at any place in any county in this State, pay in respect of each and every passenger aforesaid, who shall be above the age of five years, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents to the clerk of the county in which such alien is landed, or at the option of said master or commander, he may prior to such landing in lieu of such payment as to all or any of said passengers become bound to the clerk of such county with two sufficient securities, to be approved by such clerk, in such sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars for each passenger as aforesaid, as the clerk shall fix to indemnify and save harmless such county and the trustees of the poor for such county, from all and every expense or charge which shall or may be incurred at any time within two years from such landing, for the maintenance and support of any such passenger as aforesaid, so imported, and if any alien passenger brought by such vessel shall be permitted or suffered to land within any county in this State, before payment made or bond given as aforesaid, in respect of any such passenger, the master or commander of any such vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every person so suffered or permitted to land as aforesaid, one half to the use of the State and the other to the use of the informer, to be recovered in an action of debt or indictment, in any county court, of any county in this State, where such master or commander shall be arrested: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to extend to any such passenger landed in the City of Baltimore.

By *the House of Delegates*,
March 23, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 22d day of March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By *the Senate*, March 13, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 11th day of March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.
April 13. 3w

We are not to be supposed to be in full creed with Y. in the following publication—he writes well and upon an interesting subject, therefore we give him a place.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

——And my soul akes,
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take
The one by the other. *Coriolanus.*

Messrs. Editors:—I have heard a great deal said upon the late proceedings of Congress, and particularly upon the passage of Mr. Clay's Tariff bill.—Many believe this latter piece of legislation to be a masterly stroke of policy, although I have observed that those who unite in applauding it, are by no means agreed upon its exact nature and intention.—Some regard it as a dignified concession, others consider it a dexterous manœuvre while an elderly gentleman of my acquaintance who has been an attentive reader of the newspapers for the last twenty years, tells me seriously that he does not know what to make of it. For myself, without seeking to penetrate into the motives and designs of those who took the lead in this business, I am mainly solicitous to know what good and sufficient reason there was for the passage of any Tariff Bill whatever, under circumstances such as those that attended the late deliberations of Congress. After much revolving of the subject, I have fallen upon two suppositions, by way of accounting for that extraordinary proceeding, one or the other of which, I am persuaded, must be the true one. If there be any secret reason which is perceptible only to a politician's eye, and is too refined to be apprehended by an ordinary mind, I, who am an ordinary man, looking at the subject with the light of common sense, ought not to be blamed for not finding it out. My two suppositions may be stated thus: first, either those gentlemen in Congress who favoured the above-mentioned bill, were friendly to Mr. Calhoun's doctrine of State Rights; or secondly, they were driven by the menaces and violence of South Carolina to act contrary to their sense of duty and propriety. If the first be true then the whole matter will be plain enough; for if the Government shall appear to be only a compact between sovereign States, I can very easily see the propriety of making sacrifices and concessions to preserve the union which authority cannot maintain. But as the human mind is not often induced in so short a time to abandon long cherished opinions for the sake of taking up new ones, especially when those new ones are to the last degree inconsistent and absurd, I must fain believe that the last mentioned supposition is the true one. For if it be not true, I would like that any one give me, upon any other ground, an adequate reason for a proceeding which every body will allow to be extraordinary in the extreme. I know that some will here mention the recommendation of the President in his message, and of the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. But this goes a very little way in satisfying me. The President recommended several other things in his message, and I can see no reason why every other object of national legislation should be put aside, to make way for this, especially when it had received so large a share of attention at the preceding session. Nor has the recommendation of the President, usually, such a wonderful influence, as that which we have seen operating from some quarter, in this business. He advised a modification of the Tariff in his first message & continued to repeat the advice each one succeeding, yet every body knows that no modification was made until the last year. Besides, the President recommended a reduction solely upon the supposition that an excess of revenue would arise under the system of duties last established. Now I maintain that no one can calculate with any certainty, what will be the amount of revenue under a system of duties which has never been tried. For if the quantity of importations depends very much upon the rate of duties, as all will grant, with what certainty can the importations of a preceding year, under one system of imposts be taken as a rule to estimate what will be the importations of a subsequent year, under a system materially different? And as the demand for many articles increases, to a certain degree, in proportion as those articles are made more accessible, and decreases in like manner according as the difficulties in the way of procuring them are multiplied, it is apparent that a reduction of duties upon such articles, by facilitating their introduction, and encouraging their consumption, might actually increase the revenue; while, on the other hand, a raising of the impost, by checking the importation, might in the same proportion diminish the receipts of the treasury. Thus it would appear that a Tariff system should not only be tried but that its operations should be watched with attention, and that experiments should from time to time be made with care, before any modification of it be made for the purpose of limiting to a given sum the amount of revenue to be derived from it.

Besides, the Public Land Bill which had been under discussion at the preceeding session, and which every body supposed would become a law, contemplated the abstraction of nearly three millions of dollars from the national treasury. Certainly then it would not be the part of prudence to fall suddenly to work to lessen the national revenue, when provision was making for a reduction so considerable, and when it was absolutely unknown whether any surplus would remain.

I am inclined to think also, that the recommendation of the President is not sufficient to account for the sudden and most extraordinary amalgamation of adverse sentiments and of contending parties, which we have seen take place. For my own part, I do not recollect to have ever heard or read any thing similar to it, or in any manner to be compared with it. We here behold the citizen of the North and the citizen of the South, the supporter of the Tariff and advocate of free trade, the friends of the administration and the members of the opposition, politicians of the old school, politicians of the new school and politicians of no School, forgetting their animosities, and uniting upon a point from which but a few months before they were as distant as the poles. Men who are agreed in nothing else, agreed in urging this bill the usual forms of parliamentary proceedings were made to give place to more expeditious process, and so anxious were some honorable gentlemen to expedite its passage, that they chose to vote for it without understanding its meaning, rather than delay its progress by waiting to ascertain it.

Without stopping to consider the abominable doctrines of Nullification, which no one can deny have gained a signal triumph by the passage of this Bill, I would have every reflecting man ponder well upon the example which is here set to be imitated by the future Legislatures of this nation. I refer now to that fatal principle, which is here admitted, of abandoning the settled policy of the government for the sake of appeasing the fury of a party; as if the constitution expected not that its institutions should be reverenced, or had provided no means of silencing the clamours of the seditious except that of yielding to their demands. I think it may be laid down as a maxim that when a government comes to such a pass as to be swerved from its own sense of what is proper, by threats of violence from without, and it is perfectly indifferent whether those threats come from the leader of an army or the leader of a mob, from a foreign enemy or a domestic demagogue, such government has ceased to perform the offices for which governments are created, and is not far from being an object of contempt to its evil-wishers, and of derision to the world. A departure from principles is not less to be reprehended in a State than in an individual, and the practice of doing evil that good may come, is equally dangerous in politics as it is wrong in morals.

I cannot forbear observing that this short-sighted policy of surrendering important principles to get rid of temporary inconveniences, is the very kind of that which was pursued in the Roman administration, and which resuted in what was its necessary consequence, the destruction of that Republic. He who reads the history, of that people will see, that from the expulsion of Tarquin until the usurpation of Cæsar, the whole domestic history of Rome comprises little else than the history of perpetual struggles between the different orders in the Government; the Plebeians on the one hand striving to extend their powers, the Patricians on the other vainly endeavoring to preserve their authority.—The mob, in all these contentions, had but one way of gaining their point, which was to *threaten secession*, refuse to enlist, or in other words, *nullify the laws, &c*; and on each occasion the Patricians, for the sake of present peace, would grant their demands. Thus things went on until the balance of power in the Government was entirely destroyed, a feeble existence barely remained to the executive part of the administration, and a *domina io plebis* the rule of a mob was substituted in the place of a wholesome authority.

The fathers of our country sought, no doubt to provide against the occurrence of similar commotions in this goverment, by granting to the people at the outset all that they could struggle for if withheld, and by making them the source of all power, left them no opponent to contend with.—One would suppose that this provision must effectually prevent those intestine divisions so fatal to republics; that the people being sovereign, with no odious distinction of orders to excite their envy, and with no rival power to alarm their fears, would have no inducement to derange a goverment which they themselves had created. And such would have been the case but for designing men. Those busy gentlemen, known by the name of demagogues, who must needs have something to work upon, finding nothing else to suit their purposes, have started up the captivating notions of State Rights. The attacks upon the powers of the Federal Goverment will no doubt be followed up with as much activity and virulence as ever characterized the struggles of the contending powers in the Roman republic. Unless more firmness than we have seen displayed in the late encounter be brought to the aid of the Constitution, the issue of the contest may be foreseen without a prophet's eye. For this reason I cannot join with those who congratulate themselves upon the prospect of a period of rest from our disturbances, nor with a certain distinguished individual, who because he is growing old and has seen enough of trouble in his life is willing to purchase tranquility at the price of principle, and to secure present repose at the risk of future commotion.

I take leave of the subject for the present having already covered more paper than I had intended, and said more perhaps then may be convenient for you to insert at once. Y.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette

Mr. Editor:

There are some persons who entertain an impression, that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have become alienated from each other by the course of events which took place on the Compromise Bill. This is a great mistake—these gentlemen, to be sure, differed in relation to the most eligible course to be pursued at the time—both anxious to put a stop to the mad career of S. Carolina—both anxious to reduce the income into the National Treasury by the safest and best means to the actual wants of the country—and both anxious to preserve the manufacturing interest which was in a great degree staked upon the nature and character of the impost duties. Mr. Clay thought he saw such a disposition in the South as rendered necessary the kind of Bill that he introduced—whilst Mr. Webster, unconscious of such alarming appearances in the Southern Sky, thought it safest to all interests concerned to do nothing more than to let the Law of the 14th July, 1832, go into operation, being itself a great diminution of the rate of Tariff as a concession to Southern feeling, as well as a reduction of revenue adapted to national wants, that its results might serve as the best criterion of the kind and degree of reduction that it would be further necessary to make.

That they were in opposition to each other in the discussion on Mr. Clay's bill is certainly no evidence of hostility. Mr. Webster's preference for another course being known, he assigned his reasons for that course & against the one suggested by Mr. Clay—but in this every thought and phrase with him was in harmony with strictest friendliness—the slightest asperity never escaped from his lips. If on the other hand, Mr. Clay did glance a sarcasm at Mr. W. (not felicitously borrowing the expression of "new born zeal" from the debate) it was "a way he has," for he knew that there is a species of greatness that defies all sarcasm and triumphs in all argument. The best friends may honestly differ on a public matter and be not the less friends—their integrity of views is with such the bond of friendship.

Mr. Clay, it is said, did not consult with Mr. Webster upon his compromise Bill, but he consulted with Mr. Calhoun. We cannot charge Mr. Clay with want of good faith exactly in this. From what had passed, he may have seen the views of Mr. Webster, for they were always undisguised—and he may have desired to know from Mr. Calhoun what was the least that would suffice as an apology for South Carolina to retire on. To suppose that Mr. Clay would abandon Mr. Webster to take up with Mr. Calhoun, is doing injustice to Mr. Clay—nay more—it is stigmatizing Mr. Clay with ingratitude which we think his generous heart is incapable of—for surely if ever friend was true, if ever man was faithful, Webster was that true and faithful man to Clay throughout the whole period that he was held up as a candidate for the Presidential chair.—Besides a thousand influences exerted by Mr. Webster in all quarters of the Country, his vigilance, and devotion, and forbearance to say nothing of his guardianship over Mr. Clay's chivalrous excitability, throughout the whole of the unprecedented long session of Congress preceding the Presidential election was equally admirable and unexampled.—He was never known to be absent from the Senate Chamber one instant, during session of Senate, when Mr. Clay was out of the way—and seldom indeed when he was present. He forbore on all occasions to divide with Mr. Clay distinction in any great debate, leaving him to call all the honors without aid, without partnership, without division—and had reason instead of passion decided the great contest, Webster's speech at Worcester alone would have made Mr. Clay President of the United States.

But even to go back—what event had such powerful influence to draw Mr. Clay into public life again as the memorable, triumphant stand made by Mr. Webster against Mr. Hayne in defence of Constitutional construction, and the comparative aids that the West had received from the South and the North East? Great and powerful as was that appeal to the sense and virtue of the country, was there a man within its borders who felt its effects more delightfully than Mr. Clay?—after all this then, to suppose him capable of designing, or even permitting an estrangement from such a noble, estimable, and all powerful friend as Mr. Webster would be to underrate Mr. Clay and to do injustice to his faithful and manly sentiments.

But it is asked, *how is it, that Mr. Webster is on the side of the administration? does not that seem strange?* I ask, in what instance? By what do you judge? The reply is, Mr. Webster sustains the constitutional doctrines set forth by the administration against S. Carolina, and advocates the Revenue collection Bill, known as the enforcing act. Is this your evidence that Mr. Webster *is on the side of the administration?* If it is, you have quite as much evidence that Mr. Clay is on the side of administration, because he has introduced and advocated a bill to do away all protection and to reduce duties to a mere revenue system, in exact accordance with the views of the Executive authentically expressed in the Congressional Messages.

But let us understand matters plainly. Is it meant by saying, that Mr. Webster *is on the side of administration*, that he has changed sides, changed his ground, or changed any opinions or principles? If this is meant, it is a gross error and gross perversion of the fact. If on the question of South Carolina Nullification there is any similarity of opinions and views between Mr. Webster and the administration, it must be obvious to any one, at all informed upon the matter, that Mr. Webster had made his full exposition of his view of constitutional doctrines in relation to Nullification nearly two years ago in the contest with Mr. Hayne before the administration had expressed theirs—and if there is any similarity between them, and that similarity is evidence of change, it is plain that the administration have taken Mr. Webster's ground not that he has gone over to theirs.

Mr. Calhoun avers, that Mr. Webster is the exclusive author of his interpretation of the constitution, declaring that no such construction had ever been given to it before.—Mr. Webster made his expose of the constitution in January 1830—General Jackson's proclamation against the Nullifiers came out about 10th December, 1831 almost two years after—and General Jackson's message to Congress on the same subject appeared in January 1832, quite two years after. If in these two last papers, uttered about two years after, similar constitutional grounds were taken against the nullifiers to those put forth by Mr. Webster, is that to be called the going over to the administration by Mr. Webster—or is it not rather proof of the administration's arranging itself under the approved doctrines of Mr. Webster? Let the world decide.

But Mr. Webster made a speech on the Revenue Collection Bill, which bill had been asked for by the President—therefore it looked *as if he was on the side of the Administration.*—Let us see how that was. The doctrine of nullification had been blown into the air by Mr. Webster in 1830 when General Hayne was its champion. During the late session of Congress Mr. Calhoun resigned his station as Vice President and his partizans sent him to the Senate as their champion of nullification, as the "forlorn hope" of the party. It was some considerable time after Mr. Calhoun took his seat before Mr. Webster said a word in relation to the great question. This silence was produced by two considerations—viz. Knowing the defeat Gen. Hayne had experienced, and at whose hands, a sense of decorum toward the new champion long restrained him—2dly. It was but courteous as well as becoming in Mr. Webster, as he had won a victory on this subject, to wait to give other men in the Senate who were great in the nation's eyes and who thought with him, an opportunity to gather laurels by the conquest of the mighty chieftain. But after long waiting, and none seeming inclined to enter the lists—after seeing from the public prints from all parts of the country that Daniel Webster was looked up to by the Nation to meet the Ajax of Nullification—and when scarcely time remained to go through the conflict, Mr. Webster did offer himself as ready to "try conclusions" with the Senator of South Carolina, and did meet him and triumph over him with signal success—to use the language of a by-stander, tossing the doctrine and the advocate from Rock to Rock—from point to point, until it was shattered and scattered into unintelligible chaos.—It cost him no trouble, for it was reason against delusion—it was history against fable. In doing this did Mr. Webster express one sentiment that looked like approbation of, or favour towards the administration? on the contrary, did he not avowedly so shape the course of his argument as to avoid every semblance of the sort? It being upon the discussion of the Revenue collection Bill that Mr. Calhoun made his speech, of course it was upon the same bill that Mr. Webster made his reply. But Mr. Webster, instead of discussing the merits of the Bill, confined his reply to Mr. Calhoun's resolutions which constituted the foundation and essence of Mr. Calhoun's speech—nor did he even touch that branch of the resolutions which immediately bore upon the character of the Bill and the President's Proclamation, but adhered exclusively to all the other branches of the Resolutions which set forth the "Carolina Doctrine" of nullification, secession and disunion. These he exposed, these he proved "clearer than light" to be futile, untenable and inadmissible—these he shewed to be hostile to the constitution in every sense and feature, revolutionary under every aspect, destructive in every possible practical operation. If in this unequalled defence of the constitution of the country,—of the true construction of the union of the States—if in this lofty exertion to save the rights and liberties of the nation and to guard the peace and harmony and prosperity of the People, the administration found aid and sanction for the course they had taken towards the nullifiers of South Carolina, it was a mere result in coincidence with what every portion of the people of these United States experienced in having the principles of their Government so expounded and the nature of their Union so explained, as to expel every doubt and defy all rational contradiction.

The world have assigned to Mr. Webster the loftiest pinnacle of fame—it would be wanton, cruel injustice to the great and noble qualities of Mr. Clay to suppose that an estrangement existed between them.

These are two men that the nation should cherish and be proud of. They rose from poverty by the force of mind alone, and now stand foremost in the highest rank of Great men in the world.—These are the happy illustrations of the beneficence of our system of Government—these are the brilliant gems of Republican institutions—these are the rich fruits of a national Constitution and union.

Yours L. M. N.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, April 20.

A press of Advertisements and other matter, last week, prevented our announcing the highly important intelligence of the arrival of the Slow and Easy western mail, through the *great exertions* of the Contractor, in due time. We wish we could communicate the intelligence of her arrival in due time last evening, or at any time before this paper went to press—but the contractor appears fearful of loosing the name by performing two regular trips in succession.

It would have made many of our readers shake their sides with laughter, had they heard, as we did, a description of a passage, in the Slow and Easy line, from this place to Baltimore, by some of our town folks who wished to see the world—in quick time. The description commenced with their comfortable ride from Easton to the Slow and Easy leaky mail boat, Martin Van Buren—fine qualities of the horses—the landing—the great convenience in getting on board the mail boat—splendid accommodations and sumptuous fare provided for passengers—hour of arrival in Baltimore—appearance of passengers on their arrival—their delight that it was near midnight & their woe-begone condition would be seen but by few, save the watchmen—one of the passengers observed, "it was really, take it all in all, one of the most miraculous conveyances he had ever seen or heard of, and that he had travelled a good deal in his time." We understand the curiosity of the party was fully satisfied and that it will be some time before they again try the Slow and Easy, but when they do, are determined to provide themselves with oil-cloth great coats, and lay in rations sufficient for two or three days at least.

From the Cambridge Chron. of Saturday last.

Having received no papers this week, except by the mail, we are unable to day to present the reader with any late intelligence from abroad.

The editors of the Baltimore journals who favor us with an exchange, would lay us under additional obligations by forwarding their papers through the medium of the Steam-boat.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* contains a cut, representing a *Terrapin drawing the mail.* The editor, in speaking of the irregularity of the mail says there are now four or five mails due at that place.

A procession of the Order of Independent Odd Fellows will take place at Cambridge on the 26th inst. the Anniversary of the Order in America. The Brethren in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

The Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday last, announces John N. Steele as a Candidate to represent that district in the next House of Representatives of the United States.

From the Baltimore Patriot, April 18.

The Fire at Cumberland.—We copy the following very interesting letter from a gentleman, who was an eye-witness to the conflagration, to his friend in this city. It has been placed in our hands, and we publish it, with the view of calling attention to the calamity which has overtaken our fellow citizens of Cumberland. Seventy-two families have been, in a moment as it were, rendered destitute and houseless. In such a case it is not to be doubted that the citizens of Baltimore will manifest their accustomed liberality, and sympathy, by taking early measures for extending relief to the sufferers by this trying visitation. The propriety of the Mayor calling a town meeting on this subject, has been suggested; and to this suggestion we will add another, in the well known and approved saying, never more applicable than in this instance:—*He gives twice, who gives quickly.*

Cumberland, April 15, 1833.

When I arrived here yesterday morning, Cumberland was a fair town to look upon—now it is in ashes. Two thirds of the town, comprising four fifths of its property was destroyed in the lapse of a few hours. There is but one store and but one tavern left in the place. The efforts of the inhabitants to suppress the flames, were as usual in country towns confused and ill-directed. They made no impression whatever upon the fire. Indeed it was impossible that they should. The street was narrow; a fresh wind prevailed, and in a few minutes after the fire commenced, the houses on both sides of the street, were enveloped in flames. Under circumstances so appaling, all hopes of arresting the fire were soon abandoned, and each individual endeavored to save his own effects. Store goods, beds, furniture, books, and papers, were carried into the street as a place of safety, but the march of destruction was so rapid, and the heat in the street so intense, that all this property was burnt before the eyes of its owners.

We received yesterday, the following extra, which gives the particulars as to the great loss and sufferings, by the fire at Cumberland.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Torch Light, dated CUMBERLAND, April 15.

We are in the most distressed situation—about 75 houses, comprising the *heart of our town* now lie in ruins. The fire originated in a cabinet maker's shop, three doors north of the Civilian printing office. Many citizens are left without more than their clothing or books. The Civilian printing office burnt, all except the account books—all the stores but one, are burnt down, the one remaining is Bruce and Beall's. Mr. Shriver's large three story tavern, Mr. Fechtig's tavern are also burnt, also the Bankinghouse. The fire commenced about 10 o'clock yesterday, and the wind being high at the time, the flames soon spread, leaving very few time sufficient to save any moveable effects. Nothing now remains but parts of walls and chimneys where once the principal part of the town stood. The Advocate office is also burnt, saving only the cast iron press, (which is much injured) and a very few type, no perfect fount.

The value of the property destroyed is $262,000.

The Long Island Inquirer states that Mr. Wirt, the late Attorney General of the United States, has purchased a tract of land in Florida, on which he proposes to cultivate the sugar cane under the superintendance of Lieut. Goldsborough, his son in-law. No slaves are to be employed, but the labor is to be performed by several hundred German emigrants, who have been engaged to proceed thither.

FROM HAVANA.—Capt. Chamberlin, of the brig Franklin, in ten days from Havana, reports that when he sailed, the cholera had a good deal abated. The deaths were supposed to be about one hundred and fifty a day. The official reports for the city and suburbs, made the whole number of deaths by cholera, *fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty four.*

[N. Y. American.

The Circular of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, and the proceedings of the Young Men's Temperance Society of Caroline county, were received too late for this day's paper—they will appear in our next.

PRICES CURRENT,
Baltimore, April 19.

Wheat	$1 17 a 1 18
Corn	68 a 71

MARRIED

On Thursday night last, by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Mr. Stephen Hussey to Miss Jane Harrison, all of this town.

The Rector of St. Michael's Parish intending to leave the county for a few weeks, Divine Service will not be held in Miles River neck before Sunday the 26th May, on which day, as it will be Whit-Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society, will be held on MONDAY the 22d April at 11 o'clock, in the Church at Easton—should the weather be so decidedly unfavorable as to prevent the attendance of country members the meeting will be deferred to Wednesday the 28th.

The members are particularly requested to honor it by their presence, and the managers very respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings.

april 20

BEDSTEAD SCREW DRIVER.

THE Subscriber having loaned to some person his bedstead screw driver, would be much obliged to have it returned, as he is really in want of it,—the borrower can again have it after he has taken down about a dozen bedsteads.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

april 20

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
19th day of April, 1833.

On application of John Harrington, administrator of Nathan Harrington, late of Talbot 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 he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

SEAL.

Test
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathan Harrington, late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 20th of January 1834, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April A D eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JOHN HARRINGTON, adm'r.
of Nathan Harrington, dec'd

april 20

The Baltimore Races over the Central COURSE.

SPRING meeting 1833, will commence on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, and continue four days.

First Day—A Sweepstakes for four years old; entrance $500, h. f.; four mile heats; six subscribers and closed.

Second Day—The Craig Cup, cost $500; entrance $100; two mile heats; not less than five to make a race. The winner to take the stakes but not the cup until he wins it twice; and then to leave $500 of the stakes, (to supply another cup of equal value, to be run for at the next meeting.) To close and name by six o'clock, P. M. the day previous.

Same Day—A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, (for Maryland & District of Columbia:) mile heats; entrance $100, h. f. Six subscribers, and closed.

Third day, proprietors purse $500; three mile heats entrance $15.

Fourth day, Jockey Club purse $1000; four mile heats, entrance $20.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

On the day previous to the regular races, (Monday 13th) a match race, for 500 a side, two mile heats, between Mr. Dorsey's b. h. Upton, by Mayday, and Mr. Boyce, b. h. Monsoon, by Ratler.

april 20 4w

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