words so plain that no room is left for construction.

The members of the last session are the only persons who can claim seats in the Senate. There are no conflicting claims, and to the Senate is confided the sole power of judging 'of the elections and qualifications of Senators.' From its decree there is no appeal; and it is an indisputable principle that members *de facto* constitute a legitimate body. Their powers and authority, within the scope of the Constitution, are not elsewhere to be questioned. The body is an emanation of the sovereignty of the People, a co-ordinate branch of the Government. There is no delegated power above it; none to control or gainsay their title. Its official acts would be indisputable. This is the constitutional, legal state of the affair.

I have not spoken of revolutionary powers and projects; of the primary powers of the People to abolish their Government, and to erect a new one in its stead. Such primary right is indisputable. But *revolution* is a fearful work. Will the good sense, peaceful habits, industrious pursuits, individual prosperity, the personal safety, and the domestic comforts of the People of Maryland, hazard a revolution, when they have the constitutional powers, means and opportunity to reform peaceably, safely, any thing wrong in the structure of their Government? God forbid. The beginning of such a project may be seen but who knows when or how it would end?

A Citizen of Pennsylvania.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, October 15.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE—WILLIAM PRICE, Esq.

FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.—THOMAS BURCHENAL, Esq.

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

1st—JOHN PURNELL.
2d—JAMES B. RICAUD.
3d—ELIAS BROWN
4th—GEO. HOWARD, D. HOFFMAN
5th—ANTHONY KIMMELL.
6th—JAMES M. COALE.
7th—ROBERT W. BOWIE.

The October elections are over, and the result has been a triumph for sound Whig constitutional principles, beyond what the most sanguine advocate of them could have dreamed of. In almost every county, which in September last, *unknowingly* and *unadvisedly* sent such men as the recusant nineteen, have proven themselves to be, the decided, unequivocal voice of the people, has reprobated their course. In Queen Ann's, the entire Whig ticket has prevailed, where usually the administration party have had a majority of sixty. That party too had their strongest men in the field. In Caroline, the Whigs came to the contest under most adverse circumstances.—The people at the September election had been cajoled into the idea that their state was ruined and direct taxation at hand. The county deluged with partial and one sided hand-bills, rung and echoed with the story. The two recusant electors, Messrs. Keene and Fountain, were candidates for the Legislature, and *the party* moved every thing to sustain them—but in vain—both are beaten. In Frederick county, the great modern agitator foreseeing the disastrous issue that awaited his disorganizing scheme, withdrew the Van Buren Ticket—No man pretends to deny, that the result had their ticket continued in the field, would have been otherwise than it is.

In Washington county, hitherto 500 strong against the Whigs, one Whig is elected, and the majority for V. B. less than 200. In Harford two Whigs also are elected. In Baltimore city the majority from 1640 is reduced to 300. In Annapolis and Anne Arundel, the disorganizers are prostrate.

Our readers by this time, are ready to exclaim, "with such an emphatic declaration of public sentiment, surely by this time, we have a Senate"—Not so however—But one of the nineteen has gone into the College—Mr. Sellman of Anne Arundel—Regardless of the claims of patriotism and duty—regardless of the voice of their constituents, these men *deluded by party passion and prejudice* continue in the mad course they have begun—Nothing it seems can alter their purpose; which appears to be the total destruction of their State and its Government. By the last advices the College is still kept open. This course they intend persevering in—Up to the present, all is darkness and gloom, but we yet hope for deliverance from some quarter.

We call the attention of our readers to the spirited resolutions of the Young Men's Whig Convention of New York; Gen. Harrison, it seems, is rapidly gaining ground every where. His recent tour from Virginia, where he visited is relations, has afforded his friends an opportunity of manifesting their respect and admiration of his character and services.—Every where his reception has been almost triumphal. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and through the interior of Pennsylvania the greatest enthusiasm has been manifested in his favor.

[COMMUNICATED]

Baltimore, October 1.

We have arrived at a period in our political existance, when the aid of every citizen, is required to support the Constitution, which the blood, and lives of our fathers, succeeded in establishing. Little did those patriots dream, that, the time would ever come, when the arm of suicide would be raised against the Constitution; when the people themselves would pull down the fair fabrick, which they had built, upon the ruins of tyranny and oppression. But we have lived to see the time. We behold the leaders of a faction, in this State aiming to destroy the Constitution, begin their mad career, with the shout of *revolution*.—Yes, we hear it boldly proclaimed, in this great city, that revolution must come; and rather, let there be a *bloody* revolution, than that we should longer exist, as a people, under the present Constitution. This instrument, was formed, at a time, when the welfare of the *whole* people was sought; when Maryland had just declared herself absolved from all allegiance to a Sovereign, who was resolved upon enslaving her. To the patriotic men who lived at that day, this constitution seemed well calculated to secure them, the blessings of liberty, peace, and happiness—But now to a *party*, in Maryland, the times are sadly out of joint. It is discovered that this great work of our fathers, will not contribute to aggrandise the New York politician. It cannot be secured to his interest, and sooner would Francis Thomas, of Frederick, and his satellites, plung us into anarchy and confusion, into bloodshed, and all the horrors of a civil war, than that they should fail to secure this State for Mr. Van Buren, under the mask of reform, it is sought to make one of the original States, of this Union, a territory of the General Government, dependant upon the President, whoever he may be, for all her civil officers, from the government downwards, and to blot out her star, from the banner of our country: to sink her to obscurity and ignominy. Who is the treacherous son of Maryland, that would consent to this? let the crimson blush, of burning shame, rest forever on his cheek But what is this reform, to which we are called upon to assent.

This scene in a mask, to which we are commanded to make obedience. It has been truly said, that in different sections of the State, it means different things. I will tell you what reform means, in the city of Baltimore, Representation according to population—a consent, on the part of the smaller counties, that the State of Maryland shall be ruled by the influence of Baltimore. Give to this city seven times the representation, in the Legislature, of Talbot county, and to the larger counties of Baltimore, Harford, Frederick and Washington, three times the delegation of Dorchester, and you will hear no more of reform, from that quarter. Representation according to population, is a *sine qua non* in the question of reform. The Democratic Central Committee and their *Federal* organ in this city, may at the *present* time, from policy, deny this, but it is their determination to insist upon this feature being introduced either into the present, or any other constitution, that may be formed. Farther reform is to be brought about by means of a Convention, in which Baltimore and the larger counties, shall be represented in the ratio of their population; and the Constitution which shall be the offspring of such Convention, must be accepted or rejected, by the popular vote of the State; when the eleven thousand votes of Baltimore, will go farther towards its acceptance or rejection, than the votes of nearly the whole Eastern Shore. This is what is meant by reform. At the present juncture it may be denied, but as evidence that this is its true character, the vote of the two delegates from this city, in the Legislature, last winter, may be cited.—They voted against giving two additional delegates to this city, because, say they, she is in justice entitled to more. *Had* the question been to give this city twenty five additional delegates, the votes of these gentlemen would not have been so recorded. Are the people of the Eastern Shore prepared for this, will they lend their aid to the men who seek to destroy, if not their political existence, certainly their political influence in the councils of the State, I think they will not. In some sections, of the State, reform is understood to consist, perhaps only in parts, in an alteration of the Constitution, as respects the tenure of the officers of Clerks and Registers, and the manner of appointment. To the Revolutionists of this city, and elsewhere, this alteration of the fundamental law, is as dust in the balance. It is to them a matter of little moment, who is the Clerk or who the Register, if the duties incident to these offices, be discharged faithfully, or whether they hold their office one year, or during good behaviour, as at present. As to these offices the destructives will consent to alter the tenure and manner of appointment, provided a party can be found in other sections of the State, who will aid them in their darling undertaking. But is there an individual on the Eastern Shore, having the spirit which actuated his ancestors, that would sacrifice his political existence, that he might obtain so paltry a recompense.

O. P. Q

THE CREEK WAR AT AN END.

—Extract of a letter from a responsible source, dated

Columbus, (Ga.) Sept. 25.

'I believe the war may now be considered at an end. All the emigrants are on their way, except the *Creek Volunteers*. Upwards of 14,000 have lately gone, which with what were sent before, making about 19,000. Between 7 and 800 warriors have gone to Florida, leaving their families here, which increases the sum to 22,000.—About 100 warriors have been killed by the Georgians, which will nearly account, they say, for the nation.

THE WEST.—The Indianopolis Gazette of the 17th ult. says—'The present season may be said to be one of more than ordinary fruitfulness and abundance. It has also been characterized, so far as our information enables us to judge, as one of much more than ordinary health.' That paper adds, that emigration to the West appears to be quite as considerable at the present, as is usual at this season of the year.

Laying an anchor to windward.—The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of General Harrison, says:—We make no question about his patriotism and public spirit. Say that he is as honest as any man; and we shall be the last to detract from his merits as a patriot. We shall be the last, too, to dispute his military fame, or to pluck a laurel from the veteran's head."

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The returns from the elections in the different counties of the State, it will be seen are now complete the Revolutionists & Vanites are beaten horse, foot, and dragoons.

	Whig.		V. B.	
Counties.	Delegates.	Sheriff.	Delegates.	Sheriff.
Allegany,	2	0	1	0
Washington,	1	0	1	0
Frederick,	4	1	0	0
Montgomery,	4	1	0	0
Prince George's,	4	1	0	0
Calvert,	2	1	1	0
Charles,	2	1	1	0
St. Mary's,	4	1	0	0
Annapolis city,	2	1	0	0
Anne Arundel,	4	1	0	0
Baltimore city,	0	0	2	1
Balt. county,	0	0	4	1
Harford,	2	1	2	0
Cecil,	0	0	4	1
Kent,	4	1	0	0
Queen Ann's,	4	1	0	0
Talbot,	4	1	0	0
Caroline,	2	*0	1	0
Dorchester,	4	1	0	0
Somerset,	4	1	0	0
Worcester,	4	1	0	0
Total,	60	00	20	00

*There is a tie between a Harrison and Van Buren Sheriff, in Caroline.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I had hoped that nothing would occur to make it necessary for me to appear again before the public. In the address of the nineteen Electors which I signed, it is announced to the people of Maryland, that no one of them would participate in the formation of a Senate. The reasons for that determination are succinctly given in that paper. They were understood by me when I signed it—they were sanctioned by me then—they are adhered to now, and at no time since that publication was first made, have I by act or word justified a belief that I would change the position then assumed; on the contrary, I have uniformly declared before and since the last election, that I had deliberately formed the opinion expressed in the address, and had solemnly determined to act in accordance with it. Notwithstanding this unequivocal and undisguised course on my part, some busy bodies who appear to think they know better than I do myself what I propose to do, have continued to circulate the report that I intend to go to Annapolis, and afford an opportunity to the gentlemen there assembled, to form a Senate. It appears to me to be a duty that I owe to the people of the whole State, to put to rest at once, and I hope, forever, this idle, mischievous, and unfounded rumour. For that purpose, I now publicly declare that I do not intend to change the ground assumed by me, as one of the nineteen Electors. It was not taken without full reflection, and subsequent observation, has served to satisfy me that by the course we have pursued, and by it alone, can the people of Maryland be speedily & peaceably restored to the enjoyment of their inalienable rights and privileges. The issue of the last Election, alone, ought to satisfy every reasonable and unprejudiced man that a Convention ought to assemble to revise and amend the Constitution of this State.—The election was in some degree a trial of strength between two great political parties. By one of them twenty, and by the other sixty members of the *House* of Delegates, have been chosen, and by an examination of the returns of the Election, appears that the twenty Delegates elected by one party, represent about 176,000 of the free white inhabitants of the State, and the sixty Delegates have been chosen by about 115,000 free white inhabitants.*

If there was then no other defect in the constitution but that which produces such a gross inequality as this, in the power possessed by the people to vote for those who are to levy and disburse taxes—to participate in the passage of all laws, and in the formation of the executive and judicial departments of the government, the constitution of Maryland would be utterly unworthy of the age. But the unjust apportionment of representatives to the house of delegates is not the only objection felt by me, and entertained by those who are my constituents, to the present State constitution I desire to see all life estates abolished, and a less tyrannical, and more economical judiciary establishment created. I desire to see power given to the people to elect their own Governor, Senators, and county officers, and hope the day is not far distant when Marylanders will enjoy like privileges, in the choice of those who make and administer the laws, to those that are now enjoyed by the people of nearly every State in the Union. I know that great pains are taking by many men to inflame the public mind and intimidate the friends of a convention. These artifices for that purpose have had, and shall have, no influence on my determination.—I know the present constitution was formed by a convention of delegates chosen by the people. If the people of Maryland, in the midst of a revolution, could calmly assemble, by their representatives, and form a constitution, in the name of common sense, why cannot we do so now.—We are at peace with the whole world, and have no cause to apprehend that we shall not continue at peace with one another. And if so, with the advantages of experience under our own constitution, and with opportunities to observe the action of Governments all around us, such as the people of Maryland appear to desire, why may we not peaceably, speedily and harmoniously proceed to do justice to all parts of the State, by forming a constitution well calculated to protect and foster all its various interests.

The population of the State appears to be willing to make an honorable compromise with the counties, by giving to each of them, without regard to the numbers of their inhabitants, the right to elect a Senator, and there can be no good reason why the representatives of the counties should not in return give to the population a small increase of the number of its representatives in the House of Delegates. All good and permanent governments are formed in compromise, and I have no reason to fear that the people of Montgomery, in the midst of whom I was born and have ever lived, will disapprove of the course which I have adopted since it is calculated to afford an opportunity to the whole people of the State to meet in convention, and there by a spirit of magnanimity worthy of freemen, lay the foundations of a government, republican in its character and impartial in its dispensations of benefits and burdens to the whole people, for whose good and happiness it is to be created. The political panic-makers may, for a time, stagger and alarm the timid. But there will be such a reaction as will carry dismay to the hearts of those desperate men, who; for mere party purposes are now jeopardising the peace and good order of society, by circulating the most disgraceful and unfounded falsehoods

To the people of Montgomery, by whom I was elected, I beg leave to tender now publicly my heart felt gratitude for their generous and prompt approbation of my course, and to invite them to unite with the Republicans of other portions of Maryland, in that spirit which did honor to, and immortalized the patriots of seventy six, in the good and just work of establishing peaceably and soberly, a form of government, worthy of the descendants of Chase, Carroll and Paca.

I am, very respectfully,
your fellow-citizen.
WASHINGTON DUVALL.

*The following table, which exhibits at a glance the popular vote received by each party, and the white population represented by the delegates elected by each party, at the late election, is sufficient to show how little reliance is to be placed upon the calculations or assertions of the Doctor or those who abuse his simplicity.—*Balt. Chron.*

	Popular vote		White population	
	Whig	V. B.	Whig	V. B
Allegany,	904	889	4785	4784
Washington,	1956	2239	5319	15958
Frederick,			36703	
Harford,	2154	1243	5657	5657
Montgomery,	933	739	12108	
Baltimore,	1914	2566		30619
Baltimore City,	5502	5736		61710
Prince George's	778	631	7687	
Anne Arundel,	1151	1011	13862	
Annapolis,	159	140		
Calvert,	100maj.		2849	949
Charles	827	568	5117	1672
St. Mary's	400 maj.		6097	
Cecil	1174	1284		11478
Kent			5044	
Q. Anne	670	597	6659	
Talbot	677	590	6291	
Caroline	610	590	6254	
Dorchester	1085	842	10685	
Somerset	1003	824	11571	
Worcester	1015	313	11811	
	21892	20291	158294	192827
	20291		132827	
Whig maj.	1601	W. maj.	25467	

*The Van Burenites ran no candidates in Frederick, and we leave it out of this calculation. In September, they received 3168, and in October we had 3103 votes.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I perceive that some of the newspapers continue to insist that I am about to go to Annapolis, and unite with the twenty one electors in the election of a State Senate. Nothing that I have said justifies such statements. After I returned from Annapolis, having signed the address to the people of Maryland, with eighteen other Electors, I said publicly that I would not go again to Annapolis to elect a Senate, unless instructed to do so by a majority of those who had elected me, and that I would not, even if such instructions were given, assist to make a Senate, until I was first fully satisfied that the other eighteen gentlemen who have signed the address with me, could justly say that I had fulfilled all the engagements into which I have entered with them. Several weeks have passed since I made these public declarations, & no such instructions have been given to me; neither do I believe that any considerable portion of my political friends wish me to go again to Annapolis as an Elector of Senate This being the case, I desire to say distinctly, that I have neither heard nor seen any thing to make me change the opinions expressed in the address to the people of Maryland; nor have I any intention whatever, to change the position taken by me in that address. This statement is given in the hope that it will assist to quiet the excitement, which unfortunately, and without good cause, prevails. The people of Maryland, when once well satisfied that they have the power to amend the old Constitution of the State, or form a new one, by choosing delegates to a Convention, will proceed, I have no doubt, to elect them delegates to a Convention for that purpose. And I am equally confident that my friends and neighbors of Anne Arundel County, of all political parties, have too much good sense and love of country, to refuse to meet the people of other counties of the state, to arrange all our public affairs, so as to produce general content and prosperity. It is proposed that each county shall send an equal number of delegates to the Convention, and in such a body, no man ought to doubt, that all parts of the State will find complete protection for all kinds of property, and all possible public and private interests.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

Baltimore, Oct. 11th, 1836.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE.

We published a few days ago an article from the New York Daily Advertiser, charging a lawyer in that state, who was just setting out in his profession, with having persuaded an honest but less intelligent Dutch neighbor, who was embarrassed in his pecuniary matters, to make over all his property to him, by the confession of judgment or otherwise, when not a cent was due so that he might, by thus creating a nominal debt; get clear of his creditors, under the two third act; and telling him that subsequently he could have his property restored to him, on payment to the said lawyer of a *sufficient* sum for his part in the transaction.

The property was made over, and the iniquitous scheme consummated, and when the poor misled Dutchman applied for a settlement, he was threatened by his lawyer that if he ever mentioned the subject again he would put him in the State's Prison for Perjury.

This is the charge; and the Advertiser offers to prove that this Lawyer is Martin Van Buren, & to furnish, *names and dates and circumstances*,' if it be deemed necessary by the editor of the New York Evening Post, (a Van Buren paper,) and a pledge given that if it be proven to be true, the editor of the Post will not support Mr Van Buren for the Presidency. The Post hesitates to give the pledge, and the Advertiser again reiterates the charge, and says:

'We renew our offer to the editor of the Evening Post, to furnish him with the name of the mean and infamous pettifogging Presidential candidate who perjured himself! and suborned another to commit (unintentially) perjury—who by his means defrauded his neighbor of his good name, & of his property, & who then threatened to have him indicted if he uttered a complaint. But, the pledge in return we require must be a substantiality—something which is tangible—something which amounts to more than the Post's 'equivalent'—something more reliable than the Editor's committal against Banks—something more than his violated faith given to the *Loco Focos*, and something that is more definite than a promise to do any time between now and the end of eternity.—Whenever such a pledge is given, we promise to change the politics of the Post in a day, and produce a metamorphosis as great, though not more palpable as that which this former *Loco-Foco* organ has undergone within a few weeks Yea or nay we repeat, Mr. Editor?

In the meantime, we will say to our Whig friends, that we are influenced by no fear, favor or affection for the Presidential pettifogger.—Our silence on the subject of the names arises from the respect we entertain for the living witnesses of the infamous transaction, and because we will not drag a circle of the sufferer's friends before the public, unless in our opinion the common good demands it at our hands!!!

And still the Post evades the question, thus evidencing its fear that the charge is true, and yet lacking the independent honesty to denounce a man who would be guilty of such a crime.

We hope, for the sake of humanity, that the charge is not true, or that it may be softened in some of its more important features, and yet it would appear by the following extract from the Advertiser, that it is not now for the first time published, but that heretofore Mr Van Buren has been successful in preventing its general propagation.

'For our friends at a distance we will say, that in making the statement of the case of the mean, miserable pettifogger, who first perjured himself, defraud his neighbor of his property, and then of his good name, we did not mean to have it understood that we are or were the sole depositories of the knowledge of the case. Neither would we have them infer that it is new. It is almost as old as the history of the rise and progress of the intriguer referred to, and in this city, and *Columbia county*, it is almost as well known as the Magician himself.

Under these circumstances it becomes the friends of Mr. Van Buren to clear him. With such a charge resting on him no man could think of supporting his election.

THE CONTRAST.

In contrast with the infamous transaction charged upon Martin Van Buren, and which we published yesterday, we copy the following interesting circumstance from the Independent Democrat

From the Independent Democrat.

THE CONTRAST.—A few years ago an aged but intelligent citizen of the West, became, by law, the owner of a very large and valuable plantation. The person who resided on the property, supposed it to be his own, but there was a flaw in his title, which threw the ownership upon the aged citizen first mentioned. We said that he was aged—he was also poor. He had been in many elevated, responsible stations in which he might have made a princely fortune, but he was *too honest*, and after a long series of public services, he returned to private life, like Aristides, with no fortune but an unspotted name.—This sudden lucky windfall made him wealth, and secured him an old age of ease; but at the same time it stripped the former possessor of his all, and turned him and his family out upon the world. What did the old man do under these circumstances? He sought the former owner, and this conversation ensued:

'The Court has decided that your title is defective, and that I am the legal owner of the property on which you reside.'

'I already know this, and am preparing to remove.'

'No! stay where you are. You shall retain the property. I will not take advantage of a legal quibble to rob your family of their fortune.'

'What! will you give up the property? But you are yourself old and poor.'

'Yes, but after having thus far sustained a reputation untarnished by a single act of injustice, I will not now make myself wealthy at the expense of a troubled conscience. An honest poverty is no disgrace, and ill-gotten wealth is no honor. Keep your estate, I will have nothing to do with it.'

Reader who was this man of more than Roman probity?

IT WAS WM. HENRY HARRISON.

'BARGAIN—CORRUPTION!'

How we Jackson men rang the changes on 'bargain, corruption and management,' in 1825 what was then *supposed* to have been done in the green tree, is nothing compared to what is now going on in the *dry*.

A respectable merchant of this city, whose name is at the service of those considering themselves aggrieved, related a circumstance to us, a day or two since, which, had it occurred under Mr. Adams' administration, would have been a stronger proof of 'bargain,' than half the evidence produced to put down his party. It is this:

The Postmaster at Richmond Indiana, a distributing post office, resigned his situation, to make room for a more hungry and needy 'party' follower,—and received from his successor, the sum of one thousands dollars, for so doing

The late Postmaster has just returned from Washington City, has made this statement himself, to the gentleman who informed us of it.

Honest freemen of Ohio! of Indiana!! of the West!!! what think you of this matter of fact? is it not time to arouse to a sense of danger, when the *offices* of the General Government are made a purchasable commodity? If Amos Kendall can hold a *carte blanche*, to fill up at pleasure, to such as will give a *quid pro quo* for office—rely upon it, that a few years will find the lucrative stations of Government, filled with 'money changers,' peculators, and pilferers of the Peoples' money. Look to it!—[Cincinnati Echo, Sept. 17th.

The great race between the horses Kentucky and Tennessee, recently took place near Louisville. About 200,000 dollars were bet. Kentucky beat.

DIED

At his residence in Broad Creek Neck, on Monday last, the 10th inst. Mr. Levin Marshall in the fifty eighth year of his age.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.

Wheat, Red,	$1 20 a 1 90
Corn, White,	91 a 95
yellow,	1 00 a 0 00
Rye,	1 05 a 1 10
Oats,	43 a 45

FOR SALE,

About 30 bushels good seed Wheat. For terms appiy to

WM. H. GROOME.

oct. 15 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against James Benson, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and five o'clock, in the afternoon, of that day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, all and singular, the farm, plantation and land, of the said James Benson, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, on the west side of St. Michaels River, whereon the said James Benson, the defendant, in the said writ named, lived and resided, or of which he was seized or possessed, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty two; consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land, called "Benson's Choice" "Bogg's Hole" and "Benson's Enlargement" containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less, being the same land which was mortgaged by the said defendant, to the said plaintiff, by deed of mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1813, and all the estate, right, title and interest, of the said James Benson, both at law and in equity, of, in and to the same, to satisfy the damages, costs and charges in the said writ named.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
former Sheriff.

oct 15

NOTICE.

The subscribers mill at Sherwood's Branch, is now in full and successful operation, under the care and management of Mr. Isaac Ireland.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

oct 15 3w

To rent for the ensuing year.

The Store Room situated on Washington Street, next door to the Bank, and opposite to the Easton Hotel, at present occupied by Mr John B. Fairbanks. This is considered one of the best stands in Easton for the *Mercantile Business*.

M. HAZEL.

Sept. 10 3t

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

19th day of Aug. A. D. 1836.

On application of James Benny, adm'r. of John Wright, 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

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

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber have obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the estate of John Wright, late of said county deceased. 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 15th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1836.

JAMES BENNY, Adm'r.
of John Wright, dec'd.

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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