EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, April 8.

The Roads of this County, in some places, are almost impassable. Overseers attend to your duty—the Grand Jury will be in session in a few weeks.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.

On Thursday last our town was a good deal interested and excited by the sudden appearance of a party of young gentlemen who with mathematical instruments in hand passed through surveying our Town and the avenues leading to and from it.—They looked somewhat like the precursors, under a writ of ejectment, and some of us were disposed to entertain doubts, whether the next day might find us in the quiet possession of our domicils. We knew not whence they came or whither they were going. Supposing that the Printer did know, *or ought to know* every thing, inquiry was frequently made of us, and all we could say was, we presumed it to be a party of the Surveyors of the Eastern Shore Rail Road. It turned out that our sage conjecture was nothing more nor less than the fact.

It will be recollected that by a resolution of the Legislature passed at the Session of 1835 eight Commissioners were appointed, one from each of the Eastern Shore counties, whose duty it was made to be, to employ a skilful engineer and direct the location of a rail road to pass longitudinally the whole length of the Eastern Shore peninsula.—This road was intended to be an important link in the great chain of Northern and Sothern travel. It has been seen by two reports from the engineer under the sanction of the commissioners, one of which (the most full and complete) was published at the last Session of the legislature, that the survey of this main stem or principal road has been completed. At the same session of 1835 another resolution was passed directing these same commissioners to cause to be surveyed such lateral roads as in their judgment, the interest of the main road and the interests of the counties of the shore might seem to require.

It is understood that the main road will run nearly due North and South passing along very near the Delaware line; and every county therefore on the Shore but Talbot, will have the benefit of the passage of this road through it. Upon looking at the map and seeing the extent and importance of this part of the Shore, it will readily occur to every intelligent mind that it the construction of the main road be practicable that a *lateral* road from Greensborough, above the important streams which lie in our way towards this road in the most direct line, should be passed along towards Centreville, and thence brought along over the level country lying between the streams which enter into the Tuckahoe on one side & Wye river on the other to the town of Easton and here be connected with the fine navigation we have in Tread Haven, or in Miles River, or both This object we understand to be the one which is at present giving employment to the commissioners & their engineers The importance of this connection is not any the less interesting by the Legislation of the last Session. which provided for a Rail Road from Washington and Baltimore, to Annapolis. A branch of Eastern Shore Rail Road at some point to which a powerful Steam Boat might break the ice in the winter, would insure a constant intercourse with the Western Shore, during the winter through Annapolis. We are aware that many of our readers will regard these Eastern Shore schemes of Rail Roading as Utopian.—But when they look at what has been done in some of the states, and what is proposed to be done in all of them, they will perhaps not regard them as visionary.—The whole civilized world is up and doing on this subject, and why should we be endowed with less energy and spirit to improve our great natural advantages?

We understand from the Delaware Journal that the Silk Company of that State have purchased 150 acres of land, for the purpose of cultivating the mulberry—we are a step before the Delawarians. The Talbot and Queen Ann's Companies have purchased lands and planted trees, the latter has already manufactured some silk of a pretty good quality. As yet no company has been formed in Dorchester, but there also the silk mania is raging. We were presented a sample of handsome sewing silk manufactured by Mrs. Doctor Nicols of that county, and think it even superior to that manufactured by the Queen Ann's Company.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.—We stated a day or two since that Mr. McCubbin, Treasurer of the Western Shore, was in this city, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of a law of the late session, authorizing him to deposite the States' share of the Surplus Revenue with certain Banks, at his discretion. We now learn that that officer has accomplished the object of his visit here, and returned to Annapolis—having made arrangements with the Bank of Baltimore, the Union Bank of Maryland and the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, for the deposite of this fund, on terms which are deemed satisfactory. The arrangement will no doubt prove advantageous, as indeed any prudent *arrangement*—going to place in repose the question of distribution of the surplus fund, must exert a salutary influence on the business relations of the community. The worst evil to the business relations of the country, in regard to the surplus revenue, has been, from the beginning *uncertainty*.—*Balt. Pat. April 1.*

For the Easton Gazette.

TO GAMMA.

Sir:—In your communication published in the Gazette of Saturday last, you have either done injustice to yourself as a writer, or the citizens of your town, must be consummately ignorant. If circumlocution, unchaste and inelegant composition, deserve commendation the Eastonians then, owe you an eternal debt of gratitude—if false statements and false conclusions ought to be remembered your name will be immortal; if an attempt to sustain in *would be pathetic language*, the principles one professedly repudiates, is proof of the superiority of one man over an other, the palm must be awarded to you.—You have denounced by precept, and supported by example, the very doctrines you declare to be prejudicial to christian fellowship. To be plain.—'You hold with the hair and run with hound.' In the article to which I allude, you said, and truly said; 'in our passage down the everflowing stream of time a great variety of objects are presented to view.' Never was prophecy more literally fulfiled in any case, than was this assertion in the presentation of your second No. to the public. Its anomalous character adds one more link to the chain of variety, and furnishes one more convincing proof of man's *pecability*.' A review of your own writings will hereafter preclude the necessity of your searching out elsewhere for proof that man is a fallen being; your desultory reflections No. 2 contain the evidence in the fact of your own guilt. *Quid rides? Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.*

Almost from the begining to the end the article bears evident marks of that deep malignity of feeling which distinguishes the bigot from the christian.—You mourn over the want of unity among the different branches of the christian church whilst engaged in scattering the seeds of discord and disunion upon their altars! You lament the want of christian, *charity* whilst wielding *the knife* to sunder the silken cords which bind the various congregations together!'

You speak of 'bigotry, archbigotry,' whilst you are one of its officiating Priests clothed in a robe that, would better become the lamb than the wolf!! Now do not misunderstand me. It is far from my intention to accuse you of being a minister of the Gospel; I appreciate the character too highly to suspect you of being one, and go too conscientiously for the doctrine of the Poet, to dentify you with the services of the meek and lowly *Jesus*.

——'lay not careless hands
On scull's that cannot teach and will not learn.'

With your trip to Camp Meeting, *and the fish*, I beg pardon, the bird story connected therewith, I have but little to do, not being able to comprehend either the propriety of the trip or the gist of the story. One thing however is certain, if you had studied the habits of the Eagle, the bird of Jove better, you would not have wasted time and paper in inditing that part of the article. He never stoops to pick up the glow worm when the dove with its silver plumage soars on high: with eye fixed upon the bright, the burning sun his flight is upward and onward.—True, some may have grown wiser by your exposition of the distance from the Earth to the Moon, but 1 unfortunately for your reputation happened to know it before. Wonderful sagacity! to be able to tell a thing, at the recital of which the school boy would throw his satchel in the air, and commence the most '*inglorious sniggling*' in derision of the narator. I will not vouch for your sanity, much less suspect you of infalability, for fear of being considered a lunatic myself. And that you are both falsable and malicious your own assertion upon the latter point to the contrary notwithstanding, the peculiar circumstances connected with the incidents, you have attempted to relate will most thoroughly prove. There being but three churches in Easton, the conclusion is inevitable to whom, and to what congregation you alluded. When speaking of the ministers, or rather minister, for you intended to be personal; you said; 'and some publicly declare from the sacred desk that none have a right to preach but themselves.'

This was intended by you as an attack upon a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church who not long since resided in Easton. Why do I say so? Is it because the charge is true and therefore applicable? Most assuredly not.—It is simply because old *Mrs. Rumour*, your mother, had attributed the preaching of such a doctrine to the incumbent of that Parish. Nor is the charges on my part of your design to attack a certain Minister any acknowledgement of the truth of your statements. In toto I deny their truth, having been present at the time when the sermon was preached, in which it was afterward rumoured that the succession doctrine was contended for to the exclusion of other Branches of the Christian Church. Taking the rumour and the fact in connection, that subsequently, a Minister of an other Church attended worship in the Protestant Episcopal Church and did raise the tune, of whom then you were speaking is most clearly inferable The design is so plain, "that he that runneth may read, and a wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein." But to illustrate that the application of your design, and an attempt to refute the charges brought upon the ground of their being personal, is no implication of guilt whatever, neither in regard to the Minister or his Congregation. For example. Suppose that upon the demise of one of your neighbours it should be asserted, that he had been poisoned by a gentleman living between two given points, (no matter how widely extended) who on going to Church had lost your wig, and both the death of the man and the rumour of your having lost your wig were notorious, do you not suppose that suspicion would rest heavily upon you, although the only truth in the story might be the death of the party: and would not silence on your part be construed into a tacit admission of guilt? But to speak of the charge against the Congregation. On a psalm being given out as you were pleased to say. "the non successionist pitched the tune himself—which brought down upon him from the confirmed assembly, the most unkind *sniggling* and contempt." So far from any thing like this, never did I see an audience more highly gratified I affirm that not one single member of the confirmed Church, was guilty of either tittering or "sniggling," and defy you to produce one single example in proof of the charge. As to myself I thought the Congregation upon that occasion behaved with their usual decorum, not only towards the Minister and each other but towards every body present. The congregation is generally composed of ladies and gentlemen who behave as such. True it is possible and barely possible that some one might have been present who did not know how to behave himself; but if such an one was there, he entirely escaped my notice.—You perhaps can best tell, who he was and where he sat, he might have been a particular friend of yours. He might have been engaged in noting down the workings of his mind during service, and have thought that it was a record of the behaviour of the congregation. If this communication should not suit your palate you can do one of two things. Either disavow any intention to implicate any of the Ministers or Congregations of Easton or write over your own proper signature. If you do the former I shall avail myself of the first opportunity, to make you an apology through the same source I have ventured to attack you; and if you prefer the latter, my name shall in due time be forthcoming. With my thanks to our mutual friend Mr Graham, for allowing me to occupy a portion of his very useful paper.

I remain my dear sir,
your most ob't. ser't.
OMEGA.

Talbot County, April 6, 1837.

Selections for the Easton Gazette.

In the history of literature, and perhaps in that of the human mind, the institution of the LICENSERS OF THE PRESS, and CENSORS OF BOOKS, was a bold invention, designed to counteract that of the Press itself; and even to convert this newly discovered instrument of human freedom into one which might serve to perpetuate that system of passive obedience, which had so long enabled modern Rome to dictate for tyrannical laws to the universe. It was thought possible in the subtility of Italian *Astuzia* and Spanish *monachism*, to place a centinel on the very thoughts, as well as on the persons of authors; and in extreme cases, that books might be condemned to the flames, as well as heretics.

Dr. C. Symmons has denounced Sixtus IV as the first who placed the press under the control of a state inquisitor; but as Sixtus IV died as early as 1481 probably he meant Sixtus V who was much employed in this office. A book in Spain and Portugal passes through six or seven courts, says D. Israeli' before it can be published, and is supposed to recommend itself by the information, that it is published with all the necessary privileges They would sometimes keep works from publication till they had, 'properly qualified them,' which, the last quoted author, represents to have occupied them during forty years.

A Curious literary anecdote has reached us of the times of Henry VIII. Tonstall, Bishop of London, whose extreme moderation, of which he was accused at the time preferred burning books to that of authors, whion was then getting into practice; to testify his abhorrence of Tindal's principles, who had printed a translation of the New Testiment, a sealed book for the multitude, considered in those times, thought of purchasing all the copies of Tindal's translation, and annihilating them at once, in the common flame. This occured to him when passing through Antwerp in 1529, then a place of refuge for the followers of Tindal.

The Bishop employed an English merchant there for this business, who happened to be a secret follower of Tindal, and acquainted him with the bishops intention. Tindal was extremely glad to hear of the project, for he was desitous of printing a more correct edition of his version; but the first edition hung upon his hands, and he was too poor to publish a new one, he furnished the English merchant with all his unsold copies, which the bishop as eagerly bought, and had them all publicly burned in Cheapside; which the people not only declared was 'burning the word of God,' but it so inflamed the desire of reading that volume, that the second edition was sought after at any price; and when one of the Tindalists was sent to England to sell them, the Lord Chancellor promised in a private examination, that he should not suffer if he would reveal who encouraged and supported his party at Antwerp, the Tindalist immediately accepted the offer, and assured the Lord Chancellor that the greatest encouragement was from Tonstal Bishop of London, who had bought up half the last edition, and enabled them to produce a second.

PLANTAGENET.

From the Washington Reformer.

A PARALLEL.—When Lord Digby demanded an enquiry into the conduct of the most corrupt minister that ever lived, Sir Robert Walpole, whose name has become a proverb for political prostitution, he and his friends resorted to precisely the same grounds, the same subterfuges, to which the Administration appealed to conceal their corruptions—The parallel is so perfect in all its parts that we will copy a portion of the proceedings, in order to show the reader what has been, and what is. In 1741, Lord Digby preferred the following charges against Sir Robert Walpole, to wit:

'That all the titles, honors, pensions, places and other favours of the crown, have for twenty years past, been disposed of to none but such as voted in Parliament or at elections, according to the direction of the Minister. [This charge is precisely of the same nature now brought against the administration, and founded, as every man in the country knows, upon indisputable facts.] That within these ten years several persons of high rank and great merit, have been dismissed from all the offices they held at the pleasure of the crown, for no other known or assignable reason, but because they opposed the minister in Parliament: [And what lesson does the history of appointments and removals for the last eight years read us? Have not the facts been precisely the same?] That officers in the Army and Navy, who got seats in the House, and voted as they were bid, have gained preferments out of their rank, to the disappointment of officers of longer service and greater merit in their military capacity. [And so have preferments been made in our army.]—These things (Lord Digby proceeds to say) are known to all men, both within doors and without, and are of themselves a strong presumption, if not a certain proof, that our minister had a formed design to overthrow our constitution by establishing a corrupt influence in Parliament.'

The reader cannot but perceive the exact identity between the system of corruption adopted by Sir Robert Walpole, who has been designated by historians as the '*corruptor of corruptors*,' & whose name posterity has branded with infamy, & that which has been pursued in this country. Appointments have been made in the same way—removals have been made for the same cause—preferments have been made upon substantially the same considerations; and all these, we verily believe, for the same ultimate objects. Indeed, our ministers have gone greatly beyond Sir Robert Walpole—they have struck at the public press—at the freedom of elections—at the independence, not of Congress only, but of the State Legislatures, seized in their hands the entire treasures of the country, and turned them into the means of bribery and private speculations—coining their own fortunes out of the public distress.

But the parallel runs on. The motion to institute an inquiry into the corruptions charged by Lord Digby, met with the same reception from a corrupt Parliament—the menials of the Minister—as the inquiry now under consideration has had to encounter from a Congress obedient only to the pleasure of the Executive. Mr. Pelham, one of the favorite of the Minister, immediately rose in defence of his measures, and said, 'It could not be proved that he had corrupted the House of Commons. He challenged any gentleman then in the House to convict Sir Robert Walpole of requesting, or tempting him, or any one else to vote *against his own conscience*,' &c. &c. 'Vote against their consciences!' They had no consciences, their conscience was their hope of preferment and they could not be said to vote against it. Neither do we believe that the members of this committee voted against their consciences; and for the same reasons. They were the instruments of the Executive, and voted as they were bid, in every case save one, and in this, their will was ready, but their courage not. Their cowardice mastered their hopes of preferment. *They* will understand us, though the public may not.

But observe more particularly the grounds assumed by the great *corruptor*, Sir Robert himself. In his defence he says.

'As for the declamatory excursions that have been made about the alarm given to the people by the great number of the officers, civil and military, we have at present, and about the danger our liberties and constitution may be exposed to by corrupt practices, they may be, and I find they are introduced in every debate; but as it would be as endless task to answer them upon every occasion, all I shall say to them upon this is, that we are here in the proper place to inquire into such things If any gentleman *knows* of an unnecessary office that has been lately set up—if any gentleman knows of any attack that has been made or attempted upon our constitution—or if any gentleman knows of any corrupt practices lately introduced, or made use of, he may—nay, as a member of this House, which is the grand inquest of the nation, he is bound to take notice of it to the House. But then he ought to be particular. He ought to name the officer or officers set up or appointed, the attack that has been attempted, or corrupt practices that have been made use of; and he ought to move an inquiry into what he finds fault with; for by thus declaiming, ('*slang-whanging*') in general, he can do no service to the country—he can give the House no information, nor correct any abuse. He does nothing but ☞*take up the time of this House* most unnecessarily; for he cannot expect that such general declamations, though they may please the galleries, should have any influence on any gentleman who has the honor of being a member of this House,' &c.

Now, if any man will compare this speech of one of the most corrupt ministers that ever lived, with the letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Wise, as chairman of the Investigating Committee, and with the speech of the Royalist members in Congress, and the daily language of the presses, subsidized by the Administration, he will find the one the real counter part of the other. The same professed readiness to elect inquiry—the same special pleading—the same complaints about '*generalities*' and '*declamatory excursions to please the galleries*'—the same skulking call for *specific allegations upon individual knowledge*—and the ceaseless clamor about '*taking up the precious time of the house*.' So identical are the grounds assumed, that one would suppose that, conscious as the corrupt minister was of the deep depravity and damning corruptions of his Administration, they had *studied* his artifices and subterfuges, in order to avail themselves of the means he resorted to screen himself from exposure and punishment. They appear to have carefully ransacked the annals for a century back in order to find the cunningest weapons of self-defence. They go back to the memorials of the foulest minister in modern times and, practising his vices, are prompt to avail themselves of the ingenious stratagems of his wickedness to cover over their corruptions, and protect themselves from the punishment due to their crimes.

And if the conduct of the minister in the above case was regarded as *certain proof of a formed design to overthrow the constitution* of England, what shall we say of like practices more extensively ramified and insidiously pursued, by the Administration here? Can any man believe that the objects of this settled system of corruption are good? Or that the system can possibly lead to any thing short of a total subversion of the constitution, and the establishment upon its ruins of a vast and irresponsible despotism, based on corruption, and sustained by corruption? That such must be the effect is as certain, as inevitable as death.

So abundant are the resources of the Treasury of New Jersey from the public works, bank tax, &c. that the Legislature has this year authorised no State tax, which usually amounted to about $40,000.

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Great Fire at Washington, N. C.—The report of a great fire at Washington, North Carolina, is confirmed. About two hundred houses and stores were burnt. Loss estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

We learn from the Raymond (Miss) Times, that the Hon. Franklin E. Plummer formerly a member of Congress from that State, was recently drowned in attempting to cross a small stream in Rankin county, Miss., which was considerably swollen by the late rains.

Arrival of the young Prince Louis Napolean Bonaparte.—A slip from the Norfolk Beacon states that the French frigate Andromede, Captain Henry de Villeneuve, 58 days from Rio de Janeiro, having Louis Napoleon Bonaparte on board, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday night last.

We learn that he, and also the officers and ship's company, are in good health. The Prince will land at Norfolk, and as soon as the ship can be provisioned she will return to Rio de Janeiro.

The Frigate Sirene, Com. Dupoter, having on board M. Laportier, Minister to the United States, sailed in company.

The Prince arrived here in the Steam Boat from Norfolk and passed immediately in the Steamboat to Philadelphia

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Arrival of the young Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.—The Norfolk Herald of Saturday says: The young Napoleon took the steam boat this afternoon for the North. While here he occupied apartments in French's (new) Hotel, the cognomen of which establishment he translated '*l'Hotel Francaise.*' He is a pleasant young gentleman, somewhat inclined to the *en bon point*, and a distant resemblance of his illustrious uncle may be detected in the contour of his figure.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Baltimore, April 4	
Wheat White,	$2 15 a	0 00
Red,	1 75 a	2 05
Corn, yellow,	90 a	0 91
White,	85 a	0 86
Rye,	1 12 a	1 25
Oats,	62 a	0 65

Died

In this county on Tuesday, the 4th inst. Miss Eleanor M. youngest daughter of the late Gov. Martin.

At Fausley, on Tuesday morning 4th inst. Mr. William Hoxter. Untiring energy and a spirit of enterprise that never slumbered formed the distinguishing features of his character.

He belonged to that class of young farmers who constitute the bone and sinew of a community, and in his death society has sustained the loss of a valuable member.

Easton & Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER



EMILY JANE.

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete otder for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having proved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, or with Mr. Saml H. Benny will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

☞Passage and fare $2,00.

☞The subscriber expects in a very short time to superceed the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connexion with the present one.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

April 8, 1837.

Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid, by petition in writing of Ezra Benney, stating that he is under executions and pressed for debts that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Ezra Benney, having complied with the several requisites required by said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order & adjudge that the said Ezra Benney, be discharged from his imprisonment, & that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of Nov. Term next, and at such other days and times, as the Court shall direct, & the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Ezra Benney to attend and show cause, if any they have why the said Ezra Benney, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837.

SAM'L. MACKEY.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale at his late residence near Easton, on Wednesday, 19th April, inst., all the personal property of Wm. E. Shanahan, Esq. deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs,

A quantity of Corn, Corn-blades, Bacon,

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Utensils.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by

DANIEL CHEZUM, Adm'r
of Wm. E. Shanahan, dec'd.

April 8

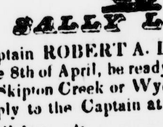
MILL AT
Sherwood's Branch.

The subscriber hereby announces, to his customers that he has a sifter attached to the above Mill, where all who wish it, can have their meal sifted,—he is also adding to the power of his cob crusher and expects in a few days to have it in successful operation. For the convenience of customers on Choptank River, and the neighborhood of Rich Bottom (he has at the suggestion of a friend) opened a road through his Mount Pleasant Farm, now occupied by Mr. Whitby as tenant & placed good gates thereon, this opens a communtcation direct from Rich Bottom to the head of Bailey's neck road and shortens the distance nearly one third.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

April 8 3w

THE SLOOP



SALLY LLYD.

Captain ROBERT A. DODSON, will after the 8th of April, be ready to receive freight from Skipton Creek or Wye River.

Apply to the Captain at Wye Landing.

April 1. 4t

NOTICE.

The Beverly Seminary, under the new organization will commence on the first of May next—that being the beginning of a regular session Parents, however, who are anxious that their sons should resume their studies before that time, may send them at any time after the 10th of April.

JOSEPH SPENCER.
MATTHEW SPENCER.

April 1.

Notice.

To all persons whom it may concern.—We the undersigned commissioners appointed by the Honorable Judges of Talbot County Court, to go upon and enter the lands of Clementina Hopkins deceased, and value and appraise the same in current money, and divide and make partition of the said lands, among the Representatives of the deceased, according to law—if the said lands can be divided, without loss or injury to all the parties—In Execution of the said commission we will meet, on the premises, near the Trappe, on Monday, the fifth day of June next. Witness our hands, March 28th 1837.

Solo. Dickinson,
John Edmonson,
E. N. Hambleton,
Solo. Mullikin.

April 1, 1837.

Talbot county, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Joseph Council, stating that he is under executions and pressed for debts that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Joseph Council having complied with the several requisites required by said act of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Joseph Council be released from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Joseph Council to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Joseph Council should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 24th day of March, 1837.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

March 25. 2t

☞NOTICE.

Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licences to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the tenth day of May next ensuing.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sh'ff

Easton, March 25, 1837

TAKE NOTICE

I hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing or receiving any wood or timber from James Bartlett that is taken off of my farm, as the said James Bartlett has been selling my wood without my knowledge or permission. I forwarn him or any other person or persons from removing any thing off the farm that belongs to the said farm or plantation.

A reasonable reward will be awarded to the informer.

SUSANNA NEEDLES.

3p mo. 25th, 1837.

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