North, he did not expect, or pretend to touch that section, in his mode of treating the question. He gave the North up. He looked at home—to his own people. It was a question of self-preservation the very existence of the white population of the South—the preservation of the Union itself! This issue, he contended had not been too soon made—it had not been made soon enough. It was the only question which could ever destroy the Union—and there were but two remedies for the evil. 1st—Either to reject these petitions at the door of the Capitol, without receiving them. 2.—For the South to put the alternative of dissolution.

Mr. Clay then thrilled that crowded hall with one of those bursts of eloquence which are Henry Clay's, and his alone. I cannot give you any adequate idea of this speech, in so cursory a letter as this. He rose in reply to Mr. Calhoun, who had been boding the dissolution of the union, as the necessary consequence of receiving these memorials. He never allowed himself to think of, or to speak of the union of those States as dissoluble. He looked at that union, as the union of the States, not sections,—"THE UNION, THE WHOLE UNION,—AS IT IS—ONE AND INDIVISIBLE!" He had no such desponding feelings with regard to the perpetuity of the Union. He thanked God that it was able to defend itself against all attacks, come they from what source they may. He denied that there had been in any of the petitions, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, any thing at all affecting the greater question such abolition in the States. He argued that it was a question upon which the petitioners, as he believed, were approachable by reason and argument. The Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) he conceded might believe this: for himself, he avowed that he did firmly believe it. He had always found the people of this nation accessible to reason; appeals to their good sense and their love for their country and its interests. It had always been so in the most critical periods,—and he alluded, with more minuteness than I have room to use, in this letter, to the period of the late war, as affording an illustration of that fact. No! he had no fears of the stability of the Union. And imitating the form in which Mr. Calhoun had put a suppositious case, as a breach of the order of the Senate, (see above) he went on to say that he would vote for a joint resolution of Congress, if any Senator would introduce it, which would make it a breach of the rules of both branches, for any man to express the opinion that this Union may be dissolved. He would vote for it cheerfully.

He then reviewed the course of action hitherto, on this question, in the Senate: and, in reply to what Mr. Calhoun had said about "giving up the North," Mr. Clay said that he had no fears of the real state of public feeling there, on this subject, any more than on all other subjects. He thought he knew that feeling, and that a more deep settled love of and attachment to the Union did not exist in any other part of the country than there—and that that feeling was such as to give him no fear of the perpetuity of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun replied. He reiterated his former remarks and was averse to the protraction of this discussion, so exciting in its character to the South, to any greater extent.

Some further conversation took place in which Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Cuthbert, Wall, Buchanan, and Grundy took part and then the motion to lay the question of reception on the table, prevailed by the following vote—

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundry, Hubbard, King of Ala, Lumpkin, Linn, Lyon, Norvell, Prestons, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Strange, Walker, White, and Young—25.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall, and Williams,—20.

And thus much for yesterday.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. 1837.

To day in the House, Mr. Pope of Kentucky was appointed to take the twice rejected vacancy on the committee of ways and Means, left by Mr. Fletcher's resignation. Whether he accepts the desecrated post is yet to be seen.

The rest of the day was almost entirely spent in the discussion of the Abolition question. This matter is now fairly abroach, in both branches of the legislature, and loud and long will its echoes reverberate among the columns and corridors of the Capitol. I told you yesterday, the proceedings of the Senate on Monday, in relation to this momentous question. To day, the House is taking its turn, Mr. Slade of Vermont, presented a petition from some of the voters of his congressional district, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, which petition he moved to refer to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill, granting that prayer. This, you see, opened the whole question of slavery, upon its merits.

At first, all the various devices in parliamentary usages, such as raising points of order, appeals to the member speaking, attempts to get up the other orders of the day, &c. were resorted to by the various representatives from the slaveholding States, to put an end to this debate, so inauspiciously begun, and so excitingly protracted. But aminst these efforts of Wise, Dawson, Legare, and others, Mr. Slade contrived to entrench himself so firmly within the forms of order, as for a while to baffle them. The Speaker declared him to be in order, and he went on with his speech at great length. He discussed the origin and nature of Slavery, and described its operations; reading the testimony of Madison and Jefferson against the institution, and generally repeating all the abolition and anti-slavery arguments, in use by that portion of the people of this country, who entertain these opinions. His speech was temperate in language, but went over a very wide range, discussing slavery in Virginia and shewing what had been done there, at different times, in that State.

At length Henry A. Wise arose, and observed that the institution of slavery in Virginia had been discussed on that floor—and he went out of the hall, calling the representatives from Virginia to go with him. Some of them complied with his request and followed him.

Mr. Holsey made the same request to the delegates from Georgia, a portion of whom obeyed the call.

Mr. Rhett, of S. C., made the same request to all the Southern delegation, inviting them to accompany him to the Committee Room of the District of Columbia Committee, and observing that the delegation from South Carolina had already agreed to meet and deliberate upon the subject, after the adjournment.—Some of the southern gentlemen left the hall with Mr. Rhett.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson rose and asked if it would be in order to decide that the gentlemen from Vermont proceed no farther in this discussion? To which the chair returned a negative reply, stating that, if he could do it, within the rules of order, he should have put a stop to this exciting debate, long before.

Mr. McKay of N. C. then asked, if the gentleman from Vermont were in order to proceed, if the point of order were raised, that he had, (in some remarks already made but for which he was not at the time called to order,) transcended the rules of order? The chair decided that he was not, and thereupon Mr. McKay called the gentleman to order, for discussing slavery as existing in Virginia. And the Speaker ordered him to take his seat.

Mr. Slade moved that he be permitted to proceed *in order*, (as prescribed by the Rule.)

The yeas and Nays were demanded and ordered, on this question, which was about being put, when a motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Bond of Ohio demanded the hour, (as required by the rule) and half past 2 was entered on the Journal.

Mr. Potts of Pa. called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the vote stood as follows. Yeas 106. Nays 66. So the House adjourned.

As the members were leaving the Hall Mr. Campbell, of S. C., announced that he was one of a committee on the part of twenty gentlemen, delegates to represent Southern interests on that floor, to invite all Southern members to meet them in a committee room, for deliberation upon the subject of this day's proceedings.

I will endeavor to send you the result of this convention in time for the press.

The Senate have been all day engaged in unimportant and incidental business.

STENOGRAPHICUS.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, Dec. 21.

After the House broke up in great excitement and confusion, about half past two p. m., this Southern Convention, as it may be called, assembled in the District Committee Room.

The result of their deliberations was to appoint Mr. Patton to offer, this morning, after the journal is read, resolutions—similar to those of Mr. Pinckney's at the session before last—that all petitions, memorials, &c. &c. referring to the abolition of slavery or the slave trade be laid on the table without reading and without debate.

PATENT MACHINE.—The fate of Messrs. May, Casey and Snyder, the present representatives in Congress from Illinois, is a most striking illustration of the mutability of human affairs: Those gentlemen entered the special session of Congress endorsed by the Van Buren press of their neighbourhood, and of the whole Union, as '*Democrats*,' of the most approved New York patent brand: but having voted against the sub-treasury system, they are now denounced by their quondum associates, (like Rives, Tallmage, &c.) as incurable '*federalists*!' They may talk about the Yankee machine into which a hog may be thrust alive and kicking at one end, and in a few seconds come out at the other manufactured into Bologna sausages and patent scrubbing brushes! It is a 'mere circumstance' when compared to the New York patent machine for manufacturing 'democrats and 'federalists!'—[Wabash Courier.

BOUGHT BY THE BANKS.—The Spy at Washington suggests that some proceedings may be taken in Congress for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the President's charge against a large body of the citizens of this State, who were represented by him as having been influenced by Banks in their votes. From what we hear, this matter has already undergone some consideration among many members of our assembly, and no doubt a strict enquiry will be instituted as to the truth of the President's charge. It will be seen that this cannot apply to the former antagonists of Mr. Van Buren, for they were already in opposition, but to a portion of his former friends, who have seen fit to abandon him and his measures They are entitled to have the subject fully investigated, and the Whig party, we are sure, will afford them every facility. A committee ought to be raised within the first week of the session: the managers of Banks ought to be called upon to give specific information, under oath, whether their funds, their loans or their influence have been directly applied to control the vote at the recent election. If the President or his friends can make good the charge, they will have an opportunity of so doing. An impeachment of the people by the highest officer in the land requires immediate investigation.—*N. Y. Ev. Star*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, December 23.

This No. of the GAZETTE completes the twentieth year of our labours, and we feel it our duty to return to its patrons our grateful thanks,—most particularly to the few, who with praiseworthy punctuality, have ever continued to pay us in advance, as regularly as the year came round. To those indebted for Subscription, Advertising or Job work, we petition for payment, and would fain persuade them hereafter to follow the good example set them by the few, and save us the disagreeable necessity of dunning.

Our State Legislature will meet on Monday next.

Dr. Physick, the distinguished Physician and Surgeon, and late Professor in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on Friday the 15th inst. in the seventieth year of his age.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held, according to public notice, on Tuesday evening last, in the Hall of Representatives. The President of the Society, the Hon. Henry Clay, presided; and, on taking the Chair, delivered a brief but eloquent address, pertinent to the occasion. In the course of the evening, several Resolutions were adopted, supported by speeches from different members of the Society, of which an account will be hereafter given.

Before the Society had concluded its business, it had sat till 10 o'clock, and then adjourned to meet again on the following evening, at 6 o'clock.

[Nat. Intel.

VAN BUREN IN TENNESSEE.—The N. Y. Commercial publishes the following extract of a letter from the town, of Jackson, in Tennessee, dated Nov. 28:—

"It is a singular fact, that though this place with about 2500 inhabitants took its name from our ex-president, and until within one year has been the residence of some of his strongest friends, with a large majority for his cause, but one solitary man in the whole town at this time, is a supporter of Martin Van Buren or his measures."

GOOD NEWS.

We received by last evening's mail, (says the Augusta Constitutionalist, of Thursday,) a letter from our correspondent at Fort Mellon, Florida, dated 7th inst. in which he states that the Cherokee Deputation have returned from their talk with Micanopy, Sam Jones and other Seminole chiefs. They state that they were well received by all, and that their brethren are perfectly willing to come in and remove to the west. Micanopy, the principal chief, Little Cloud, Coahadjo, and about thirty other chiefs and warriors, came in with the Cherokee Deputation, and were at the date of the letter at Fort Mellon. Gen'l. Jesup had left Fort Mellon for Gary's Ferry, to discharge the volunteers from Tennessee and Florida.

For the Easton Gazette.

Friend G—,

As I was sitting in my corner, smoking of my pipe—an urchin told me the news—as how an Election had been held in your town, and two bran new Trustees, were chosen over the Primary Schools,—and one of the old-uns retained. Now this is cheering. The *Two Pollies* in your town have been a long time a-shore,—and to think now they are guine to be got afloat, strikes a blaze in my old heart that's quite consuming. I'm told also the new Captains are keen-knowing *independent* chaps, now don't let 'um stop things by a want of proper stationing, they can't all give the word of command at once, therefore let um arrange mong themselves somehow arter his fashion. One of um is good, I swow, for a *loud* call and can be heard as far as most men, therefore let him climb up to the highest masthead and cry aloud and spare not—let him speak unto the North, & he will be heard, & let him say unto the North. Hear ye! Hear ye! & the North will respond. I hear, & then he shall say give unto us a Pilot or two, for but now our Two Pollies were ashore, but being now in the deep, we want Pilots to take us clean away from the breakers, and the Pilots shall obey the loud summons of the Captain, & the two other Captains will approve um, and say unto um, take ye the Two Pollies, and give um good sailorage, for although the hull is frail and rotten, the cargo is *precious*, and beyond *price*. Friend G. you are a cute fellow and must sartain have been a Jack-tar, in your time, for nothing but your, sailor lingo, "*of* a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull "altogether" ever got the Two Pollies afloat, as soon as ye re-fit and are sea-worthy drop us a hint, and old as I am, if I can't furnish a passenger of my own stock, I'll have one for ye some how or other. Friend G. tell that young Captain and his mates not to rest night or day, until he gets new Pilots, fellows of experience and knowledge as deep as the seas they are to roam over, & put *one* on board *both* the *Pollies*, and then he may go to bed if he pleases, and only step on deck *occasionally* to see how they manage-tack, drive ahead, heave-to, and stay the sheets of the craft, if he find they ain't the rale grit, why let him put um a-drift, and cry aloud for others. The North, you know, is good and famous for her *bunkum-sailors and scholards*, that you know it, I'm quite sartin, seeing as how you are a yankee.

OLD ZEKE.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM:—

If there is a corner of your paper unoccupied with Whig victories and School Elections, allow me the use of it to ask the question—what has become of the "Easton Lyceum?" From the zealous manner with which it was gotten up—the character and talents of its members, we were induced to believe that a pleasant and intellectual feast would be served up at least once in three months. But alas! for our prophetic knowledge. Nearly twelve months have passed by, and we hear no talk of a public discussion. Now what is to be inferred from this silence? Is it either, that the gentlemen expended all their powder at the first shot, or that they are preparing to give us a canonading about new-year, that shall make up for all delinquencies?

So mote it be.

For the Easton Gazette.

LETTER VII.

On a fine summer's morning, I perambulated the streets of Buffalo viewing the different parts of the city, its buildings, &c., with very peculiar feelings fully anticipating before the setting sun to desend from lake Erie, down the Niagara river to the falls, and for the first time see the most far-famed cataract of the world.

NIAGARA RIVER, upon which the falls are situated, receives the waters of all the upper Lakes. Its most distant source is probably the river St. Louis, which rises about twelve hundred and fifty miles north west of the falls: The source is about twelve hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and falls five hundred and fifty one feet before it reaches lake Superior. The inland seas or enormous lakes above the falls, with the hundreds of rivers, of various sizes, which flow into them, cover a surface of 150,000 square miles, and contain, probably, *one half the fresh water on the Globe*. What an immense quantity of water, therefore, is constantly rolling over the Falls. Between nine and ten o'clock A. M. our Steam Boat left Buffalo, and Lake Erie behind, and we entered the river Niagara. It is about thirteen hundred yards wide, and from *twenty to forty feet deep*, and for three miles it has a rapid current of eight miles an hour, and then it becomes calm and smooth till within one mile of the falls.

"So calm; the waters scarcely seem to stray.
And yet they glide like happiness away."

Five miles below Buffalo the river begins to expand till it becomes more than eight miles wide, measured across Grand Island, and embraces, about forty Islands of which grand Island is the largest.—The last Island, on which I tarried a short time, contains 17,391 acres. The land is well timbered, very rich, and productive. On this Island, Major Noah, of New York, in 1825 intended assembling the Jews, and projected building a famous city called Ararat, and at some future period, as Providence opened their way, they might more easily return to the land of the sepulchres of their prophets, & progenitors. Major Noah's designs were all frustrated, and in 1833 a company from Boston purchased a part of the Island, and erected near the site of the famous Ararat a steam grist, and saw mill, the village is named "Whitehaven."

In the spring of 1834, the timber for three merchant ships, and one of them 700 tons, was prepared here, and every piece fitted to its place during the previous winter, and sent by canal boats to Albany, and thence by sloops to Boston. One thing worthy of remark, connected with the founding of this village, and the progress of the Company's operations, merits particular commendations: No ardent spirit of any kind have been used, and those persons who drink them, cannot obtain employment for a day.

'In July, 1759, during the old French war, two large French vessels, in danger of being taken by the British, were burnt and sunk in what is called Burnt Ship Bay, near the lower end of this Island.' It is stated that some parts are still visible, but I did not investigate the correctness of the statement; a few years ago, some men raked the river at that place and obtained a number of tons of iron.

One peculiar feature of the Niagara river, and which distinguishes it from every other River in the World is, that neither evaporation in summer, snows in winter, rain, nor drought, materially affect it: Its waters roll on, full and clear, continually without much variation; except, as has been long intimated by travellers, they have a small rise and fall once in seven years. The cause of this is unknown. These septennial fluxes and refluxes of the lakes have never been referred to any cause which will satisfy an enquiring mind: It is asserted by some, that the lakes have a small diurnal tide; but this may very reasonably be doubted. Rapidly descending on the New York side of Grand Island, we soon arrived at its lowest point, the river contracting down to the falls. The rush of these mighty waters down the rapids, and their awful dash over the tremendous precipice, causes the spray continually to ascend forming a cloud which we saw at a great distance. In a short time we were in the current above the rapids, but our good steamer glided through it, and landed us safely at Chippewa in upper Canada.

One mile from this village the sanguine battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th day of July, 1814, a short distance farther north is *Lundy's Lane* where another bloody battle was fought twenty days afterwards.

About half a mile from Lundy's Lane is the *Burning Spring*. This spring is enclosed by a small building; a barrel was placed over it, which had a cover with a tube in it, through which *sulphuretted hydrogen gas* escaped; when a light was applied, it ignited and burned brilliantly. But the attempts of art to improved nature have recently caused the gas to escape in some other direction, and man's proposed improvement has taken away all the interest of the BURNING SPRING for the present.

In a few minutes our charioteer brought us safely to the lower Hotel, directly in view of the *Niagara falls*.

PLANTAGENET.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Dec. 21.

Wheat White,	$1 75 a $1 85
Red, Wheat	1 75 a 1 85
Corn Yellow,	0 81 a 0 00
White,	0 75 a 0 76
Rye,	0 95 a 0 00
Oats,	0 35 a 0 38

MARRIED

On the 19th inst. by the Rev'd. M. Hazel Mr. Lewis D. Mecumnokin, of Queen Ann's County, to Mrs. Rebecca Cooper, of Talbot County.

On Tuesday evening the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mason, at the residence of William H. Tilghman, Esq. Levin Handy, Esq of Princess Anne, to Anna Maria Wilson, fourth daughter of the late John C. Wilson, of Somerset County, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Died.

On Friday evening the 15th inst. in King's Creek at the residence of James Arringdale, after an illness of two days, Mrs. Priscilla Clarke, relict of the late William T. Clarke, in the 46th year of her age.

At her residence, in the City of Baltimore, on the 16th inst Mrs Ann McDaniel, relict of John McDaniel, formerly of this County.

COTILLION PARTY.

CHARLES L. SPIES,

(Professor of Dancing)

Will give a Cotillion Party on Thursday evening next, the 28th instant, at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Rooms, for which occasion the following gentlemen have kindly consented to serve as

MANAGERS.

Saml. Hambleton, Jr.	Robt. T. G. Thomas,
Jas Ll. Martin,	Jas. N. Goldsborough,
Robt. R. Rose,	Wm. J. Roberts,
Geo. W. Sherwood,	Wm. W. Higgins.

☞ Gentlemen's Tickets can be had of any of the Managers, or at the Bar of the Easton Hotel

Easton, Dec. 23, 1837.

EASTON



COFFEE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE fitted up the basement story of the large brick house at the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, and nearly opposite the Market House, where they are prepared to furnish in a superior style

OYSTERS,

Beefsteaks, Wild Fowl,

Terrapins,

and every delicacy of the season, at the shortest notice.

Parties can be furnished with suppers on reasonable terms, and every attention will be given to render the establishment equal to any on the shore.

Their Bar will be supplied with the most CHOICE LIQUORS.

COLLISON & LOFTON.

Dec. 23, 1837.

Notice

The subscriber, a single man of middle age, wishes employment as superintendant on some Farm, for the next year. He can give satisfactory references, as to capability and character can be heard from immediately by directing a letter to W. P. T., to the care of Mr. B. Bullitt, near Wye Mills.

Talbot County, Dec. 23, 1837. 3t

Wanted for the ensuing year.

A Teacher for Primary School District, No 3 (St. Michaels.) Applicants must give good testimonials for moral character, as well as qualifications to instruct in reading, writing and arithmetic; and especially in English Grammar. A liberal salary will be given to one fully competent. Applications will be received up to 10th January by

Rigby Valliant,
Orsou Gore,
James Dawson,
Trustees.

Dec. 23 3t

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

The subscriber intending to enter more largely into the Wholesale Business, will sell off at very reduced prices his present large and desirable Stock of

CUT DRY GOODS,

consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

French, German and English Merinoes,

White, Red and Yellow Flannels,

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETING

And Shirting,

BLACK & BLUE BLACK LUSTRING

White and Colored Satins,

Chinele Shawls, and Lady's Cloaks.

With a general assortment of other GOODS, which will be closed out very low.

JAMES COBURN.
United States Bonnet Store,
No. 77 Baltimore st.

Dec. 23

BLANKS

Of every discription for sale at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Charles W. Pitt, administrator of John R. Pitt, use of Wm. W. Eccleston, against William C. Ridgaway and Samuel Lecompte, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 16th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property of said Ridgaway, to wit: All his right title, interest and claim of, in and to, a House and lot in the Town of Easton, situate on Washington Street, in said town, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, debt, interest, and cost due, and to become due thereon, attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Sh'ff.

Dec. 23. 4t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City & County, on the 8th day of December, 1837, by Joshua Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, a mulatto boy named WILLIAM PARKER, as a runaway, who says he is free, and was raised in Alexandria, D. C., by his mother Julia Barker, of that place, aged about 19 years, and 5 feet 8 inches in height. And on when committed an old gray cloth short jacket, old brown satin vest, lead colored twilled cotton pantaloons, old black fur hat and coarse shoes. He has two scars on the upper part of the right leg, occasioned by the bite of a dog.

The owner (if any,) of the above described mulatto boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden,
of Balt. City and County Jail.

Dec 23 3w

Wanted.

A negro woman is wanted for the ensuing year, by a gentleman, residing in Easton. For one accustomed to washing, ironing, and the usual services of house work, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor.

Easton, Dec. 16, 1837.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year that well fitted up Store Room and Cellar, on Washington Street, opposite the Court House, adjoining the watch shop of James Benny, Esq. and now in the occupancy of Messrs Stevens & Rhodes. The stand is well known to be a first rate one for business. For terms apply to Dr. Solomon M Jenkins, Easton, or to the subscriber in Cambridge, Md.

WM W. BYRN.

Dec 16 3w

FOR SALE.

About 50 bushels of Orchard Grass Seed.—Apply to the subscriber at Rich Neck, Bay Side. Price $1.50 per bushel.

SAM'L. HARRISON.

Dec. 9

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

17th day of November, A. D. 1837.

On application of Richard Spencer, administrator of Wrightson Jones, 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 both 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, and the seal of my office affixed, this 17th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

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

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot County has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wrightson Jones, late of Talbot 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 30th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of November, 1837.

RICHARD SPENCER, Adm'r.
of Wrightson Jones, dec'd.

Dec. 2 3w

WANTED.

For the ensuing year a Teacher of moral habits, for Primary School, Election District No. 2. School No 6 in Talbot County.—Competency to teach Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Mathematics will be required. An additional salary will be allowed, if qualified to teach the rudiments of the Latin language. Application to be made before the commencement of the year to either of the trustees.

JAMES M. SETH.
DANIEL L. HADDAWAY.
WILLIAM HORNEY.
Trustees, Bay Side, Talbot County

Dec 9

WANTED,

An overseer for the ensuing year. A single man of middle age, who is an experienced farmer, and can bring good recommendations for intelligence, industry and steadiness of character will meet with liberal wages.

WM. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove.

Nov. 25, 1837.

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

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