EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, February 3.

A correspondent complains, in no measured terms, of the Post Master in this town, for detaining in his office letters directed to the 'Oak'.—We refrain from publishing the communication, but request our P. M. to be more careful in future—to bear in mind there is a Post Office, in this county, called the "Oak," and a P. M. too, who thinks himself as competent to receive letters and papers directed to his office and to deliver them as the P. M. in Easton.

JOHN LEE, Esq. of Frederick County, has been elected a Senator of Maryland to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William Schley, Esq.

JAMES B. RICAUD, was elected on Friday 26th ult. President *pro. tem.* of the Senate of Maryland in the absence of the President, for a few days.

In another part of our paper of to-day, will be found the Report of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate the Internal Improvement loan of eight millions of dollars.

It will be seen from the letter of the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, that on Wednesday last, the House of Representatives decided against the right of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne to hold their seats in that body by a vote of 119 to 112.

The resolutions instructing the Tennessee Senators to vote against the Sub-Treasury bill have passed both branches of the Legislature.

Sir Francis Head, in a special message to the Legislature of Upper Canada, has announced his resignation; and the appointment of Col. Arthur as his successor. He states that he offered his resignation in consequence of having had the misfortune to differ with her majesty's government on one or two points of colonial policy. Col. Foster assumes the command of the forces and the militia.

The House of Representatives of Indiana have refused, by a vote of 41 to 52, to instruct their Senators in Congress to vote against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

The resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union, which we have heretofore noticed as having passed the lower house of the Legislature of Tennessee, have, we now learn, passed the Senate of that State unanimously.

The following resolutions are appended to the report of the Special Committee of the Legislature of Ohio, to whom had been referred the subject of the annexation of Texas to the Union:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in the name, and on behalf of the people of the State of Ohio, we do hereby solemnly *protest* against the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the Union of these States, as unjust, inexpedient, and destructive of the peace, safety and well being of the Nation: and we do, in the name, and on behalf of the people aforesaid, *solemnly* declare that Congress has no power conferred in it by the Constitution of the United States, to consent to such annexation; and that the people of Ohio cannot be bound by any such covenant, league or arrangement, made between Congress and any foreign state or nation.

And be it farther resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Governors of each of the States, a copy of the foregoing resolution.

NOMINATION OF GENERAL HARRISON.—The distinguished Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette,—a veteran in the school of politics—makes the following remarks upon the proceedings of the meeting, which recently nominated General Harrison in that city. They are in the true whig vein.

We publish to day the proceedings of the meeting in favor of General Harrison, held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, and in doing so, feel it a duty we owe to the Whig party, to express our decided disapproval of all that portion of them that goes against the proposed national Convention, and which nominates Gen. Harrison for President without qualification, pledging the members of the meeting to his support under all circumstances.

MR. CLAY IN VIRGINIA.—The Fredericksburg Arena, in an article on the politics of Virginia, says:—'A vast majority of the opposition party in Virginia have set their hopes upon Mr. Clay: every day is adding to the ranks of his friends, and increasing the conviction that he, of all the probable candidates, is best quallified to reform the abuses which exist in the administration of public affairs, and to bring the Government back to its original purity and dignity.'

In an article on the subject, of money matters in New York, the Commercial Advertiser of Thursday asks—

"Why is it that New York is ground to the dust, and her life-blood pressed out at every pore? Why is it that while our merchants have been crushed by hundreds, scarcely a house has failed or has stopped in Philadelphia? The questions are answered in these two facts. The discount lines of the Philadelphia banks are at this moment *seventy nine millions;* while New York, with nearly twice the population of Philadelphia, and thrice its commerce, has a discount line of only *twenty-six millions.*

The Courier and Enquirer gives this version of the result of the mission from the New York Banks to those of Philadelphia.

THE BANK DELEGATION TO PHILADELPHIA.—This delegation has, it is said, returned to our city, with a promise that the Banks in Philadelphia will respond in writing to their application. Report says that the Philadelphia Banks feel bound, by the action of the late Bank Committee in this city, not to take any decisive measures in relation to the resumption of specie payments, without again convening that convention.

The Annapolis Republican of Tuesday last says:—*The Committee on the Currency*, are still absent, in the performance of the arduous duty of examining the condition of the various Banks of the State. We are informed that they will return in a few days

---

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 30.

That there has been no discussions of leading public interest in our legislature for some days past, may be inferred from the abstract giving of debates in this days paper, and which by the way, was Hobson's choice—that or none—at least whilst we were present.—*Repub.*

MR. WISE.—In reference to the late altercation, on the floor of the House, between Mr. H. A. Wise and, one of the "sitting members" from Mississippi, the Richmond Whig makes the following remarks. The suspicion, that certain persons are prompted to bully or Houstonize Mr. Wise, on account of his fearless exposure of the corruptions of power, is not as we think, without reasonable cause; the suggestion therefore, that he would do well to disregard the wordy attacks of these assailants, we hold to be appropriate.—The Whig says;

Such occurrences are on every account to be regretted. They detract from the dignity of the National Legislature, impair the usefulness of members and impede legislation, to say nothing of the painful probable consequences to the parties themselves.

According to the statement published it is obvious that Mr. Wise was fully justified, by the indecorous and unprovoked conduct of the member from Mississippi, in the harsh epithets which he applied to that individual. But it is not the less to be regretted that he felt himself constrained to notice the attack, which had been made upon him. Mr. Wise has long been odious to power, for his fearless exposure of the corruption which pervades all branches of the Executive, and more than once it has been expected, that certain persons were prompted to bully or Houstonize him for devotion to the people and detestation of their betrayers. Many circumstances, at different times, have shown that there were good grounds for these suspicions—under such circumstances an individual, thus beset would be excusable for either disregarding his assailants altogether, or treating them with any degree of harshness.

[From the N. Y. Courier of Tuesday.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. John Bells, in the rear of 272 Sixth Street, which spread with the most destructive and irresistible rapidity. From the stable the flames communicated to the dwelling house on Fifth street, No. 372, occupied by Holly Waterbury, Esq.

The fire spread with alarming violence and before it was subdued, twenty houses were entirely consumed together with most of the contents.

The Committee on Ways and Means, we understand have been actively employed, in pursuance of the orders of the House, investigating the late contracts for the State Loan, and involving of course we presume, enquiries on the condition of the great projects of Internal Improvements in this State. The result of those enquiries we shall not attempt to anticipate, further than to utter the assurance which we feel, that whatever may be the obstacles in their progress, those great objects, so far from being abandoned by Maryland Statesmen, those enquiries will result in the adoption of measures which will render their ultimate accomplishment *the more certain*. The Committee it is supposed will report in a few days.

[Annapolis Rep.

[From the Mobile Mercan. Adv. Jan. 22.]

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—We learn that the driver of the U. S. Mail was murdered on Friday night within a mile and a half of Stockton, and the mail bags ripped open and their contents rifled.—The bags were found next morning in the neighborhood. The stage contained the New Orleans mails of Wednesday and Thursday, and the mail of Friday from this city. The driver had two balls shot through his head. Suspicion rests upon two men who had been lurking about Stockton for some days previously.

NORTHERN FRONTIER.—Information has been received at New York from Buffalo to the 22d January. Gen. Scott had armed and manned the steamboats New England and Barcelona, which, with the Fulton, were actively employed in preventing armed parties from landing in Canada. A perfect understanding is said to exist between Gen. Scott and Col. Hughes, the British Commandant.

The Ogdensburg Times contains the following:—

Another Invasion of our Territory!!—We have before us a Plattsburgh Republican, Extra—which states that on the 8th day of January, 1838, a company of armed men from Hanningford, L. C., invaded the town of Moore, in the State of New York, and took eleven persons prisoners and marched them to Canada,—The prisoners were known and described by name by one witness: and three other persons corroborated the facts by affidavits, who saw them marched into Canada by an armed force.

LATE FROM THE FRONTIER.

The following letter we copy from the National Intelligencer, as it goes more into detail than the article we published yesterday from the Cleveland Intelligencer.

CLEVELAND, (Ohio) Jan. 24, 1838.

At daylight this morning, in one of the coldest days of our winter, the thermometer nearly at zero, arrived here the steamboat R. Fulton, commanded by Lieut. Homans, chartered by the Government; bound from Buffalo for Detroit, with 200 Government troops on board, under the command of Col. Worth of the Army. The object of this expedition is to resist the violation of our neutrality in the vicinity of Malden, U. C.

By the last advices, there was a concentration of from 500 to 1,000 men on Gibraltar island, with preparations for the invasion of Canada.

The Fulton left Buffalo on Sunday evening last: on Monday morning touched at Dunkirk, from whence the troops on board, by a quick march, proceeded to Fredonia: a village four miles in the interior, where more than three hundred men of the forces lately at Navy Island had become concentrated, with all the arms and munitions which they were able to retain from Navy Island. The march was so rapid, and the descent upon Fredonia so sudden, that nothing could be concealed or rescued from seizure. Colonel Worth Seized about 300 stand of arms, with a large amount of ammunition and other munitions, all of which was immediately transported on board of the boat. The United States troops on their return from Fredonia to the port of Dunkirk, were followed by the *patriot* forces and a very large concourse of people, which the occasion had rallied from the neighborhood. They were all, however, unarmed, & vented nothing but curses, imprecations, and the most insulting abuse which words could convey.—All this was borne with patience by Col. Worth, without the least attempt on his part to resent it. It seems that the steamboat New England has been chartered by the forces concentrated at Fredonia to take them, with all their munitions, to the vicinity of Malden. Gen. Scott being informed of this, stationed a force at the mouth of Buffalo harbor to prevent her going out; in this he was aided by the revenue cutter. The New England, thus prevented, abandonded her object, is now in the service Government, and will come up the lake to-morrow, as far as Erie, at least. Gen. Patterson, the United states marshal, is here. The Fulton will reach the mouth of Detroit river at 10 o'clock this evening: she will meet with trouble by ice, but her bows are so protected that she will, I feel certain, be able to crowd through it. Some of our lake captains, however, say that she will not be able to pass further than Cunningham's island: but these opinions come from those who wish she may not proceed.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28—3 P. M.

Nothing important from the North, the Eastern and Northern Mails not yet being in.

By the packet-ship Philadelphia, Captain Morgan, from Portsmouth, Dec. 25th, Portsmouth papers to the 25th, and London to the 24th, with later news from all parts of the Continent, have been received.

Canada affairs were engrossing the attention of Parliament and the nation, and had an effect upon the funds. Montreal dates of the 29th had been received in London. A report was in circulation that 5,000 troops, by the way of Halifax, were to be sent to the Canadas, but this is not true. Correct accounts of the defeat of Col. Wetherell, at St. Charles, had not been received, but the news was considered very disastrous.

Parliament was prorouged by the Queen on the 22d Dec. On account of Canada affairs, the Session of Parliament was to re-commence 16th Jan.

The Frankfort correspondent of a London paper says that the soldiery had spilt the blood of the students in the streets of Gottingen on the 15th Dec.

FROM FRANCE.—There is nothing of importance. The latest accounts from Africa are favorable.

From the Lisbon papers we learn that the state of public security in that country is most deplorable; with the exception of Lisbon and Opo to, no place is safe from open violence to person and property. Mendizabel, it was understood, would not be re-elected a member of the Spanish Congress, and he was placed in a very uneasy state by the arrival at Madrid of a Mr. W. from London, who was deputed by the London, capitalists to settle accounts with him.

Money in London was more in demand than at our previous advices.

Sales of cotton at Liverpool, on the 23d, were 2,500 bales, at very firm prices, and but little offering.

The London Courier of the 25th says, in reference to the numerous forces under Sir John Colborne:

"We believe and trust, therefore, that the insurrection will be stifled in its birth: but it would be wrong to be too sanguine, or to cease regretting an attempt which, however it may be decided, must leave many rankling wounds behind."

The same paper contains accounts from Canada to the 28th of November, including that of the first resistance to the constituted authorities, viz. the rescue of Messrs. D'Avignon and Demaray: and the march of the force under Col. Wetherell to Chambly.

The London Observer of the 25th says—

"Lord Glenelg has assured the representatives of the Canadian interests that Sir John Colborne has the most ample orders to act as circumstances may require, that martial law will, if necessary, be declared, and that the Imperial Parliament could not give the gallant commander-in-chief more efficient powers to meet the emergencies of the times than have already been sent out. Among other statements of the day, it is said that additional troops will be despatched to Halifax and New Brunswick with the utmost possible speed, to take the place of the military who have been ordered from those colonies to Canada.

The Thames tunnel is again open to the public for inspection, the said, clay, &c. having been cleared away.

On the 20th of December, London was visited by a gale of wind, more severe than any that had taken place during the season. In many of the streets almost all the public lamps were extinguished. Several houses in the western suburbs were partially unroofed. The gale was highest about one o'clock on the morning of the 21st. The papers states that this storm was productive of disastrous results in many of the provincial towns. The Mersey and several other streams overflowed their banks, houses were blown down, bridges carried away, and several lives lost. In Bradford the water was six feet deep in the streets.

BOSTON, JAN. 27.

ANOTHER BANK IN TROUBLE.—Considerable excitement was created yesterday, by the refusal of the Associated Banks, or some of them, to take the bills of the American Bank, of this city. As near as we can learn, the American Bank, on Thursday, contrary to an understanding, or an implied promise to its associates, issued forty thousand dollars of its own bills, which of course found their way into the other banks, and created some trouble. A meeting of the banks' committee was held last evening, the result of which, at the time of writing this paragraph, we have not heard.

It is reported in State street that the Washington Bank has withdrawn from the association, but offers to receive the bills of all banks in good standing at par, and to redeem its own bills in Boston money, and pay one per cent. premium for them on presentation at its own counter. We have heard that the directors of another bank in the city have been notified to attend a special meeting this morning for the purpose of passing a vote to the same effect.

If these reports are correct, the two banks last referred to show their own soundness and independence, and come nearer to a resumption of specie payment than any we have yet heard of in the country.—*Courier.*

[*Communicated.*]

MR. GRAHAM:

SIR:—Not having seen you last Wednesday evening at the "PARTHENON," we have determined to give yourself and others who were absent, an inkling of the meeting. It is well known that the old Society or "Lyceum," was disbanded some few weeks ago, on account of the inactivity on the part of some of its members. Eight or ten of the members being full of fire and speech-making, determined to destroy the old Society and erect a new one on its rains, with this proviso—that every gentleman entering the arena should be duly qualified with the *lump of combativeness.*

Thus commenced the immortal "Parthenon." All things arranged the self satisfied heroes determined that the public should judge, whether they were or were not justifiable in leaving a Society, where their talents were not appreciated. So to let their light shine before an enlightened community, the 24th ult. was chosen the grand *climacteric.* It was announced by the several papers in this town, and the public were invited to attend. They did attend. The ladies to cheer the disputants with their smiles and the gentlemen to award the meed of praise to whom it should be due. Every thing at first was rife with interest to the large audience assembled and never was there a more respectable one ever assembled in Easton. A rap was heard, and the almost breathless silence of the audience, told the interest with which they invested the occasion. The ceremonies were commenced by the Rev. Mr. Potts, who made a most feeling and eloquent prayer, after which the President delivered an appropriate address, although as we thought, labouring under considerable embarrassment, the cause of which we did not wish to pry into. Might he not have seen the shadows of coming events? The President having performed his duty, called upon the gentlemen *on the affirmative* of the debate to proceed. A moments pause followed, when the first gentleman, rose and told us that he came with his fingers in his mouth, that he was entirely unprepared to speak from not having notice in time of his appointment upon the question. Now this same gentleman had spoken once before upon this very subject, and surely two weeks to prepare ought to have been sufficient for one of his pretensions. The second had the same plea, not time to prepare. Could he not have done as had been done upon a former occasion, and upon this very subject too; availed himself of the labours of a friend? But perhaps I am too fast. The laws of the Lyceum and Parthenon might differ. What might be tolerated in the former might be punished by fine in the latter, or what might be considered original in one might be looked upon as plagerysm in the other. The third, had pretty much the same excuse as his predecessors, but the manner in which he told it, disarmed us of our ire. The fourth was a man after our own heart He had chosen his part & came prepared to act it. So much for the entertainment of the evening. Long will the citizens of Easton, remember the "*Parthenon*," and the inglorious twenty-fourth.

T.

Easton, Jan. 30, 1838.

The arrangements of the railroads between Washington and New York are such now, that a traveller leaves Washington at 6 o'clock, breakfasts in Baltimore, dines in Philadelphia, and sups in New York.

MARRIED

On Thursday last, by the Rev. James V. Potts, Mr. Ridgway Dean, to Miss Susan Ann Parrott, all of Talbot county.

Died,

Suddenly, in this county, on Thursday the 25th ult: Mrs. Mary Dawson, consort of Mr. Nicholas Dawson, at the advanced age of 53 years. Having discharged the appropriate duties of an affectionate wife, a fond parent and a kind neighbour for sixty three years.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Saturday morning last 27th ult. JOHN BENNETT, Esq in the 69th year of his age. We conceive it to be our duty (when an aged citizen, such as he was leaves us) to offer a few remarks in commemoration of his many virtues. He has left a most fond and affectionate wife, and four devoted grand children, to mourn their loss—as husband, father, master and friend, he was fond, affectionate, indulgent and firm. In all the various duties attendant upon a long course of public life, as well in the Legislative councils of the State, as in various other public situations, to which the voice of his fellow citizens properly called him, he was ever found, competent, prompt, and faithful to his trust.—In his common intercourse with his fellow man, his manners were mild, retiring and unobtrusive, and he but seldom offered an opinion, touching their character, or course in life, and we may here with much truth, apply the words of the Royal Salmist. I said I will take heed to my way, that I sin not with my tongue; I will keep my mouth with a bridle, while the wicked is before me. In his last illness which was rather protracted, he evinced a perfect resignation to the Divine will and unshaken confidence in the merits of the Saviour's blood. Unbounded love and charity of feeling, was most peculiarly exemplified, in all his conversation and conduct to his friends and for the world at large—when interrogated, upon the subject of his departure, and the awful and tremendous change that was to pass upon him, he with a sweet and placid smile upon his countenance, observed, that he was happy and ready and willing to go, whenever it should please God to call him; and I have not a doubt but that he is now gone to reap that rich, and lasting inheritance, that God has in reversion for all those that love and serve Him.

'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'

REMOVED.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his large and desirable stock of Dry Goods, from No. 77 to 151 Baltimore street, a few doors above Light street, and nearly opposite the Citizens' bank, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Seasonable English, French, German, India and American

DRY GOODS,

wholesale, at low prices for cash among which are:

Superior blue, blk and fcld CLOTHS
Fancy Cassimeres & Cassinetts
Flushings, Kerseys
Rose, Point and Duffil Blankets
White, Red and Green Flannels
Super and common Potts
Pointed Lawns and Muslins
Damask Table Cloths and Diapers
Worsted Table Covers, Beaverteens
Mateens and other Lutestrings
Gro de naps, plain and figured
Black and Blue Blk gro de Swiss
Bobinets, Laces
Bride eye, Huckaback & Russia diapers
Super Irish linens, and sheetings
6-4, 8-4 and 12-4 Bleached Barnsley Sheetings
English and 5-4 French Bombazines
5-8 and 6-4 blk and cold Merinoes
Plain and figured Challys and Pongees
Bleached and brown French and Russia Drills
Fancy Silk and Tollinet Vestings
Plain and Fancy Gauze Ribbons
Jaconet Cambric and Book Muslins
Bishop Lawns, Corded Skirts
Blk. & cold Cambries, Angola Cassimeres
Sewing Silks, Threads, Spool Cotton
Bed Ticks, bleached and brown Shirtings, &c.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Dry Goods of any description, will do well to call an examine his stock at the above named stand, where they will find an extensive assortment of LADIES' FASHIONABLE STRAW BONNETS, of the Latest Style and Shape. LEGHORN FLATS, &c. &c., at No. 151, Market st., west of Light. Sign of the United States Bonnet Store.

JAMES COBURN.

Feb. 3, 1838.

BINGO,



Will stand for Mares the ensuing season, to commence the 15th of February, and terminate the 1st of July 1838, at Cooper's Ferry, opposite Philadelphia—terms 100 dollars, and 1 dollar to the Groom, to be paid within the season, and before the removal of the Mares. Mr. William Cooper will furnish pasturage in abundance, of the best kind, on moderate terms, in the immediate vicinity of the stand of the horse; and hay and oats will be supplied, if desired, the quantity, at the market prices. Also suitable accommodations on reasonable terms, for Persons who may be sent in charge of the Mares. The Stables are extensive, safe and very superior.

Every attention will be given to guard against accidents and escapes, but no liability will be incurred for either. The charges for keeping Mares are to be paid before their removal. Pedigrees with the Mares will be acceptable, and will be recorded.

C. IRVINE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3 1838. 1m.

Talbot County Silk Company.

The Stockholders of this Company are earnestly requested to meet at the office of T. R. Loockerman, Esq on Saturday 3d February at 7 o'clock, P. M to attend to important interests of the Company.

By order

THOS C. NICOLS, Sec'ry.

Jan 27, 1838.—2w

BLANKS

Of every description for sale at this Office,

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

26th day of January, Anno Domini 1838.

On application of Samuel Rathell, adm'r. of Sarah Shehan, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is

ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 26th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Test,

JAMES PRICE, Reg.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to 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 Sarah Shehan, 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 1st of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1838.

SAMUEL RATHELL, adm'r.
of Sarah Shehan, dec'd

Feb 3, 1838—3w

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 Daniel Harriss, (negro) 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 Daniel Harris, (negro) having complied with the several requisites required by said act of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Daniel Harriss, (negro,) be released from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of May Term next, and such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Daniel Harriss, (negro) to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Daniel Harriss, (negro,) should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 15th day of August, 1837.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Jan 27, 1838—4w

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 John Barrott, 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 John Barrott having complied with the several requisites required by said act of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Barrott, be released from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of May 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 John Barrott to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said John Barrott should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

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

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Jan 27, 1838—4w

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 John Edgar, 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 hereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Edgar having complied with the several requisites required by said act of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Edgar be released from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of May Term next, and such other days and times as the Court shall direct the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Edgar to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said John Edgar should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly

Given under my hand the 25th day of September, 1837.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Jan 27, 1838.—4w

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 Isaac Stevens, 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 Isaac Stevens having complied with the several requisites required by said act of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Isaac Stevens be released from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Monday of May 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 Isaac Stevens to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Isaac Stevens should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 19th day of September, 1837.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Jan. 27, 1838—4w

Wanted Immediately.

A young man who writes a good hand, understands accounts and sales thoroughly, and can produce undoubted evidence of good habits, and industrious business habits, will hear of a situation in a store by making application to the Editor. The terms will be liberal.

Easton, Jan. 20, 1838. 3t (W3t)

PRINTING,

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0309.jpg