may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However, deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive, in the engagements into which States have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief. On the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices, and submit to all necessary burdens, to fulfil their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States form a part of the character and credit of the whole country — The resources of the country are abundant; the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective Governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be between the constituted authorities or the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feeling of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive. On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Government, no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free people, if this spirit is suffered to decay and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted.

The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, & as long as the understandings of men can be warped, and their affections changed, by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberties of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation. The danger to all well established free Governments arises from the unwillingness of the people to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the people against the influence of wealth, and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Cæsar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate, under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter. Cromwell, in the character of Protector of the liberties of the people, became the Dictator of England, and Bonaparte possessed himself of unlimited power with the title of his country's Liberator. There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record, of an extensive and well established Republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendencies of all such governments, in their decline, is to Monarchy—and the exact opposite principle to liberty, there, is the spirit of faction—a spirit which assumes the character, and in times of great excitement imposes itself upon the people as the genuine spirit of freedom, and, like the false Christs, whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks and were it possible would impose upon the true & most faithful disciples of liberty. It is in periods like this that it behooves the people to be most watchful of those to whom they have entrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit, as well by the character of its operations as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold and uncompromising in principle—that secured—is mild and tolerant, and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the sacrifice which it brings to the end of its cause.—When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the excision of every excrescence which may have fastened itself upon any of the departments of the government, & restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party, amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power—introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to Democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively, to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation. And although, of course, not well informed as to the state of pending negotiations with any of them, I see, in the personal characters of the sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interests of our own, and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of their subjects, as well as of our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim or pretension upon their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow citizens will not see, in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers, any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory. In our intercourse with our aboriginal neighbors the same liberality and justice which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common creator—than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice, on the part of a powerful nation, in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear that, the interest of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of.

If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends; beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the parent of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and eventually its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of Republics, where the love of country and of liberty at one time were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens, and yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosoms of any one of its citizens.—It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that "in the Roman Senate Octavious had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curii and Decii: and the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates, or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one or the other, as those collected in Gaul or Egypt and the lesser Asia would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia. And so under the operation of the same causes and influences it will fly from our Capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country, but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot, and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it, immediately checked.—Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them, from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views—selfish in its objects. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few even to the destruction of the interest of the whole. The entire remedy is with the people. Something however may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country, for the sake of the whole country. For the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression—for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment. No any confidence in advance from the people but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound reverence for the Christian religion and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness. And to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom—who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.—[Oath administered.]

Fellow Citizens:—Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes, the remembrance of the pledge, I have this day given, to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous people.

Washington, March 4, 1841.

The Philadelphia Sentinel alludes to the grave character of the difficulties now existing between this country and Great Britain, and concludes with the following remarks, which, just in themselves, may be called generous as coming from a political opponent:

"The rumored appointment of the Hon. Henry Clay as the diplomatic agent from this government to St. James, on this delicate business, is full of promise. Few men could be found less likely to fail in such a mission. We have differed with him in local politics; but we accord to him enlarged and liberal views in great state questions. In great exigencies, he has shown himself equal to the crisis. Never more calm, than amid excitement; never more bland and balmy in his counsels than when the political sea is vexed with storms; never more sagacious than when others are perplexed and doubting; he seems marked by a long career of public life as the statesman who should be chosen by the new administration as the representative at once of our just claims & our good will at the British Court; and we shall confess our disappointment if he who has so often been a pacificator at home, shall fail to be an honorable peacemaker abroad.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday, Morning, Mar. 6.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Wright, of the Easton Packet "Harp," for a copy of President Harrison's Inaugural Address, on taking the oath of Office, on Thursday last, which we spread before our readers to day, to the exclusion of nearly every thing else —We received the Ex ra about 4 o'clock P. M, when our paper was nearly ready for press. It was conveyed to Baltimore from Washington in one hour and twenty five minutes, that is at the rate of thirty miles per hour—quick travelling we would say—upwards of 50,000 persons were present at its delivery. It is a sound and able paper and will be read by all classes with pleasure.

FIRE.—We regret to state that the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Dewlin, situate about three miles from this town was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The fire originated from a spark from a hole in the chimney, on the second floor—a greater part of the furniture was saved—loss estimated at about three thousand dollars.

We return thanks to the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, of the U. S. Senate and Nicholas Martin of the Senate of Md. for valuable Public Documents.

The Steam Ship President arrived at New York on Wednesday last, having left Liverpool on the 10th February.—McLeod affair occupied both Houses of Parliament on the 8th.

From the Centreville Times of Saturday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Capt. Clark who sailed in one of the Church Hill packets, and who was found dead in a boat hunting on the Corsica creek. The verdict was, 'Death from visitation of Providence.'

It was inferred that captain Clark died from a fit—he had gone out in the morning to shoot some ducks, perfectly well, and in fine spirits—at noon he was a corpse! How truly was it said—that death treads closely on the heels of every one.

The Philadelphia Standard repeats the prophecy made a few days ago, that the New York and Boston Banks will be unable to continue specie payments, and says:

Already the money markets of New York and Boston are exceedingly tight and when the news of the suspension shall have reached England, it will be tighter still. Pennsylvania and all other American stocks and securities will be thrown into the New York market and a drain of specie commenced, which, we have no longer the slightest hesitation to say, will force the Banks to suspend specie payments. They may try to avert the blow but they will have to come to it and they may hold themselves answerable for consequences.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

Remarking upon the "rotation principle," in politics, the Philadelphia American says:—"The new loco foco Mayor of Baltimore has swept off every Whig from the records of that city. Every man who is a Harrison man, or is even suspected of having sung a Tippecanoe song, has been made to "walk the plank." Not one is left, not even enough to save the city, if it should ever become corrupt, like ancient Sodom. This is political proscription. It is not merely "rotation in office." It is the decrime of the party fully enforced."

The notes of the U. S. Bank were selling in Philadelphia on Monday at 14 to 15 per cent discount.

Bicknell's Reporter of Monday, speaking of the calamitious losses which have been experienced in that city by holders of stocks, says.—

We have heard of many individual cases of great and extraordinary suffering—of females, who but the other day were in a condition of competence, reduced to comparative beggary, and the heads of families compelled to sacrifice their property in order to find their children in bread. These are, indeed, painful cases; and is in view of such misfortunes that our Legislature should act immediately and effectively.

The Spy in Washington says: Mr Van Buren having announced his determination to quit the house on the 20th February, the President Elect caused an inquiry to be made as to the State of the furniture. What was his astonishment to find, that there were not beds, bedsteads, or bedding sufficient for his family; that the bed rooms, with one or two exceptions, were destitute of the requisite articles of furniture. Other departments of house-keeping are in a similar dilapidated situation. Thus circumstanced, Gen. Harrison requested Col. Chambers to have purchased whatever furniture was necessary for the comfort of his family, and if Congress would not pay for it, he (Gen. H.) would.

EXTRA SESSION.—It seems to be pretty well ascertained; that an extra session of Congress will be held during the ensuing summer. As the time for which the present members of Congress from Maryland were elected will expire on the 4th of March; an election will have to be held previous to the regular period. We presume that one of the first acts of Gen. Harrison, after his inauguration will be, to issue a proclamation for the extra session; so that those who design to become candidates had better prepare to buckle on their armor forthwith. We want members with clear heads and sound hearts—who will be able to "give a reason for the faith they profess," but who, at the same time, will have sense enough to know that wisdom does not consist in "much talking." In short, common sense members, one of whom is worth a dozen chatterin g magpies.

Ocean.

FINE CATTLE.—We saw, says the Baltimore American of 24th ult., three remarkably fine oxen, raised by Mr. Herr, of Lancaster County, Penn., which do great credit both to their skilful owner and to the fertile region from which they came. Mr. Herr designs to take these beautiful specimens of Pennsylvania husbandry, to be viewed by the large numbers now assembling at Washington after which a still better opportunity will be afforded of testing their quality, as they will be slaughtered and served up at the Inauguration Festival. The two largest are supposed to weigh from 2800 to 3000 pounds, and the other about 2500

THE INAUGRATION CAKE.

We would bespeak the attention of the public to a most ingenious and beautiful specimen of confectionary, prepared at great cost by our neighbor of Georgetown as an appropriate ornament for the festal board at the approaching national festival. It is a correct model of the Capitol; its length 9 ft. breadth 8 ft. and half height to the top of the dome 6 ft. The workmanship throughout is excellent; the statues of War and Peace, the figures on the tympanium, and even the smaller architectural ornaments, are executed in a style which does great credit to the artist. The interior is filled with pouncake of superior quality—the weight about 800 lbs.—Nat. Intel.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN FRANCE.

Died on Sunday evening, January 3d in Paris, in the 68th year of his age, of typhoid exhaustion after gout,—Daniel Brent, Esq., Consul of the United States for the American claims.

For the Easton Gazette.

EASTON, March 2d, 1841.

Mr Grahame:—Sir, I was at St. Michaels on the 15th ultimo, and A. J. Loveday, Esq., the Deputy Marshal for that district (No. 2) was polite enough to furnish me with a statement of the census taken by him which appears as follows, viz:—There is 3498 souls residing in that district of county, composed of

WHITE MALE CITIZENS, under 5 years of age 149; of 5 and under 10, 118; of 10 and under 15, 133; of 15 and under 20, 86; of 20 and under 30, 220; of 30 and under 40, 149; of 40 and under 50, 72; of 50 and under 60, 57; of 60 and under 70, 39; of 70 and under 80, 11; of 80 and under 90, 1; of 100 and upwards 1.

FEMALES under 5 years of age, 144, of 5 and under 10, 115; of 10 and under 15, 108; of 15 and under 20, 117; of 20 and under 30, 127; of 30 and under 40, 125; of 40 and under 50, 92; of 50 and under 60, 66; of 60 and under 70, 27; of 70 and under 80 10; of 80 and under 90, 1; of 90 and under 100, 1.

FREE COLORED MALE CITIZENS, under 10 years of age, 82; of 10 and under 24, 52; of 24 and under 36, 41; of 36 and under 55, 30; of 55 and under 100, 23.

FREE COLORED FEMALES, under 10 years of age, 55; of 10 and under 24, 53; of 24 and under 36, 45; of 36 and under 55, 35; of 55 and under 100, 22.

SLAVE MALES under 10 years of age 134; of 10 and under 24, 171; of 24 and under 36, 81; of 36 and under 55, 39; of 55 and under 100, 17; of 100 and upwards, 1.

FEMALE SLAVES under 10 years of age 178; of 10 and under 24, 146; of 24 and under 36, 85; of 36 and under 55, 33; of 55 and under 100, 24.

There is engaged in Agriculture 651; Commerce 7; Manufactories and Trades 52; Navigation of Canals, Lakes and Rivers 49; learned professions 4; deaf and dumb of 14 and under 25 years of age 2; of 25 and upwards 4; blind 5; insane idiots at private charge 2; Academies and Grammar Schools 2; Scholars thereat 30; Primary and Common Schools 6; Scholars thereat 303, No. of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read nor write 103. No. of Horses and Mules 662; Neat Cattle 1689; Sheep 2001; Swine 3822; Poultry of all kinds at estimated value $5246; No. of bushels of wheat raised 57712, No. of bushels of oats 910; No. of bushels of corn 182672. No of pounds of wool 5368; No. of lbs. of wax 45; No. of bushels of potatoes 1880. The fourth election district of this County I have still to ascertain. Z.

A SKIN.

As tending to explain certain demonstrations against the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank, the Philadelphia Inquirer calls attention to the fact, that "a leading New York paper is out in favor of a National Bank, to be located in that city." When the day comes, as come it will, when the people will require the re establishment of a National Bank, there is no doubt but the shrewed folks of Gotham would like to see the coast clear, for the location of the mother bank in that city. This is natural—though the means said to have been adopted for crippling or breaking down the institutions of a sister city which might prove a competitor, are not therefore, the more excusable.—*Pat.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the American.

Annapolis, March 1, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Speaker announced a message from the Senate containing the bill to prohibit any corporations or individuals from issuing any paper intended to circulate as money or currency, agreeably to request made some days since to return said bill.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the above bill was reconsidered and recommitted.

Mr. Bowie submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, it is now manifest that the business of the present session of the Legislature cannot be completed, before the time limited by the Constitution for its close, & whereas the business yet to be acted upon relates chiefly to the finances of the State, and of the preservation of the faith and credit of the State. Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to issue his proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 12th inst.

The preamble and resolution were adopted, 35 to 24, and sent to the Senate.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Tax Bill. After some time spent in Committee of the whole, the Speaker resumed the Chair and the Chairman reported that the Committee had the said bill under consideration, and having made some progress therein, had directed him to ask leave to sit again, which was granted.

Mr. Bowie, chairman of the committee on ways and means submitted a resolution that the commissioner of Loans be authorised, under the direction of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to borrow for twelve months, on a pledge of the Bank stock of the State, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent, to pay the interest on the public debt due the first day of April next. The resolution was assented to. The House took a recess until four o'clock.

SENATE.—Mr. Howard obtained leave to report a bill to enlarge the bounds of prison for debtors.

Annapolis, March 2, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

sundry citizens of Washington County, praying that a law may be passed to authorise the Banks of this State to issue notes of one, two and three dollars.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the tax bill. They are at the 11th section.

SENATE.—The resolutions for an extra session were rejected, yeas 4, nays 13.

The resolution authorising the Commissioner of Loans to borrow money to pay interest on the public debt, was passed, yeas 11, nays 5.

SESSION OF MONDAY EVENING.—At At 4. P. M. the Governor attended in the Senate Chamber, and signed the engrossed bills from No. 1 to 93, inclusive.

On motion of Mr. Prestman, the report and resolution relative to the University of Md. were taken up and adopted.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, March 2. 1841.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION.

The House of Representatives commenced the evening session yesterday at 4 o'clock, and the Senate at 5 o'clock.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was before the Senate with its score of amendments reported on Saturday, and the Fortification Bill before the House. The discussion in the Senate was a general one in reference to salaries, politics, Mr. Webster, Gen. Jackson, and everybody and every thing else. The result was action on only a single amendment by which the Marshals and District Attorneys out of New York, are allowed to retain $1500 of their fees, &c. The speakers were Messrs. Wright, Smith of Ind, Phelps, Southard, Walker, Henderson, White, Benton and Linn. The last Senator made an attack on Mr. Webster almost in the spirit of that made by Mr. Cuthbert. It excited a good deal of feeling among some of the members, but was so violent and so personal that none of the Senators would reply to it. The debate closed with this studied and prolonged attack upon a man whom no one would have dared to have villified had he been present.

The adjournment was ordered between 9 and 10 o'clock, after the Vice President had laid before the Senate a letter from the President elect, announcing his readiness to be sworn into office on the 4th of March.

In the House of Representatives, the Fortification Bill passed in committee of the whole and was sent to the Senate, before the adjournment. The discussion upon the bill consumed the whole day.

MARRIED.

In Cambridge on Thursday the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. McKenney, Dr. William H. Muse, to Miss Elizabeth R Sullivane.

DIED

On Saturday morning last in this town, Margaret M., youngest daughter of William and Eliza Hussey, in the eighth year of her age.

In this county, on the 19th ult., Mrs. Sarah Higgins, in the 58th year of her age.

Near this place, on Tuesday morning 23rd ult. Mr. Daniel Cheezum, aged 55.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 3d inst. Mrs. Ann S., consort of Mr. John Small after a severe illness which she bore with christian fortitude in the 22d year of her age.

The Somerset Herald,

This Establishment is offered for sale. The proprietor being engaged in other pursuits, finds it inconvenient to devote his attention to the publication, as far as is required by his own interests, and duty to its patrons. To a good purchaser the terms of sale will be made easy. All communications (postage paid) addressed to the Herald, Princess Anne, Md., will receive prompt attention.

March 6

THE COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,

Will meet on Thursday next, 11th inst. in the M. E. Church in this Town. The friends of order, and the lovers of sobriety, together with the public generally are invited to attend this Convention. The principles of the great Temperance reformation will be explained and defended, and it is hoped that measures will be proposed and adopted to promote the cause in this section of country. There is already a decided interest manifested in this great cause, and it now remains for its friends and advocates to put forth their united efforts, and success will be certain. We say come then, by scores and hundreds, to the Convention, and let the banner of Temperance be unfurled, and let it wave over our beloved country, till the last victim of alcohol shall have been rescued from the tyrant's grasp.

THE COMMITTEE.

March 6 (W)

Commissioners Notice.

The Teachers of the several Primary Schools of Talbot County, are hereby notified that the Commissioners have appointed Messrs G. Tarbutt, Samuel Hambleton, Jr., and N. G. Singleton as a Board of Examiners, before whom the said Teachers will appear for examination, and obtain certificates of qualification, etc. as is required by law.

GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

M c 6—3w

Postponed Sale.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th day of February next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that farm or plantation, now occupied by William Wilson, of which William Atwell, late of Talbot county, died seized, the subscriber, this farm contains about Three Hundred and Forty-One acres of Land, more or less, of which there are fair proportions of arable and wood land. The terms of Sale as directed by the Decree are,—a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest on the purchase money. The purchaser or purchasers to execute to the subscriber, his or their Bond or Bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money—On the payment of the whole purchase money and interest the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed or deeds for said land.—Those who wish to view these premises are referred to Mr. Wilson who resides on them. The plott will be exhibited, whenever desired, by the subscriber. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.

Jan 30—ts

The sale of the above Land is further postponed till Thursday the 25th day of March, to take place as above stated.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.

March 6

FOR SALE,

1 Negro Boy, 16 years old—9 years to serve.
1 Negro Girl, 14 years old—11 years to serve.
1 Negro Girl, 9 years old—16 years to serve.
For terms apply to
P. [illegible]OOME & WM LOVEDAY,
Trustees of Robt. H. Rhodes, dec'd.
March [illegible]—2w

Commissioners Notice.

The Commissioners for Talbot County will sit on Tuesday the 30th inst for the purpose of appointing Constables for the County; and on the following Tuesday (April 5th) for the purpose of appointing Supervisors of the public roads.

Applicants for the above offices will please hand in their applications to the Clerk previous to the aforesaid days.

☞ The contract for making the new road in Trappe District, will be disposed of at public sale, by the Commissioners on Tuesday the 30th inst.

By order

GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

March 6—3w

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber would sell the farm on which he now resides, containing about 117 Acres, situated between Easton and Miles River Ferry, on the bay side road. It has a sufficiency of Timber for the use of the farm—the resources for manure are ample and excellent—it has a good mineral spring on it at the head of one of the branches of Third-haven creek—the improvements are built in a temporary manner, though new. Or he would sell his farm at Benoni's Point, called Wasteland, containing about 141 Acres of Land, subject to a lease of three years from January 1st, 1841. The improvements are now undergoing repairs; the land is of a good quality and has excellent resources for manure, besides an abundance of seasore or river grass, sufficient to cover [illegible] each year—there is enough timber [illegible] the use of the farm. The situation for beauty, health, fowling, and all the advantages of salt water is surpassed by any in the county.

JAMES A. RIDGWAY.

March 6