With the higest respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

GALES & SEATON,

Printers to the House of Representatives.

Hon. P. P. Barbour, Speaker, &c.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN, JAN. 21.

The following communication we are induced to insert in our paper, not from any feeling of hostility to the respectable gentlemen to whom it is addressed—a feeling we are incapable of cherishing towards them—but because we think it *due to them* to afford them an opportunity of doing away with an impression which has been made on the minds of some members of the House, and which, if suffered to remain, may be disadvantageous to their reputation:

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON—

Gentlemen,—Induced by the charitable principle of considering every man innocent until his guilt is proved, and knowing that presumptions even the most violent, are not always to be relied on, it is the object of this address, which shall be short, to elicit from you explanations that are indispensably necessary to acquit yourselves of suspicions highly injurious to you, that have existed for nearly twelve months past.

It will be recollected that at the last session of Congress, the house of Representatives adopted a resolution calling upon Mr. Crawford to exhibit a statement of his transactions, with all those banks which had been made by him the depositories of public moneys received from the sale of public lands. In conformity to which resolution he made this report on the 14th February, 1822, and accompanied it with numerous corroborating and explanatory documents, all of which the House ordered to be printed. You were the public printers, to whom these documents were delivered; and it was your duty to have printed them correctly—yet it is a fact, incontrovertible, that parts of those documents implicating Mr. Crawford the most strongly, were suppressed and totally omitted in the printed document, with which you furnished the house, PROFESSEDLY in obedience to its orders. Of this fact, any gentleman may be fully satisfied, who will take the trouble to compare the printed document with the one transmitted to the House by Mr. Crawford, and which is now in the possession of the clerk. The latter also affords intrinsic evidence, that the omissions were not accidental, for they are inclosed in brackets, which would seem to have been intended as a guide for your compositor.

Strong as are the implications which those facts seem to warrant, and decided as your partiality for Mr. Crawford has been, I will not indulge the belief, (at least until you have had an opportunity of explaining) that you could have reconciled it to yourselves, to have sheltered him from a just responsibility, by so great a violation of the confidence reposed in you, and such a flagrant contempt of the legitimate authority of the House of Representatives, that no member thereof, however infatuated by party zeal, who feels the slightest respect for the dignity of his station, could, without dishonor, regard with indifference.

A B.

Mr. Dwight of Massachusetts, made a motion which was subsequently reduced to writing, in the following words:

Resolved, That the letter of Messrs. Gales & Seaton be committed to a Select Committee, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The question after debate, was then taken on Mr. Dwight's motion, and decided in the affirmative, nem. con.

FROM THE SALEM OBSERVER, January 20.

We stop the press to announce the arrival, at this port, of the brig Ontario, Capt. Hanna, 42 days from the Lizard, and 74 from Antwerp. Capt. H. has politely furnished us with a London paper of Dec. 7th, two days later than before received, containing Paris dates to 4th Dec. Madrid to Nov. 25th, and Verona to the 26th. The following are extracts:

LONDON, Dec. 7. On the accuracy of detail in the following letter, implicit reliance certainly cannot be placed; but that the facts may be mainly true, is by no means inconsistent with probability.

VERONA, Nov. 26. The Congress is at length finally dissolved. The powers who are most impatient for war with Spain, have consented to try the effect of negociation before they commence their grand crusade. An official remonstrance either has been or will be immediately dispatched to the Cabinet of Madrid, demanding such an alteration in the Constitutional system, as will at least render it analogous to that of Portugal, and place the Crown beyond the reach of popular control. In case of refusal, Russia, Austria, and Prussia will give their fullest sanction to the hostilities which the Ultras of France are so anxious to commence—and there is no doubt that the Army of Observation will soon cross the frontier.

England will not under such circumstances, become a party to the measure, for she sanctions the principle of an armed intervention only in case of the Constitutionalists being determined to put the King to death, or invade other countries.

The Russian mission has broken up & Count Pezzo Di Borgo took his departure this morning on his return to Paris, where he is to resume his functions as Ambassador, and will, no doubt urge on the zeal of the Ultras to the utmost degree of incitement. This appears to be a principal feature in the policy of the Russian Cabinet.

The Greeks are to be left to the good faith of Turkey, who has given to Lord Strangford, a conditional pledge of future moderation towards them. The London Editor remarks on this—That this is the most farcical of all political farces, delivering the lambs to the tender protection of the wolf.

HAGUE, Dec. 3.

A letter from Constantinople, states, that a European Commercial house, established in that city, has presented to the Porte a plan for a loan of 40 millions of Turkish Piasters. Should this loan be really made, this will be detrimental to the Greeks, who are much favoured by the exhausted state of the Treasury, and the wavering of the Ottoman territory.

GALWAY, Dec. 1.

The distress of this country, is now at the greatest height.—There are very few gentlemen of 2,000 to £5,000 per ann. (nominally) who can show their faces, out of doors, for fear of being arrested. Provisionns very cheap.

BAYONNE, Dec. 4.

Immense quantities of warlike stores continue to arrive here daily. The building in which military offenders have hitherto been confined is to be converted into a barrack.

LONDON, Dec. 7, half past 4 o'clock.

An express from Paris, announces the hourly expectation of the Duke of Wellington's arrival there. Rumour adds, that the French Government's determination, in regard to Spain, is suspended until the arrival of the Duke—a degree of hesitation in the Cabinet of France which we cannot but consider improbable.

MR. JEFFERSON.—The following is an extract of a letter of recent date, from a gentleman in Virginia to his friend in Washington:

"Mr. Jefferson's arm was safely released from its bandaging, a few days ago.—It is believed the bone has united; but the derangement in the wrist bones renders the hand, which continues much swelled, entirely helpless. There is reason to believe, however, that all will ultimately be well—such cases in cold weather, in aged constitutions, mend slowly. His health and vigor, in all other respects, is truly extraordinary at his age. [Nat. Int.

Republican Star,

AND

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 4.

Commodore Porter left Baltimore on Thursday morning last in the Steam Boat for Norfolk, to take command of the squadron in that harbor, which is expected to sail immediately.

The Legislature of this State appear by the last accounts to be actively engaged in business, which will probably prevent their rising before the last of this month. The Commissions for this county have not come to hand.

The late and interesting Foreign news in this mornings paper will at least put the Farmers up to thinking point as to the "Prospects before them," in case of a war in Europe.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

On Tuesday last the bill from the House of Delegates for extending to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges, which are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States, was taken up in the Senate.—We have not understood who partook in the debate that day; on Wednesday the subject was resumed—every member of that body were present in their seats; the members of the Executive were present; the House of Delegates adjourned at an early hour to attend the debate, and the lobbies and privileged seats were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.—General Winder was advocating the bill in a very animated speech when we entered, and was followed by Col. Chambers in opposition to it. The contest between gentlemen of such superior talents for debate, rendered the subject truly interesting, and we regret that no stenographer was present to give the subject to the world as it fell from them. The Senate adjourned for dinner, and resumed the discussion in the evening, when Mr. Johnson advocated the bill in a masterly argument of considerable length. Mr. Chambers after an unsuccessful attempt to amend the bill, closed the debate in reply to Mr. Winder and Mr. Johnson—At half past ten o'clock the question was taken by yeas and nays as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Claude, Dickinson, Johnson, Miller, Orrell, Price, Wootton, Winder—8.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Stuart, Pres't. Bowie, Brownley, Chambers, Cockey, Kent, Quinton—7

The bill is therefore passed, and the subject properly referred to the people of Maryland, to express their final determination thereon by their next elections—if it is ratified by the next legislature, it becomes a part of the constitution—if rejected, it becomes entirely inoperative. Md. Rep.

A report upon one of the most interesting subjects that has yet been offered to the legislature, was made by Mr. TEACKLE on Thursday last, proposing the establishment of a general system of education throughout the state; a bill accompanies the report, which has been ordered to be printed. Ib.

The House of Delegates have spent some hours of several successive days in discussing the various propositions connected with the proposed appointment of bank directors on the part of the state in the various banks thereof. The difficulty complained of has been most serious without doubt, and the House we think are largely disposed to alleviate the recurrence, but we apprehend none of the projects yet submitted come near the character of a remedy. Ib.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The European News is of such a character as to leave us little room to doubt that the alternatives of War or disgraceful submission have been presented to the Spanish nation.—Should this news be confirmed, and Spain prove true to herself, she will have on her side the best wishes of the People of this country; to whose feelings nothing can be more revolting, than the interposition of foreign bayonets, in the domestic dissentions of any people, particularly when the avowed object is, to compel them to change their form of Government. Nat. Int.

OFFICIAL.

The following appointments have been made by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, viz:

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Mexico.

JOHN MASON, Jun. to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

CESAR A. RODNEY, of Delaware, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Buenos Ayres.

JOHN M. FORBES, to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

RICHARD C. ANDERSON, of Ky. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Colombia.

C. S. TODD, to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

HEMAN ALLEN, of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Chili.

J. P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation to the same.

In a part of our last impression, the title of envoy extraordinary was given by us to all the plenipotentiaries recently appointed. That title, however, belongs properly only to one of them, (gen. Jackson, the minister to Mexico,) the distinction being made, we presume, in reference to the previous mission from Mexico to the United States. Nat. Int.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE, DEC. 31.

"Business of all kind is at a stand and general confidence impaired.

"The amount of the property lost by the fire is estimated at from 1, to $2,000,000—and some suppose more was plundered. Nearly every foreign warehouse was burnt. Some American vessels may lose half their cargoes. The damage to the place cannot be repaired for many years. The whole town presents but a pile of ruins. The buildings burnt were about 379, including all the public offices.

"Of 25 foreign merchants residing here all but 5 were burnt out."

"The losses to Americans will probably amount to between 50 and $60,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Acasta, Griswold, arrived here yesterday in 43 days from London, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London dates of the 9th December, being two days later than by the arrival at Salem.

It would seem that the Congress of Verona had not broken up on the 29th November—but it was expected to terminate its sittings about the 1st December, after which the Ministers of the five powers would proceed to Vienna. The Duke of Wellington was to leave Verona on the 30th Nov. One account states that the Ministers of the allied powers were to re-assemble at Paris to discuss the affairs of Spain. We have given below an article from the London Courier, of the 7th December, bearing to be a copy of the requisition made by France, from which it will be seen that the Ministers of Louis have demanded of the Spanish Cortes, the restoration of King Ferdinand and his nobles to "a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime," the dismissal of the present Ministers, and an amnesty for all persons "engaged in the cause of the Regency." In other words, the total overthrow of the Constitutional system, and the re-establishment of the monarchy, the nobility, and the clergy, in all their former arrogant domination. It requires very little knowledge of human nature to foresee, that Spain will never consent to such humiliating terms, & that, if the government of France is so imprudent as to attempt to enforce them, its own subversion is likely to be the consequence. Even with all the aid promised by the "Holy Alliance," and while Great Britain remains neutral, we question much whether it would be possible to put down the Constitutionalists in Spain. By the total defeat of the army of faith, an event of which there can be no longer any doubt, the ruling party has acquired an ascendency, and a popularity, which it will require more energies than France possesses to destroy. The latest accounts from Madrid, while they confirm the previous intelligence that the Cortes had anticipated the decision of the congress, clearly show that this body was not to be taken by surprize. The war minister had been empowered to place the country in an attitude of defence, and to summon to the standard of their country all the friends of liberty. Public meetings had been held, in which resolutions had been passed, calling on the government to act with energy and decision, and every thing evinced a determination, not only of the executive, but of the great mass of the nation, to resist all attempts to introduce any political changes in the constitution, which they, as well as the monarch had sworn to defend to the utmost. It could only be by bribery and corruption, that such attempts would succeed; and when we consider with how much disinterestedness those have hitherto acted who now guide the helm of the state, we confess we have no idea that such means as we have alluded to, can be employed with any chance of success.

It will be seen by the note, addressed by Mr. Canning to the Portuguese Minister, that the British government is determined not to regard with indifference any attempt to interfere with the political affairs of Portugal. This may be regarded as favorable to the cause of Spain; for whatever tends to give confidence to her ally, must have a corresponding effect on her own affairs, while the language now used on the part of Great Britain, as to the impolicy and injustice of intermeddling with the internal government of a country which presents nothing of a hostile nature to neighboring states, cannot but induce the ministers of Louis to pause, and reflect on the consequences of involving the country in a war, which so many causes combine to render impolitic, if not dangerous to the stability of the throne of the Bourbons. The French Chamber of Deputies was to assemble on the 4th January. It is not likely that the government would take any decisive steps as to Spain, until it ascertained the views and feelings of the legislative body.

The accounts of the differences that had arisen between the Regency of Algiers and the U. S. which we noticed some months ago, had reached London by the way of Brussels. Our Consul is stated to have drawn up an account of the insult he had received, caused it to be signed by the several European Consuls, and embarked the next day for Mahon.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

An answer to the dispatches sent off to Spain on the 2d of Dec. was expected at Paris about the 13th to the 15th. The following are said to be the propositions of France, to the government of Spain.

"The restoration of the King to his personal freedom, without delay; for it is now distinctly understood, that he is in a state of confinement in his palace of the Retiro.

"2. The restoration of the King to his sovereign rights.

"3. Such a change in the Constitution of Spain as shall give to the nobles a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime.

"4. The exclusion of the present ministers from the office, or at least, most of the heads of the different departments.

"5. An amnesty to all persons, of whatever rank, engaged in the cause of the Regency.

"6. A more strict regulation of the laws relating to the Press.

"7. The possession of certain strong places on the frontiers of France, as a guarantee for the performance of any undertaking into which the Spanish Government may enter.

"PARIS Dec. 6.—The following has appeared in the Regulateur, a Lisbon paper:—

Mr. Canning has submitted the following Note to the Portuguese Charge d'Affairs at London:

The undersigned is commanded to notify to Mr. ———, that from all the intelligence that has reached the British government, there is nothing to authorise the idea entertained by his most Faithful Majesty and his Ministers, of an invasion of the Peninsula.

"The undersigned feels no hesitation in assuring his most Faithful Majesty, that his Britannic Majesty will never regard with indifference any attempt tending to affect the independence of Portugal; and that his majesty will be always ready to extend to Portugal the protection she is entitled to expect from so ancient an allay.

(Signed) "CANNING."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.

IMPORTANT TO OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

In the event of a war which may be expected to ensue between France and Spain, it is highly important to our merchants to be apprised of the fact, of which indeed most of them are probably aware, that by treaties in force between this country and both of the expected belligerents, the principle is recognized, that "free ships make free goods;" and "that the property of enemies, except contraband goods, is protected by the flag of the neutral nation." —The same exemption is also extended to the persons of enemies, except soldiers, or others in actual service, on board neutral ships—vide, 14th section of the Convention between the United States and the French Republic, ratified by Mr. Jefferson in 1801; and the 13th article of the Treaty with Spain, signed in 1819, between Mr. Adams and Don Onis, which latter specifies, that the flag of the neutral shall "only cover the property of enemys whose government acknowledges this principle, and not of others."—The benefit to our commerce from these provisions is apparent. As carriers, we shut out any English competition; and our superior activity must exclude the rivalry of other nations who may stand on the same footing as ourselves. American.

JANUARY, 28.

A valuable Mill, in the upper part of Albany, worth more than $20,000, owned by Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. Ev. Post.

Moses J. Cantine, Esq. editor of the Albany Argus, died last Thursday night.—His death was occasioned by a cold, producing a fever—It was reported that he was poisoned by taking Noyeau, embued with Prussic acid. Ib.

THE JOHN ADAMS ARRIVED.

NORFOLK, Jan. 23.—The U. S. corvette John Adams, from a cruize in the West Indies, anchored in the bite of Craney Island last evening.

The J. A. has been absent upwards of five months, during which time she has touched at Porto Rico, been twice to Vera Cruz, off Tampico, and last from Havana. The latter place she left on the 11th inst. The John Adams brings the hon. J. R. Poinsett, member of congress, from S. Carolina, who has been to Mexico on a displomatic mission.

The J. A. brings eighteen out of 39 Americans and foreigners, who by the humane interposition of the hon. John R. Poinsett, have been liberated from the prisons of Mexico, where they were confined after having rendered very important services to that country. Among the Americans thus liberated are colonels Christie and Miller; captains Austin and Drinnan; lieuts. Duval, Williams, and Robertson. The officers of the J. A. are all in good health. But two deaths occurred on board. She brings a quantity of specie and bullion. Experienced heavy weather in the gulf of Mexico.

The steam ship Robert Fulton, at Charleston brings New Orleans papers to the 7th and Havana to the 13th inst.

A postscript to the letter says—"The brig Spark has just arrived here, (Havana) with the loss of Lieutenants Nicholson and Newcomb; Purser Fanning, Midshipman Whattle, and Mr. Davis, Captain's Clerk; all with the fever, since she left home."

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

The Pounding Mill attached to the Powder Establishment of Mr. Garesche, in the vicinity of this Borough, blew up yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. We understand there were twenty-two men working in the mill at the time, of whom seven are dead, six badly wounded, and some slightly. Among the killed, are Caleb Brown, and John Peter and his two sons. It is stated to have been occasioned by the breaking of a bolt in the pressing room, which was noticed by one of the workmen, but not in time to give the alarm to those in the pounding mill.

We were mortified to learn, that toll was demanded at the bridge, from the members of the Fire Companies, who crossed it with their engines for the purpose of extinguishing the fire. Del. Gaz.

TREASURY REPORT.—The Treasurer of this State, in his annual report says, the receipts into the Treasury for the year ending on the 30th November, amounted to $915,705 39; and the expenditures during the same period, to $924,094 89. There was in the Treasury, the 1st of Dec. 1821, a balance of $117,214 3, making, in all, on the 30th November last, $1,032,919 92. Consequently there is now a balance in the Treasury of $108,824 53. N. Y. N. Adv.

MAIL ROBBERY.

RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 24.—Two of the stage drivers between this place and Fayettville have been arrested, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the mail from Wilmington to the north; and, after undergoing an examination, were permitted to bail. Gaz.

The nomination of General Jackson is the best that could be made to Mexico.—It is the most important to us of the new states. We shall have great intercourse with the Mexican dominions, and may have disputes and controversies with her. On these considerations, and indeed on every other, the nomination of Jackson is excellent.—Oh! si sic omnes. N. Y. Amer.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.

The title of EXCELLENCY, as applicable to the Governor of that state, has been abolished by the General Assembly of New York, who have ordered that it shall not appear upon their journals.

UNITED STATES' MINT.—The amount of gold coin of various denominations struck at the mint, from 1793 to 1821, is $7,620,867 50; of silver, 11,606,193 49; of copper, 425,685 78—total, $19,352,746 68.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. SMITH—In your last paper there is a precious *morceau*, a most sweet little piece of poesy, which wails, in very pathetic and harmonious numbers, the death of a little wren.—The poet or poetess, (as the case may be) has honoured Dorset with the production of this mournful little elegy.—I am by no means insensible to the rare merit of the verses; they have all the simple pathos, and tenderness of feeling, of Wordsworth, & had they not have appeared as original, as the legitimate offspring of an Eastern Shore poet, I should unhesitatingly have ascribed them to the pen of that very natural writer.—Unwilling that old Dorset should wear laurels she has not earned, I do assure you, Mr. Smith, we have no poet in Dorset, nor indeed south of the Choptank—since the death of the Somerset poet, the muses have deserted us, and we have become very plain and prosaic people. —Moreover the people of Dorset understand the words "*landscape*" and "*love*" differently from the elegist—they are so dull and so little under the influence of poetic emotion, that they have a mortal aversion to the interjection *oh!* nor do they domesticate wrens "to soothe the infant's passing dream," "and warble o'er the slumbering child." Nor are the sportsmen of Dorset so savage as to kill a little wren and "smile at its gasp;" even if they were, they have not sufficient skill to kill it with a "*ball*," and if they had, our wrens are not large enough to *bedew a whole plain with their blood*.

The bird spoken of in Sinbad the sailor, whose egg was as big as a meeting house, could do no more—In Dorset we do not consider mercy the heir of bliss—nor can the cheeks of our sportsmen by any possible process be converted into *consecrated urns*.

From all these circumstances, you will be convinced that Dorset is not entitled to the credit of the elegy on the wren. Lest your readers should in the generous warmth of their approbation, give Dorset credit for a poem which she is incapable of producing, be pleased to publish this, to prevent so great an error; sorry should I be, if my native county should rob another of its literary fame.

COMMON SENSE.

Dorset, Jan. 23, 1823.

The price of Coal at Harrisburg is at present $3 12 1-2 a ton. The cost of transportation thence to Port Deposit, would be about one dollar, thence to Philadelphia, supposing the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal completed, one dollar more, making the price in our market about five dollars a ton. Eight dollars and a half a ton, payable in advance, is, we understand, the present price of Lehigh Coal.

STEAM MILL.

The following resolution passed the meeting of the citizens convened on Friday last in Easton, to receive reports on the subject of the Steam Mill.

RESOLVED, That the Chairman and Secretary prepare the substance of the proceedings of the several meetings that have taken place on the subject of a Steam Mill, and publish the same in the newspapers of Easton, for the information of the citizens of Talbot & the neighbouring counties, who are invited to attend the next meeting, to hear a detailed Report on the subject.

We, therefore, can inform the public, that the meeting was considerable and most respectable, and the reports of the different committees appointed to gain intelligence upon the plans and cost, &c. of a Steam Mill, and to take a view of the different sites for the same, were very satisfactory—the former was full, ample, & much in detail, taking both a minute and general view of the subject, and was not only highly creditable to the gentlemen who made it, but interesting and agreeable to the meeting at large.

The whole subject is now referred to a committee of seven gentlemen for a detailed report, and a committee is also appointed to fix the site for the Mill. An adjourned meeting is to be held on Friday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Easton Hotel, at which the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Chairman.

THOS. H. DAWSON, Secry.

January 31st, 1823.

MAGISTRATES

For the city of Baltimore, appointed by the Governor and Council, January session, 1823.

Robert Gorsuch	John Aisquith
Thomas Bailey	Peter Galt
Lyman Adams	Thomas Phenix
Thomas W. Griffith	F. Gourdon
Wm. Y. Purviance	Samuel Pickering
Anthony Whiteley	Peter Waters
Morgan Brown	Benj. Wicks
J. H. Mallory	Henry W. Gray
E. H. Cummins	John M. Moore
H. Yearley	John Robb
Anth'y Miltenberger	John F. Harris
Wm. C. Clemm	D. B. Ferguson
Chas. Winchester	J. B. Latimer
Fielder Israel	Nathl. Knight
Samuel Frey	Samuel Young
Nicholas Norris	Phil'n. Towson
Nathan G. Bryson	Joseph B Elliott
Stephen H. Moore	Daniel Pendleton.

Gov. Yates, of New York, in his late message to the legislature, expresses a decided opinion that solitary confinement is the best system for a state prison.

Departed this life on the 18th instant, at her late residence in Queen Ann's county, Mrs. *Ann Keirn*, after a short illness in the seventieth year of her age—She had been a member of the Methodist society for many years. She was a kind mother, and tender mistress, and a good neighbour in life, and died in a full assurance of a happy eternity, where she will forever be at rest.

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of Henry Howard against William Baldwin, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 4th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in the town of Easton, the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said Willlam Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot county court, for the division of the Real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in and to the same.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

feb 4 3w

For Rent, or Lease,



A Brick Coach House, in Water street, Baltimore, a short distance from the Exchange, long known as an old and established stand; presenting to a tenant, from its situation and conveniences, many advantages for carrying on the Gig and Coach Business exteusively.——The Coach shop is 33 feet on Water street, and extends back to an alley, on which is a comfortable Brick Warehouse for making up Harness, &c. &c.—and a Platform for drying Carriages, together with a Black Smith's Shop, with two fire-places attached to it.



Enquire at this office, or of the subscriber in Q. Ann's.

EDWARD HARRIS.

feb 4 4w

A New Gig & Harness

WILL be sold low for cash and country produce, by application to the subscriber at the shop of Messrs. Camper & Thompson, lower end of Washington-street, Easton.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

feb 4 3w

Maryland:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

Tuesday, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1823.

On application of SAMUEL ANTHONY, Administrator of Joseph Anthony, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

L. S.

Test. GEO. A. SMITH, Reg.

Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Anthony, late of Caroline county, deceased;—All persons having claims against the deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-eighth day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

SAMUEL ANTHONY, Adm'r.

of Joseph Anthony, dec'd.

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