LIBERAL SENTIMENT.

The following speech (says the New York American) was delivered by Mr. Jeffrey, at the anniversary dinner in Edinburg, on the 26th of January, given by the friends and admirers of Mr. Fox ,in commemoration of his principles.—At this dinner the chief whig nobility and gentry of Scotland attend; and it was before such an assembly that this eloquent tribute to the free institutions and cheering example of America was pronounced. We have the more pleasure in making this speech public here, as we have reason to know that Mr. Jeffrey differs entirely in his sentiments of our country from the prejudiced, not to say venal, conductors of the Quarterly Review; and that, while the latter lose no opportunity of disparaging our morals, manners and laws, Mr. Jeffrey takes pleasure in bearing testimony to their purity and effect.

Mr. Jeffrey rose and was welcomed with long and loud applause. After this had subsided, he proceeded. Though it is the principle business of a meeting like this to do honour to the champions of our own rights, and the principles of our own freedom, I propose now, with your Lordship's indulgence, to bring under its notice the concerns and the merits of another country, which though I thank God, now foreign and independent in relation to us, I trust never will be regarded as alien either to the people of Britain or the common interests of liberty. I allude, my Lords, to the United States of America, (*Applause.*) It is not any part, however, of my purpose to enlarge on her present greatness and growing importance, or the mighty influence which she is distined hereafter to exercise on the fortunes of the world. To that futurity it is animating to look forward—and to think that there is nothing in the prospect it presents to us that is not bright with the promise of great improvement. But it is rather to her present condition, and to the advantages we have already derived from her, that I wish to call the attention of the meeting. For, to my mind, that nation has already done the most essential service to the cause of freedom—not perhaps so much by the conduct of her people, or by the acts of her government, as by her mere existence—in peace, respect, and prosperity, under institutions more practically popular, and a constitution more purely democratic, than has ever prevailed among civilized men from the beginning of the world—thus affording a splendid illustration, and irrefragible proof, of the possibility of reconciling the utmost extent of freedom with the maintainance of public authority, and the greatest order, and tranquility and security to private rights, with the most unbounded exersise of political ones. What else, indeed, can furnish so conclusive and triumphant a refutation of the pitiful sophisms and absurd predictions by which the advocates of existing abuse have at all times endeavored to create a jealously and apprehension of reform?—You cannot touch the most corrupt and imbecile government without unsettling the principles and unhinging the frame of society—you cannot give the people political rights without encouraging them to be disobedient to lawful authority and sowing the seeds of continual rebellion and perpetual disconient—nor recognize popular pretensions in any shape, without coming ultimately to the abolition of all distinctions, and the division and destructions of all property—without involving society, in short, in disorders at once frightful and contemptible, and reducing all things to the level of an insecure and ignoble, and bloody equality. Such are the reasonings by, which we are now to be persuaded that liberty is incompatible with private happiness or national prosperity, and that the despotic governments of the world ought to be maintained, if it were only to protect the people from the consequences of allowing them any controul over the conduct of their rulers!—To these we need not now answer in words, or by reference to past and questionable examples; but we put them down at once, and trample them contemptuously to the earth, by a short appeal to the *existence and condition of America? (Great applause.)* What is the country of the universe, I would now ask, in which property is most sacred, or industry most sure of its reward? Where is the authority of law most omnipotent? Where is intelligence and wealth most widely diffused and most rapidly progressive? Where is society in its general description most peaceable, and orderly, and moral, and contented? Where are popular tumults least known, and the spirit and existance, and almost the name, of a mob, least heard of? Where, in short, is political animosity least prevalent—*faction* subdued—and, at this moment, even *party* nearly extinguished, in a prevailing feeling of national pride and satisfaction? Where, but in America? *(Immence applause.)* America, that laid the foundation of her Republican Constitution in a violent, radical, sanguinary revolution—America, with her fundamental democracy, made more unmanageable, and apparently more hazardous, by being broken up into I do not know how many confederated and independent democracies—America, with Universal Suffrage and monthly or weekly elections—a free and unlicened press—without an established priesthood, an hereditory nobility, or a permanent executive—with all that is combustible, in short, and pregnant with danger, on the hypothesis of tyranny, and without one of the checks or safe-guards by which alone they contend the benefits or the very being of society can be maintained?—*(Peals of Applause.)* There is something at once audacious and ridiculous in maintaining such doctrines in the face of such experience: Nor can any thing be founded on the novelty of these institutions or the pretence that they have not yet been put fairly on their trial. America has gone on prospering under them for *forty years*—and has exhibited a picture of uninterrupted, rapid, unprecedented advances in wealth, population, intelligence, and concord while all the arbitrary governments of the old world have been overrun with bankruptcies, conspiracies, rebellions, and revolutions, and are at this moment trembling in the consciousness of their insecurity, and vainly endeavouring to repress irrepressible discontents, by confederated violence and terror. (*Applause.*) If any thing more were required to show the superior security, as well as energy and happiness of free government, I must beg merely to contrast the condition of South America, as it was till very lately—with that of the happy country to which I have been referring. These southern settlements had the advantage of being earlier established, and followed from the first by the fostering care of the parent state. They were placed in a more fertile soil and more propitious climate; but they were governed by non-resident despots and given over to bigotted priests and courtly favorites, and wanting freedom, all the blessings of nature were turned to curses. Their treasures were exhausted—the population withered and shrunk under them—both races were degraded by their mixture—and they became at last among the governing classes a degenerated and corrupted mass, which mouldered away, and disaolved in its own rotteness—till it fertilized the soil over which it was scattered, for that rising and glorious harvest of liberty which now covered it with the beauty of its promise! In the North the lot of our emigrant countrymen was cast in more ungenial regions—and their first struggles either totally neglected or out coldly supported by the mother country—but, carrying with them that innate love of freedom, which I trust will run forever in the blood of all Britons, they surmounted all difficulties—and even under the colonial and not always equitable governments of England, they made very considerable advances in wealth and civilization; and ever since they have been left to build for themselves on this firm foundation, have so multiplied and increased in the land, and advanced with such miraculous rapidity in wealth, population, industry and power, as not only to put to shame the stationary communities of Europe, but even to make her statists and political economists revise and re-model their systems, to correspond with their unnatural and excessive prosperity! Such my Lord, are the services which I conceive America to have rendered to the cause of liberty—and though they are, as I apprehend, truly incalculable in value and amount, it is pleasing to think that they have been rendered, not only without sacrifice or effort on her part—but almost without her consciousness or co-operation. They have flowed like a healing virtue from her existence and her example. She has only had to be free: and peaceful, and happy, and prosperous in her freedom, to put down the disgusting sophistry of the hireling advocates of power, and to give the strongest encouragement to all the nations of the earth to emulate her happiness and peace by imitating her freedom! For these services—for that encouragement—for these lessons—she is entitled to our warmest gratitude. But the time is perhaps come when she is destined to render still more active and essential services, and to confer benefits, by which, as they cost her more, she will confer still deeper obligations. It was too much perhaps to expect—that, while her own peace and honour were not in question, this infant giant should stretch her unnerved arm across the broad Atlantic, merely to control the encroachments of foreign despots and stranger nations—or testify, otherwise than by her practice, her scorn of their pretensions, and her abhorrence of the acts by which they animated.

But as soon as the menace of their arrogance is directed to the shores of that majestic continent—one extreme of which is guarded and sanctified by her seat—as soon as the borders of her land are profaned by the rumour even of the unhallowed approach of the principles or powers of the Holy Alliance—there issues forth that calm, resolute, awful voice of determined freedom, and prepared resistance, at which the heart of the tyrant quails more fearfully than at the loudest note of defiance, and which, like the low muttering of the thunder, announces that avenging justice is preparing her bolts, to cast down the pride of her oppressors. May we hope, too, that the symptons, though tardy and somewhat reluctant, of a more liberal spirit—and a true sympathy with English feeling, which have lately appeared in some of the measures of our administration, may lead to an entire restoration of cordiality with our kinsmen of the new world, and place us once more in the delightful relation of fellow labourers in support of the same rights—and fellow champions of the same regulated freedom. When tyrants confederate freemen should unite—when bad men league together for oppression, good men must join for their safety and protection. It is in this spirit, and for this purpose, that I offer this toast to your acceptance. When the people and the government are identified, it is most respectful to speak of them under the name of their ruler—and as the President of this imperial republic has lately done himself such distinguished honor by the manly, wise and dignified Message he has addressed to his countrymen, and, through them, to the world, I hope to meet with your approbation in proposing—"The Health of the President of the United States of America, and a speedy union of all free nations against the encroachments of tyranny."

Congressional Register.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION.

In Senate.

MONDAY, March 15.

MILITIA SYSTEM.

The bill, reported by the Committee on the Militia, "more effectually to provide for the National Defence, by establishing a uniform Militia throughout the United States, and providing for the discipline thereof," was taken up for consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. DICKERSON in the chair. Mr. CHANDLER briefly explained the objects of the bill, and the points upon which it varies from the present laws on the same subject.

After some time spent therein, on motion of Mr. BELL, the bill was ordered to lie on the table; and, on motion of the same member,

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, immediately thereafter, Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, March 16.

The bill from the House of Representatives "making appropriations for the support of the government, for the year 1824," was read twice, by general consent, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt" was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. SMITH in the chair. The question was upon the amendment, heretofore proposed by Mr. VAN BUREN.

Mr. LLOYD, of Massachusetts, spoke upon the subject.

Mr. MACON proposed an amendment, to limit the operation of the bill to all contracts made after the 1st of July next—and thus to take away its retrospective character.

Mr. BARBOUR said, it was his opinion that the bill ought to apply to all contracts—as well those which have been, as those which may be hereafter, made; but, for the sake of compromise, he should vote for the amendment.

The question was then taken, on the amendment proposed by Mr, MACON, and passed in the affirmative. After some further time spent upon the bill, the Senate, on motion of Mr. TALBOT, Adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, March 15.

Mr. BRECK offered the following resolution for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Commerce be instructed to report to this House whether any law exist in contravention of the provisions of the convention of the 3d July, 1815, made between this country and Great Britain: also, to inquire into the expediency of countervailing by law any duties on American tonnage, which Great Britain may lay thereon contrary to the stipulations contained in the aforesaid convention."

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then passed to the orders of the day, and took up for consideration the bill making provision for the support of government for the year 1824.

The remaining amendments having been, also, concurred in, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. TOD, the House then again went into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. CONDICT in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill for amending the several acts laying duties on imports, which was discussed. When, on motion of Mr. FOOT, of Conn. the Committee rose, to leave time for the third reading of the Appropriation bill; which, having been read and passed, was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 16.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. EVERETT, his private Secretary; in the words following:

To the House of Representatives—

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of February last, requesting "information whether any measures had been taken for carrying into effect, the resolution of Congress of June the 17th, 1777, directing a monument to be erected to the memory of David Wooster, a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, who fell in defending the liberties of America, and bravely repelling an inroad of the British forces to Danbury, in Connecticut," I have caused the necessary inquiry to be made, and find, by the report of the Register of the Treasury, that no monument has been erected to the memory of that patriotic and gallant officer, nor has any money been paid to the Executive of Connecticut on that account. JAMES MONROE.

March 15, 1824.

The above message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; and

Then the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The seat of Mr. Bailey, elected a Representative from Massachusetts, was yesterday vacated by a decisive vote of the House of Representative of the United States. This decision, the first under the Government on that point, may be considered as settling the rule, that a person excepting the employment of a Clerk in a Public Office at Washington, and performing its duties, loses the privileges of a domicil in the state in which he resided at the time of his appointment. [Nat. Intel.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

There is no document of greater value laid before Congress, at its annual Sessions, than the Statements of the EXPORTS and IMPORTS of the United States, prepared according to an Act of Congress, which deserves to be called by the name of its author, Mr. SANFORD, the present Chancellor of the State of New York, who introduced and pressed it through the Senate of the United States, when he was a Member of that body. The document contains a hundred or two of pages, full of interesting details, besides, several General Statements, or Recapitulations of Aggregates.

The most important and comprehensive of these Statements, exhibiting the Imports and Exports, of articles of Foreign and Domestic origin, to every country with which we trade, distinguishing each of them, we shall, at an early day, publish entire.

Another document, of equal length with that, we despair of being able to find room for; but, as it exhibits the aggregrate of the Imports and Exports of the United States, distinguishing those of each State and Territory, we have compressed the aggregates of the Statement into the following Table, the length of which is not such as to prevent its being copied, as it ought to be, into every paper in the United States.

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th of September, 1823.

STATES.	Tot'l value of Imports	Total value of Exports.
Maine,	891,644	895,501
New Hampshire,	371,770	237.705
Massachusetts	17,607,160	13,683,239
Vermont,	62,242	236,140
Rhode Island,	1,412,953	933,114
Connecticut,	456,463	482,061
New York,	29,421,349	19,038,990
New Jersey,	5,933	26,064
Pennsylvania,	13,696,770	9,617,192
Delaware,	60,124	53,817
Maryland,	4,946,179	6,030,228
District of Columbia,	275,083	801,295
Virginia,	681,810	4,006,788
North Carolina,	183,958	482,417
South Carolina,	2,419,101	6,898,814
Georgia,	670,705	4,293,665
Louisiana,	4,283,125	7,779,072
Alabama,	125,770	202,387
Ohio,	161	
Michigan Territory,	2,159	1,010
Florida Territory,	4,808	1,510
TOTAL.	77,579,267	74,699,030

Ibid.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITES IN BANKS.

It is in compliance with a public call made upon us by a correspondent, the other day, for information on the subject of deposites in certain Banks, by the Treasury Department, that we have collected, on the preceding page, three reports on the subject, heretofore made to Congress, which throw ample light upon all the transactions between the Treasury Department, and the Banks. It may be that a portion of this information has heretofore met the eye of our readers generally, but some of it has not. If it suffices to relieve a single honest mind from prejudice against the administration of the Government, on the score of its management of the fiscal concerns, we shall not regret the space which it occupies, though we could willingly have dispensed with the duty to publish it, imposed upon us by our correspondent.

The reports themselves establish the fact, that the subject has been heretofore under examination in both branches of Congress. The frankness and clearness of these reports are honorable to the government. They exhibit it in the light of a just but considerate parent of the People. If any thing could have been established unfavorable to the Secretary of the Treasury from these Reports, it will not be denied that there were Members of Congress enough who were willing, as well as able, to have made it out. Nothing of the kind having been suggested by any Member of Congress in his official relation, the conclusion naturally results, that these reports were satisfactory to all parties at the time, and that the rumors of which our correspondent now speaks, are the remote echoes merely from those parts of the country which these reports have never yet reached. ib.

MILITARY ACADEMY.—From a Document recently laid before the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War, it appears, that the number of Cadets admitted into the Institution during the year 1823, was 97; the number who completed the regular course of study and instruction within that year, 35—all of whom received commissions in the army; and that the whole number discharged, or permitted to depart, within that year, was 53. The number of Cadets at present at the Institution, is 244. Ib.

GREAT FLOOD AT ARKANSAS.

Accounts from Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, to the 3d. Feb. state, that, in the beginning of January, there was a sudden and uncommonly high rise of White River, and its tributary streams. The water was from ten to fifteen feet higher than ever known before—a great many plantations were completely inundated and laid waste—and in some instances the houses were swept off, together with the fences, corn fodder, &c. The number of cattle, and stock of every description, which were drowned, is represented as almost incredible—persons owning large stocks, lost nearly the whole, and few escaped without some loss. Batesville, a flourishing little town, was nearly inundated.—In the tavern house of Charles Kelly, Esquire, the water rose so as to cover the first floor, and the family were obliged to retire to the second story for safety. In Col. Boswell's store, the water was up to the top of his counter, and a small warehouse, in which he had a considerable quantity of peltries, &c. was carried entirely off by the current, together with its contents.

We understand that General ATKINSON is making preparatory arrangements at St. Louis, for a military expedition, which is to ascend the Missouri next summer, for the purpose of chastising the Indians for their late aggressions in that quarter. [Missouri Intelligencer.

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 12, 1824.

ORDERED, That the following supplement to an act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," be published once a week for six successive weeks in all the newspapers edited in this state, and the National Intelligencer.

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Cl'k.

The respective editors will be pleased to transmit to the Executive Department, evidence shewing that this order has been strictly complied with, when the same has been done.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

A supplement to an act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state."

Section 1.—BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That each and every commandant of a regiment or extra battalion, is hereby required, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every neglect or refusal, in each and every year hereafter, to order two meetings of all the commissioned officers attached to his regiment or extra battalion, at some central place thereof, on such days as are hereafter provided for, by this act, and there drill and instruct, or cause said officers to be drilled and instructed, in all the necessary duties of a soldier; and to adopt the manœuvres and discipline as established for the army of the United States; and any field officer neglecting or refusing to attend any of said meetings, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars, (at the discretion of a brigade court martial,) for every such neglect, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and any company or staff officer neglecting or refusing to attend any of said meetings, shall be fined at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, in a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than two dollars for every such neglect, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and all officers, who by this section are required to attend said meetings, shall appear in uniform and with side arms, under a penalty of five dollars for every neglect or refusal; which fines and forfeitures shall be collected as other fines of a similar nature are directed to be collected by the act to which this is a supplement, and shall be paid over to the respective paymasters of the regiments and extra battalions, to which such delinquents shall belong.

2.—AND BE IT ENACTED; That the time of meeting for the commissioned officers of regiments or extra battalions, shall be on the second Saturday in April and August, annually, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the battalion musters on the third Saturday in May for the first battalion, and the fourth Saturday in May for the second battalion, annually, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

3.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of every commandant of a company, to cause to be delivered on or before the first day of April, annually, to every person in his company district subject to militia duty, a written or printed notice of the time and place of the company meeting, and company courts martial, for the ensuing year, and this shall be considered due and sufficient notice; and any private neglecting or refusing to attend such meetings, after such due notice given him, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two dollars, nor less than fifty cents, (at the discretion of a company court martial) for every such neglect or refusal.

4.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That the fines and forfeitures imposed by company court martial, when collected, shall be applied under the direction of the commanding officer of the respective companies, to and for the use of the respective companies in which the same may be collected, and that in no case shall the commandants of companies remit the fines imposed by such courts martial.

5.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That upon the non-payment of any fine or forfeiture imposed by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, by any person or delinquent, it shall be the duty of the constable of the district or hundred wherein such delinquent resides, after thirty days notice given to such delinquent, which notice shall be given by such constable within thirty days after he shall have received such fine or forfeiture for collection, to collect the same by warrant and judgment from any justice of the peace of the county wherein the parties may reside.

6.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of companies of infantry and cavalry, to make out a complete return of all the officers and men, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state within his district subject to do militia duty, under his command, annually, on or before the twentieth day of October, and to deliver the same to the commanders of battalions or extra battalions of infantry, or squadrons of cavalry, as the case may be, and on refusal or neglect to do the same, shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding thiry dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court martial; and it shall be the duty of the commanders of such battalions or extra battalions of infantry, or squadrons of cavalry, as the case may be, to make out and deliver to the commanders of regiments to which they are attached or belong, annually, on or before the first day of November, a complete return of all the officers and men under their commands within their districts, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state; and on refusal or neglect to do the same as herein directed, shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial.

7.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of regiments within this state, both infantry and cavalry, to make out and deliver to the brigadier general, commanding the district to which they belong, annually, on or before the tenth day of November, a complete and full return of all the officers and men and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state, under their command, and on neglect or refusal to do the same, he shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial, and it shall be the duty of the brigadier general to make out a return of the same to the adjutant general of this state, on or before the first Monday of December, annually.

8.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant general of this state, annually to forward to each of the brigadier general, colonels and majors of extra battalions, the blanks necessary to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act.

9.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That the militia of Allegany county shall be exempt from the operations of this law only so far as is provided for by the twenty-ninth section of the militia law, passed at November session, 1811, and the supplement of 1817, chapter 136, and they shall also be exempt from the drilling of the officers as directed in this law.

10.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That all that part of the forty-first section of the original act to which this is a supplement, which requires constables to give bonds to the commanding officer of companies for the collection of fines and forfeitures imposed by company court martials, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that all the provisions of said original act which are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

11.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That any field officer hereafter removing out of the district of his regiment, with an intention of making a permanent change of his residence, shall on such removal be deemed to have resigned his commission, and it shall be the brigadier generals duty to make such vacancy known to the governor and council, as soon thereafter as convenient.

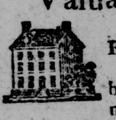
12.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioned officer of this state, within six months from and after the passage of this act, to report himself to the adjutant general, by letter, post paid; and all officers who shall not so report themselves, shall be considered as having resigned their commissions, and shall be stricken from the roles; *Provided*, this supplement shall have been published once a week for six weeks in all the newspapers of the state, and the National Intelligencer; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council to notify the commanders of regiments and extra battalions, of the names of such officers who have been stricken from the rolls as this law directs.

13.—AND BE IT ENACTED, That this act shall not be construed to extend to the militia of the city of Baltimore, nor shall any persons who are now attached to and in the habit of doing duty in any volunteer uniform company in this state, be liable to be enrolled under the provisions of this act, as long as they continue in such uniform company. SAMUEL STEVENS, jr.

Governor of Maryland.

Passed Feby. 26th, 1824. march 23, 6w

Valuable Land for sale.



The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

"*WARD'S GIFT,*"

beautifully situated within two miles of Centreville, immediately on the Post Road, and adjoining two Grist Mills;—it contains about four hundred and ninety-four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire-wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustable stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two-story Brick Dwelling House, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn-house, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shewn by Mr. H. Hardcastle, jun. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton.

nov 11 w J. G. THOMAS.

Notice to Creditors.

IN obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of said county, hath obtained from the orphans court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration on the personal estate of Horace McNamara, with the Will annexed, late of said county, dec'ed—All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday, in September 1824; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

CALEB McNAMARA, Admr. with the will annexed of Horace

march 16 3w McNamara, deceased.

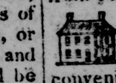
Clock and Watch Maker,

JOHN M. LAWS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house immediately opposite Nicols Layton's where he has commenced the above business, and intends keeping a general assortment of Clocks and Watches. Also, gold, gilt and steel Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c. Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted. He having served a regular Apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. Easton, january 20.

FOR SALE.

THE little Farm adjoining Bennett's mill, on which James Hopkins and Henry Price lately lived, and now in the occupation of William Severe. This farm contains about 250 or 260 acres including wood land—It is kind, productive land, much improved of late; situated within five miles of Easton, on the post road from Philadelphia.



The improvements on it are a most excellent and commodious dwelling house and kitchen, entirely new, with convenient out houses and a good orchard.

The situation is desirable, the farm valuable, and the terms will be made to suit the convenience of a good purchaser.

A good farmer with a small active force would find this a most advantageous purchase.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

march 9 8w

To rent,



For the next ensuing year, the House at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire. For terms apply to

nov 11 w JOSEPH HASKINS.

Bolingbroke Academy,

IN which will be taught the Greek, Latin and English languages, Geography and History methodically simplified by Maps, ancient and modern—Algebra, Mathematics generally, viz: Euclid, Navigation by *nautical and lunar observations*, Surveying, by theory, and practice, &c. Moral Philosophy, viz: Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics.

Examinations will be quarterly, that parents, guardians, instructors of youth and friends to literature may know how the rising *generation* of a *republic* should be instructed in literature and science.

Those who may patronize the institution, may rely on the punctual and unremitted attention of the professor. The situation is healthy, farmers adjacent are wealthy and independent, with whom genteel board can be obtained on very moderate terms.

Terms of tuition per quarter,

Philosophy, Algebra or Mathematics,	$6 00.
Greek or Latin,	5 00.
English Grammar, History or Geography,	4 00.
Reading, Writing or Arithmetic,	3 00.

P. QUINN, A. M.

N. B. The quarters tuition becomes due at the lapse of three months from the commencement. Feby. 24—w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an Indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty-five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab-colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the gaol in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars, and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

dec 16 w J. LOOCKERMAN.

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