REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, March 9.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine dropped into the North River on Sunday last, preparatory to a cruise.—Bal. Am.

It is with much regret, we learn that the conduct of Col. Richard Smith, has terminated in his dismissal from the Marine service.

[N. Y. Herald.

The health of Mr. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, is said be fully restored.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 23d ult. after a session of 79 days. Few acts were passed during the session of general concern, besides the Convention act, and the act rechartering the Bank of Virginia.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton, having asked of several of the most respectable booksellers and publishers in the country, their opinions of the price of the volumes which they proposed publishing for the Senate, have given in the National Intelligencer the replies of Messrs. Carey & Lea, Mr Small, Messrs. Wells & Lilley, Mr. Saymour, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Weightman, all concur in the opinion that the sum named in the proposals was below the ordinary price of such works.

ANNAPOLIS, March 2.

The following has been handed us shewing the several occupations of the Members of the House of Delegates.

Farmers or Planters,	56
Lawyers,	12
Physicians,	6
Merchants,	2
Mechanics,	2
Inn Keepers,	2
	80

But one single relict of the Revolutionary War remains in the Legislature of Maryland. The worthy old chairman of the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, Captain ROBERSON, for many years a delegate from Charles County.—He retains his vigor of mind—attends to the laborious duties of the committee alluded to, as well as the usual routine of business in the house with the greatest assiduity exhibiting frequent specimens of that independent spirit and decision which characterise the age and the men of the revolution. Long may he live to enjoy the well earned popularity and respect which do his constituents honor as well as himself, as it shows their veneration for services done in the hour of peril. [Repub.

LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) Feb. 2.

MURDEROUS BATTLE.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, direct from the Western Creek Agency, informs us, that a war party of Osages returned, before he left, from a successful expedition against the Pawnee Indians. He was informed by one of the Chiefs that the party surprised a Pawnee village, high up on the Arkansas, and had it completely surrounded before the inmates were apprised of their approach. At first the Pawnees showed a disposition to resist, but finding themselves greatly outnumbered by their assailants, soon sallied forth from their village, and took refuge in the Margin of a lake, where they again made a stand.

Here they were again hemmed in by the Osages, who, throwing away their guns, fell upon them with their knives and tomahawks, and did not cease the work of butchery as long as any remained to resist them. No one escaped! *All were slain!!!* save a few who were taken prisoners; who are perhaps, destined to suffer a more cruel death than those who were butchered on the spot. Our informant did not learn what number of the Pawnees were killed, but understood that the Osages brought in sixty or seventy scalps, besides several prisoners. The victorious party did not lose a man.

We also learn, that the Osages are so much elated with this victory, that another war party were preparing to go on an expedition against some Choctaws who reside on Red River, with whom they have been at variance for some time past. [Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, Feb. 26, 1830.

I invite you, Fellow-Citizens, by all that you hold dear in life, to aid the Officers of the Peace in this City, who are hereby commanded to use their utmost exertions in the discovery of the perpetrators of an Outrage more infamous than has ever yet disgraced it.

About 6 o'clock last night, a Female, a respectable, but Indigent Widow, passing from her own house to a neighbor's, was assaulted, at the corner of E. Street and 8th Street West, opposite the General Post Office, by two Ruffians in the garb of Men, (white men) who, after gagging her, carried her off into a retired place, and committed upon her the most atrocious violence. My only consolation for this horrible atrocity is, a conviction that 'no inhabitants of Washington have been guilty of it.' We have, I confidently believe, no monsters dwelling amongst us so savage and so villanous.

In the hope of being able, by the circumstances of the hour and the place if not from the compunctious visitings of one of the confederates, to obtain some information to detect the authors of this almost unprecedented villany, I I do hereby offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be paid at the Mayor's Office, to the informant or informants of such circumstances of proof as shall lead to the detection of the offenders.

In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand the day and year above written.

JO. GALES, Jr. *Mayor.*

NATCHES, Jan. 20.

INDIAN BILL.—A bill has passed the Legislature, with but one dissenting voice, annihilating the Indians as such, within the limits of our state. They are hereafter to be amenable to the laws of Mississippi—or to be taxed, and being so, they are eligible to any office of profit or trust under the state, although by the Constitution, they cannot vote. In fact, so far as it will not conflict with the Constitution, they are, in the broadest sense of the term, citizens of Mississippi.

The Washington City Spectator of Saturday says that notwithstanding the efforts which have recently been made to suppress gambling in that city, 'it is now carried on to a most ruinous extent.'

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Erie, Capt. Funk, from Havre, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 20th of January, inclusive.

From all parts of the Continent, most distressing accounts are received of the effects of the extremely cold weather, which continued upon the latest dates.

The Baroness J. De Rothschild, gave a most splendid ball on the 16th at Paris, which was attended by nearly eleven hundred persons of the highest distinction, of almost every nation in Europe. Among the number was the sister of Don Miguel.

Most of the French papers contain some remarks on the Message of Gen. Jackson at the opening of Congress. The Courier Francais, says:—

'That in the President's Message there is nothing that is not conformable to the traditions of his predecessors. It contains even the diplomatic forms and courteous expressions, particularly towards England, that resemble more the style of European Chancellors than the ingenuous style of American Presidents. When such questions as the Tariff, which divided the northern and southern countries into two camps, and the modifications to be made in the constitution for the election of the President, are raised, the country may be said to be in a state of crisis; but in such a country, which has nothing in common with Europe, the crisis it may undergo carry with them guarantees of order, peace, and prosperity.'

The Messager des Chambers, has the following:—'President Jackson's Message cannot fail to produce a powerful sensation in Europe.—England will undoubtedly read with mortification the passage where Russia is placed in the first rank of nations with regard to power. As to what concerns France, the President informs us that negotiations are carrying on to obtain an indemnity for the American vessels captured by the French at the time of the continental blockade. He declares that he will not renounce claims which he considers well founded, and which must furnish a subject of *unpleasant discussion* between the two Governments. We know not to what a pitch this collision may proceed, but the Message, moreover, declares that the American Minister at the Court of France is charged to press these demands with all the *earnestness* due to the dignity of the United States.'

The *Journal des Debats* has the following article:—'We shall now return to the declarations respecting the political and commercial relations of France and the American Republic. The harsh tone of General Jackson upon the negotiations pending between the United States and France, for the payment of the indemnities claimed by the American mercantile interest, appears to us to have given rise to errors which it is important to rectify. It is perhaps not well known that for 15 years an opening of the Congress at Washington has not taken place without the President, in speaking of the relations of America with all the Powers of the Universe, calling the serious attention of the Assembly to the claims of the American merchants upon France. The following is the origin of these claims:—In 1810, the Imperial Government suspended for neutrals the continental blockade, which was then very strict, and opened to their vessels the ports of Antwerp and St. Sebastian. The mercantile interest of the United States, the only one, in fact, to which this appeal was addressed, answered it by sending out numerous vessels, and upon faith of the imperial decree, the American flag appeared in the two ports above mentioned. In the meanwhile a new decree was issued, in virtue of which the vessels and their cargoes were confiscated to the State. This violation of political faith called forth a cry of indignation in America, and the Government was soon forced to pursue the redress of these legitimate grievances by means of negotiation. The Imperial Government, however, was drawing near its ruin. The claims of the Republic were scarcely listened to, and properly speaking, it was only from the time of the claims being made that the negotiations dated, which were set on foot with France by the United States, for the payment of indemnities, computed at nine or ten millions of dollars.

Since that period, not a Minister of the United States has come to France, nor has a French Minister departed for Washington without the question of the indemnities figuring in the first line of his instructions. Every year naturally brings it forward in the Message at the opening of the Legislative Session; and if in 1829, it seems to have taken in the mouth of General Jackson, a certain tone of acrimony, it is because the General wished to display in the eyes of the country, upon his accession to power, an earnest solicitude for the injured interests, of his fellow citizens. The opening of the Congress, moreover, coincided with the appointment of a new American Envoy to the Court of France, and the President wished that from his official language a judgment should be formed of the nature of the instructions given to the new Minister of the Republic.—France never contested the legitimacy of the claims of the American merchants. Their amount may probably be subjected to ulterior negotiations but the principle of indemnity in itself is altogether admissible.—There is however, another question which cannot be separated from that of the indemnity, in the course of the negotiations. The 8th article of the treaty by which France ceded Louisian to the United States, stipulated positively that France should be treated in the seas and ports of Louisiana upon the footing of the most favored nation.—Now, it is a fact that England enjoys there at this moment commercial advantages superior to those of France. It is in vain for the United States to reply that these advantages granted to England are the result of other advantages secured by her to America, and that the 8th article of the cession treaty could not have given to France the power of enjoying without compensation, privileges in exchange for which other powers would secure special advantages to the United States. The terms of the 8th article are clear and positive. In our view it cannot be seriously contested. In its spirit, as well as in its text, this article secured to France, as a compensation for her right of property over so vast a line of territory, the prospect of being treated upon the footing of the most favored nation; and England enjoys, in the seas at Louisiana, more favor than France. We sincerely wish that the future negotiations may remove the pernicious germ of discord between the two countries and that their Governments may be deeply impressed beforehand with the immediate interest they have in drawing more closely than ever their political and commercial relations."

In the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, an action was recently brought against the County Treasurer, for having published an inaccurate statement of the public accounts. The statement as published, varied from the real state of the account to the amount of $22,689 in the expenditure, and $727 in the receipts. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of the penalty $100.

On Saturday evening, about half past seven o'clock, as Mr. James H. Warner was returning to the city from Washington, and when about three miles from Merrill's Tavern, he saw a man standing by the road side whom he asked how far it was to Merrill's; receiving no answer he preceded on his way, but had gone but a step or two before he was fired upon; but he was fortunately missed and received no injury whatever. He has desired us to state the circumstance in order that persons travelling on the road may be apprised of the danger to which they are subjected.

[Balt. Chron.

Extract of a letter from Captain John Phillips, dated at Linton, on board ship Thomas Scattergood.

"At midnight on the 9th of August, commenced one of the most tremendous gales of wind that I have ever been witness to, in this quarter of the world. About 4 o'clock in the morning blowing excessively hard and every appearance of an increase, commenced sending down every thing, that could possibly endanger our safety, and at 8 all was completed—at 9 we were compelled to let go the second anchor, gale continuing to increase—at 10 bent our sheet and stream—at 11 many of the English ships were dragging their anchors, and our ship likewise; at 12 we remained firm—at 30 minutes past 12 the Mentor, of Boston, drifted a considerable distance, at 1 o'clock the ship Washington of Providence, parted both cables, she then attempted to get to sea, and split her fore rail—at this time the wind suddenly shifted to southeast, which rendered it impossible for him to accomplish his intention. The wind now blew so very hard that it prevented any one from going above the rails—the Washington entirely out of sight—at 3. P. M. it began to moderate, and at 6 had decreased so much that we hove up one of our anchors, at 8 commenced setting up topmasts and yards, at 9 weighed anchors and got under way—stood down along the western shore bearing west from Linton, in the hope of seeing the Washington. We proceeded as far down as the nine Islands, when being unable to see any thing of her hauled over to Linton. At that place we found a large ship completely dismasted, and ashore on the southeast point of Linton, hailed for her and at noon found her to be the Bridgewater, which ship had dragged with six anchors ahead; her masts were all cut by the deck. I remained by the ship until noon the following day, when by the excellent management of the Captain she was once more afloat.

Having proceeded to Macos Roads in the afternoon I found one English barque to Marquick & Lane, on shore, a Portuguese ship entirely lost on Caberata point, with all her crew, and I believe about 250 chests of opium. Our ship has received no damage whatever. In running down I saw a vast number of China boats, many ships' boats, gigs and small boats, amounting altogether to not less than 200, afloat at the mercy of the waves without a soul on board any one of them.

ANTI-EMIGRATION SYSTEM.

The English would seem to be much at a loss to know what to do with their paupers. Among the many palliatives suggested short of a radical cure, is the planting colonies of them in the dependencies of England, such as Canada, Swan River, Van Dieman's Land, &c. The expense of transportation, a matter of some moment, is objected by those who must be taxed for this object; and this drain of the population from home is objected to by others who calculate the chances of the colonies thus planted being separated, like ourselves from the mother country, and converted from dependents into competitors. Better, they say, plant these colonies at home, where there is still abundance of waste land, and where the vigorous part of the population might remain to augment the strength of the country, and extend the market for its manufactures. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in pursuance of this view of the matter, rents small farms of *half an acre* or more to poor people, and he has often had the satisfaction of thus relieving great distress.

The Bishop is doubtless a man of humanity, and has often gratified his humane feelings by this plan. To pursue, it, however, systematically and universally, would only be taxing the landholders in another way. If there is waste land in England, there is a reason for it, which seems a good one to the owner at least. Perhaps it is whim; it is more probably a more prudent reason, for rents would be extremely apt to be in arrear in these farms of half an acre. To subdivide them in this way, would only be putting the poor-rates in another shape to the landlord. It is a thousand pities that the English have not, like us, a great domain in land, not separated from them by the ocean, over which their population might spread indefinitely. After all the remedies or palliatives proposed, it cannot be denied that the evil lies deeper than they are willing to admit. It is, on the other hand, no small advantage to have a kindly soil, enough of it, and near at hand, to which a people may betake themselves in default of other sources of subsistence.

THE SEA SERPENT OUTDONE.

The following statement, made by Don Jose Maria Lopez, Captain of the steamer Neptune, (plying between the ports of Havana and Matanzas) to the Captain General of the port of Havana, is translated by the editor of the Charleston Courier, from a late Havana paper:—

Having sailed from the port of Matanzas at seven o'clock on the 3d inst. for the Havana in the steamer Neptune, under my command; we continued our course without any particular occurrence until 12 o'clock, when, at a distance of some four miles from the coast, we descried, in the direction of N W. about a mile and a half from us a large object, which to myself, as well as to the passengers and crew, appeared a vessel in distress. I immediately gave orders to approach with the purpose of speaking her, but while we continued nearing, it changed its appearance to that of a large boat; but when we had got within musket shot, we saw distinctly that it formed the upper jaw of a fish of immense magnitude; it raised itself some sixteen feet above the surface of the water, and we discovered it to be surrounded by an infinite number of others of different sizes, playing about in all directions, occupying a circumference of nearly a mile; in making a nearer approach, we saw its mouth open, and at the same time heard a tremendous noise; on his back was observed a wing of some nine feet in height, of a dark color, and probably about sixty feet distant from its mouth. Its full length could not be ascertained in consequence of its tail being under water; at this moment it disappeared.

'The anxiety of the passengers to have a speedy passage, obliged me to abandon the idea of remaining for the purpose of making further discoveries, and we immediately directed our course for the port, where we arrived at 5 o'clock same evening.

'About ten minutes after the disappearance of this Leviathan of the deep we again saw it in the direction of north, and in the same position it was first presented to our view.

'The size of the monster was incomparably larger than that of the largest whale, and of a shape so different in appearance from these, induced me to believe that it belonged to an entirely different species.

'This important information I feel it my duty to communicate to you.

'Havana, Jan. 5th, 1830.'

Captain JOHN T. NEWMAN, Commander of the Receiving Ship at Brooklyn, is, we understand, appointed to the command of the new and beautiful U. S. sloop of war *Natchez*, recently arrived at Norfolk. Capt. Newman will leave his present station, followed by the esteem and best wishes of his brother officers, and his fellow citizens of the village of Brooklyn.

[N. Y. Mer.

George Millen and William Williams, the parties sentenced to fine and imprisonment for the abduction of Rowland Stevenson, have been fully pardoned by Governor Gilmer, in consequence of a petition from our citizens and an application to that effect by the City Council.

[Savannah Georgian, Feb. 23.

In an English journal we read an account of an English colony which is settled at Rome. It does not seem to want means, for one of the noble personages composing it has taken one of palace, and another is giving dinners and treating for another palace.—This is a sort of colony which, while it produces nothing to swell the trade of the mother country, ought absolutely to be called home lest it should give rise to unfavorable suspicions respecting it. The Romans must either doubt the real nationality of the English, or else must suspect certain reasons for this voluntary expatriation. They must set it down to the fogs and clouds, or dear living and the taxes; or they must think it a specimen of English eccentricity, that the people of the best country in the world should be in the greatest haste to leave it.

[Bal. American.

The Upper story of the State House, formerly occupied by the Museum, has been leased for the accommodation of the United States' Court and its offices. The repairs and renovations for that purpose are considerably advanced, under the designs of Mr. Haviland. The court room will occupy the west end of the story, extending from Chesnut street to the yard: its dimensions are forty feet square.—Next to it on Chesnut street, is the Jury room, measuring twenty two feet by twenty. In the eastern end is the Clerk's office, thirty-four by twenty feet, and in the rear of it, facing the square, the Marshal's office, twenty five by twenty feet.

The Judges' rostrum will be beautifully ornamented with Corinthian columns and pilasters, with the emblematic *our* and fasces.

[Poulson.

Native gold appears to be a marketable article in Georgia—we hope it will prove a profitable speculation to our southern neighbors We find the following in the Milledgeville [Geo.] Statesman.

'We have seen some beautiful specimens of Georgia Gold from Herbersham county. Mr. Leonard Perkins informs us that he has bought about $600 worth of this gold. It sells here at 85 cents the penny-weight, which we are informed is the Augusta price.—147 dwts. were sent to us for Mr. Perkins, which after fusion, yielded 141 dwts. 15 gr. of pure gold. We are informed that this parcel lost rather more than those formerly received, not having been as well washed.

We regret to learn by the Patterson Intelligencer, that it is expected the Phenix Manufactory of Canvas, at that place, will cease all operations next month. It employs about 420 hands, principally men, and the whole number of dependants on the establishment, is supposed to be near 1400.

A letter dated on Tuesday received by Mr. Reeside of this city from Mr. Gouverneur, the Post Master at New York, mentions the apprehension of an individual on suspicion of having been engaged in robberies of the mail. He had in his pockets, checks and drafts, on and from Philadelphia and places in the vicinity amounting to twenty thousand dollars. These, with other circumstances, especially the nature of his answers and his conduct generally on examination induced his commitment. He had taken passage for England in the packet which was to sail to-day. Copies of the drafts have been forwarded to Mr. Reeside by the New York Post Master, who has also sent a confidential agent to confer with him on the subject. The letter concludes with a notice of the activity and vigilance of Jacob Hays, the high constable of New York, who took the man.

[Daily Chronicle.

EMIGRATION.—At no period since the organization of our Territorial Government, has the tide of emigration to Arkansas, been so strong, as during the past autumn, and it appears to increase as the winter advances. Near 200 emigrants came during the past week, in the steam boats Industry and Waverly, and we understand several boats are on the River, filled with movers. Several of them have stopped in this place and vicinity, others are destined for different points on the River, but the mass of the movers are bound for Washington and Crawford counties, and the county acquired from the Cherokees, by the late Treaty.

[Arkan. Gaz.

The revenue of the Erie and Champlain Canal in 1829, was $771,000; the expenditures $678.000. Revenue of the Oswego Canal, $8,800; expenditures, $35,000. Revenue of the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, $8,300; expenditures, $17,995.

A fatal quarrel occurred at a place called Terrible Creek in Richland District, on the 11th inst. between two brothers-in-law:—The one, William Deckets, made an attack on the other, Flemming Duncan, whom he shot down, in his own yard, firing both barrels at once, of a double barreled gun, heavily charged with buck shot, which taking fatal effect, on the fall of Duncan, his step son, quite a lad, caught up his father's gun, also heavily charged, and instantly shot Deckets; both thus falling victims to their rashness. They both lingered in the greatest agony until the following day, when they expired. [Charleston Cour.

OLD AGE.—The Chambersburg Repository gives an account of a man named John Hill living in that vicinity, who, from the best information that can be obtained from himself and others, is between 120 and 130 years of age. He served George the I., II., and III., as a soldier—the latter the last time, in this country under General Braddock, and was considered too old for a soldier when our revolutionary war broke out! He enjoys pretty good health at present, and appears likely yet to have some years in store. His habits through life had generally been intemperate.

There is an old custom in Scotland never to grant a light of fire to any one out of their houses upon the first day of a new year, an instance of which occurred to-day in Nelson street. A stucco manufacturer went from door to door among all his neighbors, but could not obtain the light of a candle! [Glasgow Chron.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Associated Methodists will be held at their meeting house in Easton, on Saturday and Sunday, the 13th and 14th of March inst., at which time a Lay-Delegate or Delegates, will be elected to attend the Annual Conference. There will also be preaching on the Thursday and Friday nights preceding.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

March 5, 1830.

GRAIN—best white wheat	$0 85	a	90
best red do.	75	a	80
ordinary to good do.	70	a	75
Corn, white	30	a	32
Do. yellow	33	a	34
Rye,	48	a	50
Oats,	30	a	—
Beans,	90	a	1 00
Peas,			.65

DIED

In this county on Sunday week, after a short illness, Mrs. *Mary*, consort of Mr John Battee.

Suddenly, at his residence in Oxford Neck, on Thursday last, Capt. *Thomas Coward*, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 28th Feb. at Darley, the residence of Hy. Nicols, Esq. Mrs. *Sarah*, aged 53 years, consort of Dr. John Irvine Troup.

At his residence, at Jericho, Long Island, on the evening of Seventh day, the 27th ult. *Elias Hicks*, aged nearly 82 years, a member of the Society of Friends, and an eminent minister of the Gospel, in which he has faithfully laboured for about 60 years.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Talbot County, will meet at the Court House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of March inst., to appoint Constables for the several districts of said County.—Applicants are requested to be prepared to enter into Bonds with security, on that day.

By Order. J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
march 2 2w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr S. T. Kennard, on THURSDAY next, the 11th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which place and time the Members are respectfully invited to attend.

By the Board,
R. SPENCER, Secretary.
mar 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Joshua Dixon, at the suit of the following persons, to wit:—one at the suit of Wm. Rose, and the other at the suit of Jesse Scott—also, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, against said Joshua Dixon, Wm. Rose, James Ridgaway, and Thomas Henrix, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Stephen Lecompte (of C.) and Tryphena M. Lecompt, otherwise called Tryphener M. Lecompt his wife formerly Dixon, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises where said Joshua Dixon did formerly reside, the following property, to wit: the Dwelling Plantation of the said Joshua Dixon, dec'd, known by the name of Republican, situate in Tuckahoe hundred, containing the quantity of 287½ acres of land, more or less, with all the improvements thereon; also, 4 Beds, bedsteads and furniture, 4 head of horses, 12 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, one negro boy called Isaac, slave for life, one do. called Ennalls, slave for a term of years, 2 Tables, 12 Windsor chairs, 1 Walnut Desk, all the Kitchen Furniture, 2 Stills, 20 cider casks, 1 cider mill and apparatus, 2 scythes and cradles and all the farming utensils, all the crop of corn, a quantity of salted pork, a quantity of corn blades and other provender, the crop of wheat now on the ground, 12 head of sheep, a small lot of irish and sweet potatoes, one saddle and bridle, one silver watch, and all the residue of household furniture.

Taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid executions, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
mar 9 4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door, in Easton, in the county aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. all that Farm or Plantation with the improvements thereon of which John Dudley late of said county, died seized, situate in Kings Creek hundred, and consisting of part of the tract of Land called Kingston and the tract of Land called Dudley's Addition, containing altogether by estimation the quantity 161¼ acres of land, more or less subject however to the right of Dower of Mary Dudley, the widow of said John Dudley. The



improvements on said Farm, are a comfortable Dwelling House, with a good Barn and other necessary out houses. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale are as follows:—Fifty dollars of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or within ten days thereafter, and one third of the Balance thereof, at the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the residue thereof, in eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money.

The creditors of said John Dudley deceased are hereby notified to exhibit and file their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in said county court, within six months from the day of sale.

WM. SLAUGHTER, Trustee.
March 9 3w

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Odd and Even, No. 3, will draw

IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, ON

Wednesday, 24th of March.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 3, for 1830. This scheme is arranged on the popular ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$5.00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2.50	Eighths,	62 cts.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address
J. I. COHEN, Jr & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*
Baltimore, February 16. 1830.—mar 2

BASHAW.

THIS JACK was imported from Malta last June, and is 5 years old the ensuing spring. Having ascertained his qualifications from undoubted authority—the subscribers can confidently recommend him, as possessed of fine spirit, vigor, and good temper—qualities which are rarely combined in one of his species. His stands will be at the Trappe and Easton, commencing at the former place on SATURDAY, the 27th of March, and the following TUESDAY at Easton—and each week during the season will be equally divided between the places aforesaid or their immediate vicinities. Terms, $8 the Spring's chance, which will be discharged by the payment of $5, by the 25th of October—$10 to ensure—$2 50 the single leap—and 25 cents in each case to the groom.

The Mule is preferable to all animals for the general purposes of Agriculture, and those farmers who have bred and used them will testify to the fact; a thorough and practical conviction of it has induced the purchase of the fine animal whose services are offered to the public.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
mar 9 3

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2847-0045.jpg