REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, March 16.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Mr. Poinsett, our late Minister to the Republic of Mexico, arrived at the Seat of Government yesterday.

Mr. Mason, the Secretary of Legation to Mexico, reached the City a day or two ago.

March 11.

The Senate spent a considerable portion of yesterday's sitting on Executive business. The principal subject of deliberation is understood to have been the nomination of Henry Lee, as Consul General for the States of Barbary; and it is said that the nomination was rejected.

We understand that the Military Court, composed of high officers in the service has closed its proceedings, and adjourned. We referred some days ago, to the formation of such a Court as an incident of the day, with only an indistinct view of its object, and with no means of anticipating its probable result. We have since learnt that the intervention of such a Court was found necessary, in consequence of the different constructions applied to certain points of Military duty by Officers of high rank.

If the decision of this Court, which of course is unknown to the Public, shall lead to the settlement of any principles, so as to preclude collision in future, the call of the Court may prove to have been a fortunate occurrence. Doubts respecting the application of certain rules are known to exist in the oldest services, nor can it be justly considered a reproach to ours that it is not exempt from evils that belong to all. We hope, as we said before that the result, be it what it may, will prove beneficial to the service. The trial before the Court, in the case, seems to have been an issue between Major General Macomb, and Adjutant Gen. Jones. During the trial, Generals Scott and Jesup were examined on parts of military duty. Colonel Jones was aided, in his defence by a friend and former companion in arms, Col. Storrow, of Virginia.

[Nat. Intel.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Christopher Hughes of Maryland to be Charge d'Affairs, of the United States, at the Court of Sweden, in place of John J. Appleton, recalled.

John Elliot, of Alabama, to be attorney of the United States, for the Southern District of Alabama.

George Adams, of Mississippi to be Attorney of the U States, for the District of Mississippi, in place of Felix Huston, resigned.

Peter Suau, of South Carolina, appointed Consular Commercial agent of the U. States for the Island of Guadaloupe, in place of Francis Benjamin Faures, resigned.

James H. McCulloch to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, from the 1st day of March, 1830.

Thomas Turner to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Georgetown in the District of Columbia, from the 1st of March, 1830.

Robert Diggs, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue; for the port of Nanjemoy, in the State of Maryland, vice, William D. Harrison deceased.

RE-APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Robert Stanard, of Virginia, to be Attorney of the United States, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

John Pegram of Virginia to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

John H. Morel of Georgia, to be Marshal of the United States, for the District of Georgia.

David C. Wilson of Delaware, to be Marshal of the United States, for the District of Delaware.

Lackland M. Stone, of Florida, to be Marshal of the U. S. for the Southern District of Florida, vice John Dean, appointed during the recess of the Senate.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, March 8.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which had been referred a letter from John S. Skinner, of Baltimore, proposing to furnish the City of Washington more abundantly with water, requested that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that Mr. Skinner have leave to withdraw his letter; which was agreed to. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Dickerson, Chambers and Foot; one by Mr. Dickerson, remonstrating against any interference with the laws respecting the transportation of the mails; the other praying Congress to protect the Southern Indians, in the rights secured to them by treaty. On the item in the appropriation bill from the House, making appropriations for outfits and salaries of foreign ministers, a considerable discussion arose, in which Messrs. Foot, Smith, of Md., Chambers, Holmes, Noble, Forsyth, Johnston, Bibb, Sprague, Barton, & White, participated. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer presented a report from the Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the memorial from certain citizens of Virginia on the subject of the claims of ex-President Monroe; which was ordered to be laid upon the table and printed. Mr. Mercer also presented a report, accompanied by resolution, upon the subject of the memorial of the Colonization Society; which was likewise, upon a division, ordered to be printed. The consideration of the contested election case, Loyall *vs.* Newton was continued until a late hour.

The splendid steamboat Carroll of Carrollton, belonging to the Citizen's Canal Line, was tried yesterday. We understand she will be on the line the first of next week. This Boat is intended to ply between Baltimore and Philadelphia, via the Canal, in connexion with the William Penn, of a similar class, in the Delaware.

[Bal. Gaz.

The Cleaveland (Ohio) Herald states, that the bills of the Bank of Monroe (Michagan) were selling in that village for 50 cents on the dollar. The Bank has closed its doors.

A number of merchants in New York have signed a pledge that they will not give any other security for goods purchased at auction, than they give for purchases made at private sale. The object of this resolution is to procure goods on credit, without endorsers.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the steamboat Richmond, which came up yesterday evening from Norfolk, we received the Norfolk Beacon of Thursday, and a proof-slip from the Herald, containing advices from Liverpool to the 24th January, brought by the ship Tally-Ho. [Bal. Am.

Mr. Preble, Minister of the United States to the Netherlands, arrived at Brussels on the 18th Jan.

The London Courier of the 21st says—'The gentlemen interested in West India affairs had another interview with the Kings Ministers on Saturday the 16th inst. and as nothing to the contrary has come to our knowledge, we conclude that the interview must have been satisfactory.'

On the 31st of Dec. the Emperor Nicholas had so far recovered his health as to appear in public at St. Petersburg. He was present at the parade of one of the regiments of guards, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The Prussian Gazette states that an explosion took place in the great powder magazine at Schumla, on the 27th Nov. which did great damage. The whole of the stone building was destroyed, together with 68,000 catridges, 2000 barrels of gunpowder, and forty field pieces. Forty-eight artillery men were killed.

In the same building there was a magazine of provisions, in which it is said, 10,000 sacks of corn and a great quantity of other provisions were destroyed. The fire in this magazine continued the whole day, and as the bombs, grenades, &c. were flying about in all directions, nobody ventured the attempt to extinguish it, though the Grand Vizier was present the whole time. On the first explosion, the bombs flying over the town in every direction, a great agitation prevailed among the inhabitants and the troops, and, till the real cause was known, there was a general cry that the Russians were storming the town; this false alarm caused great confusion, which the Grand Vizier himself found it very difficult to put a stop to.

By our extracts of the Markets it will be observed; that while to the 18th of Jan. most descriptions of Cotton had advanced 3-8d per lb. —between that time and the 22d, the inquiry for the article had been moderate, and the sales made were at 1-8d lower, both in American and Brazil.

LONDON, Jan. 21, evening.—We have this morning received German and Brussels Papers. It appears from them that the Sultan, notwithstanding the impoverished condition of his treasury, is collecting magnificent presents for the Emperor of Russia, in the hope, as it is affirmed, of inducing him by this mark of attention and respect, to reduce the amount of the indemnity which the Sultan has agreed to pay to Russia. The Emperor will, of course, be much gratified by this display of affection or humility, and it may tend to maintain the friendly feeling which he professes to have for his late enemy; but it is not to be supposed that he is to be induced, by any proceeding of this kind, to alleviate the burdens which he has imposed upon Turkey. If the wants of Russia and the disposition of the Emperor are opposed to such alleviation, it is not to be obtained by presents, however magnificent; nor do we believe that the Sultan, who enjoys a reputation for good sense would offer them with so vain an expectation.

TRIESTE, Jan 6.—A merchantman that has arrived here in 18 days from Tschesme, fell in on the fifth day of its voyage, in the channel of Zea, with the united Egyptian and Turkish squadron, on its way from Alexandria to Constantinople.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—The exchange of couriers between Constantinople, London and Paris is again very active; important results are therefore expected, and it is generally believed that the Porte will shortly recognise the Greek state.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

The bill lately reported by Mr. Livingston, in the Senate of the United States, to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens, for spoliations on their commerce prior to 1800, is before us. Its contents are important to a certain class of our citizens. It provides that satisfaction shall be made, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, to citizens of the United States, or their legal representatives, entitled to claim an indemnity of the French government, arising out of illegal captures, seizures, and confiscations, which took place before Sept. 30, 1800 For this purpose commissioners are to be appointed by the President, who are to meet at Washington, and to examine and decide upon the validity of the claims presented. Their rules of decision are to be 'the principle of justice, the laws of nations, and the former treaties between the U. States and France, to wit—the treaty of amity and commerce of Feb. 6, 1778, the treaty of alliance of the same date, and the consular convention of Nov. 14, 1778.' The payment of the claims decided upon is to be made *pro rata*, in such a manner as the President of the U. States shall prescribe. The bill provides for the appointment of a secretary of the board, well versed in the French and Spanish languages, and a clerk; and concludes with blank salaries for the officers of the board, and a blank appropriation for carrying the object of the bill into effect.

The provisions of the bill do not extend to such claims as are described in the convention of April 13, 1803, between the United States and the First Consul, nor to such as are described in the treaty of Feb. 22, 1819, between the United States and Spain, and for the liquidation of which, provision is made in those instruments.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

From the Pensacola Gazette, Feb 20.

U. S. Sloop of War Falmouth, Commodore Elliott, and the U. S. schr. Grampus, sailed from this port on Thursday last on a cruze.

The last remnant of the garrison of Cantonment Clinch consisting of the company under command of Major Wilson were embarked yesterday on board the Schr. Elizabeth for New Orleans from which place they will proceed to Baton Rouge where they are to be stationed.

It is reported that another company is ordered from Tampa Bay to the same post.

FLORIDA SUGAR.

A lot of sugar has recently been brought to this market from Holmes Valley, in our immediate vicinity, which we feel assured would not suffer by a comparison with the first quality of New Orleans sugar. Considerable avidity was shewn to obtain this article, and it was readily disposed of at 8 cents.

A case was tried in the Supreme Court, yesterday, growing out of the failure of the Franklin Bank.—Mr. Astor had deposited the sum of $6,435 79 in that bank previous to the service of the injunction allowed by the Chancellor, and drew the same out on the morning of the day when it was served (but before the service.) It was testified by the President and several of the Directors, that at the time when this injunction was served they believed the institution to be perfectly solvent; and that they also believed that Mr. Astor did not know that an injunction had been prayed for. The jury after having retired a few minutes, found a verdict for the Defendant. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNT.

The Congregational Church in Rutland, Worcester county, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 28th ult. It is supposed to have originated from a spark from the stove through the floor. Its progress was so rapid as to make all efforts for saving the house, ineffectual. The bell, also, was destroyed.

From the Cincinnati American.

A CONSUMMATE VILLAIN DETECTED.

James Smith, a small man of genteel appearance, was arrested in this city on Friday last, for having forged a check for $2000, in the name of Hagan & Co. New Orleans, on the Branch of the Bank of the U. States, in that city. Smith drew the money from the Bank on the 6th inst. and fled from the city early the succeeding morning in the steamboat Huron. He proceeded immediately to Nashville, where he passed under the name of Johnston. From thence he directed his course to Louisville, where he again changed his name to Adams.—With the fatuity that seems ever to mark the footsteps of villainy, he there took lodging at a public house, kept by the nephew of a gentleman in New York, with whom Smith had formerly resided as a clerk. Though not entirely recognized, he was sufficiently recollected by the proprietor of the public house in Louisville, for him to know that he had before seen Smith, and that his name was not Adams. This created suspicion in the mind of the keeper of the hotel, and on the arrival of the agent of the Bank at New Orleans, who was in pursuit of the fugitive, he directed the attention of the Agent to Smith, who had then left Louisville in the steamboat Lady Franklin for this city.

Here, as stated before, he was arrested, and taken before the Mayor for examination. His person and trunk was searched, but only a small part of the money was found. It is understood he expended the remainder in Nashville in gambling. In his trunk were discovered a variety of letters, and bills of exchange on Boston, New York, Liverpool and Havre, amounting to about $20,000, all of which were purloined from the letter bags of the ships Talma and Azelia, on the eve of departure from New Orleans.

Superadded to the evidence of vile depravity, there was found in his possession, a great variety of signatures of respectable mercantile houses in New York, Boston and New Orleans, which appear to have been torn from letters and drafts, and which were unquestionably intended to be used in furtherance of his diabolical plans.

Smith is an old offender, and has been a tenant of the Penitentiary in Philadelphia, for four or five years, for forgery. This was about seven years ago—but by his subsequent correct department, he succeeded in obtaining the confidence of respectable merchants in N. York and N. Orleans, and officiated as a merchant's clerk in each of those cities. He had been living in that capacity, in the latter place, about three months previous to these last acts of loathsome iniquity.

He was committed to the jail in this city, and will doubtless meet the punishment his consummate villainy justly merits.

STATE STATISTICS.

The following statistical information is derived from the New-York Annual Register.

There are 50 counties in the state, 5 cities, 741 towns, 296 incorporated villages, and 1406 post offices.

The estimated value of real estate is $257,560,897, personal $71,379,102—total $328,939,999.

The whole number of newspapers in the state is 211, of which 32 are anti-Masonic.

In the city of New York, there are 47 newspapers, 11 of which are daily. The total number of sheets annually issued by them is 9,799,340, requiring annually 20,415 reams of paper.

The whole number of banks in the state is 45, with an aggregate capital of $25,234,600. In the city of New York 14, with a capital of $15,330,000 besides 2 incorporated and not subscribed.

The amount of tax paid into the N. Y. city treasury by the banks of that city in 1829, was on real estate $267 19 and on personal $54,039. Insurance companies, real $1,905 42, personal $41,816. Miscellaneous companies, real $1,135 80, personal $5,762 41. Total amount of taxes $104,721 37.

The number of Attorneys and Counsellors in the state in 1820 was 1248; in 1829, 1688

There are 129 Episcopal clergymen, 378 Presbyterian, 91 Reformed Dutch, 306 Methodist, 211 Baptist, 13 Lutheran, 18 Roman Catholic, 14 Universalist, and all other denominations 14 —total 1229. The number in 1819 was 761.

The Editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce have received from Washington the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to erect 'the establishment of the Attorney General' into an Executive Department. It proposes some important changes in the various duties heretofore assigned to the State and Treasury Departments. The Secretary of State is to be divested both of that portion of his official patronage, which has hitherto been deemed a means of corruption to the press, viz: the superintendance of the publication of the Laws of Congress, and also of the supervision of the Patent office. The Treasury Department is to be deprived of the superintendance of all suits and other legal proceedings in which the Federal Government is a party; all which duties and powers are to be vested in the the Attorney General. All opinions given by that officer, upon questions involving the construction of an Act of Congress, or of the Federal Constitution, together with an annual report of the condition of the business committed to his Department, shall be transmitted to the President, to be, by him, laid before Congress. The salary is to be raised from $3500 to $6000. A chief Clerk learned in the Law, with an annual salary of $3000, and five Assistant Clerks with inferior salaries, are to be appointed.

Considerable opposition was made to the printing of Mr. Johnson's report on Sunday mails, last Thursday, in Congress. Mr. J concluded some observations upon the subject, in the following language:

"Since I have been compelled to address you, let me ask what it is that renders the institutions of our country different from those of all others? It is that, in this free land, the thoughts of the humblest citizen are not to be menacled and fettered, nor punished, whether orthodox or not. Mine are not to be: and they never have been—they never shall be. In the faithful discharge of my duty, in such a case as this, I care not, Mr. Speaker for consequences. Were the whole universe arrayed against me, on a matter like this, a matter of conscience, I care not who is with me, or who is against me, so far, as my own opinions and conduct are concerned. Numbers are not to intimidate me, or turn me from my purpose; I should remain, sir, as unchanged, standing alone, as if the whole human family, from the beginning of time down to the present day, flattered me with their applauses. I trust, sir, the report may be printed."

Books were opened at Newcastle, on the 4th inst. to receive subscriptions for 125,000 dollars, to construct a Rail Road from that place to Frenchtown. On that day the amount of 87,000 dollars was subscribed; which is considered sufficient to secure, effectually, the completion of the work. The books remain open, we understand, to obtain the additional 38,000 dollars.

GRAND BANK.

A statement in the Plymouth memorial credits this bank with answering the drafts of seven een of their fishing vessels the past season to the amount of 487,366 fish. The Streights yielded 295,000 to four vessels; and twelve mackerelers brought in 3655 bbls.—Making 782,366 salt fish and 3655 bbls. mackerel, all taken by the fishermen of that port in one year.

The following paragraph from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, of 11th October, 1815, looks something like a knowledge of the resources of Pennsylvania; and subsequent events have shown the assertion of the writer to be true.

'Had we a Bridgewater in Pennsylvania, how soon should we see the mountains of Schuylkill county disgorging thousands of tons of coal, and innumerable boats and arks loaded with this invaluable mineral, conveying to our capital the same immense means of domestic comfort, of manufacturing activity and profitable commerce which Liverpool and London enjoy, and which they cherish as the unfailing source of individual wealth, of naval grandeur and national strength and glory.

A writer in the Charleston [S. C.] Mercury, commences an article with the following paragraph:

'The ruinous situation of many of our country churches is, to the christian, a source of profound regret. Buildings reared at great expense and dedicated to the service of eternal God, are fast mouldering into decay, whilst religion itself almost slumbers amongst us. Whilst thousands of dollars are annually expended upon countries far distant, and our charities often appealed to in behalf of the 'heathen' many a soul in our immediate neighborhoods is allowed to famish for want of that instruction which is so liberally extended to others.

EXPEDITION—FOR LIBERIA.

The fine new Brig Montgomery, owner John Hanson, of Philadelphia, has been chartered by the Colonization Society, to convey emigrants to Liberia. She can accommodate, comfortably, about 150 Passengers. All who would obtain a passage in this vessel, should be in *Norfolk*, on or before the 10th of April. Applications for a passage, in behalf of free persons of color, or those liberated with a view to their colonization in Africa should be made immediately to the Secretary of the Society, Washington, or to J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. Baltimore, J. McPhail, Norfolk, Lewis Medhart or Wm. B. Tyler, Fredericktown, Md. W. M. Blackford, Fredericksburg, Va., Benjamin Brand, Richmond, Va, Wm. M. Atkinson, Petersburg, Va, R. H Toler, Lynchburg, Va., Nathan Mendenhall, Greensboro, N. C., or Caleb White, Perquimans, N. C.

Editors of papers friendly to the object of this Society, are respectfully requested to copy this notice.

The Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. adopted a memorial to Congress, praying a reduction of the duty upon teas on the 31st of March, 1832; which period, they say, will allow of time for the close of stocks now on hand, and of importations already in progress, without serious loss to those interested.

A plantation, says the Pensacola Gazette of the 16th, in the neighborhood of Magnolia, Florida, on which thirty-five persons were employed, produced last year, 50,000 lbs. of sugar, forty bales of cotton, 7500 bushels of corn, besides quantities of rice, peas and rye.

Dates of the first settlement of the several Colonies.

The following is one of the useful memoranda found in the new American Almanac:

Virginia was settled in 1607—New York, 1614—Massachusetts, 1620—New Hampshire, 1623—New Jersey, 1624—Delaware, 1627—Maine, 1630—Maryland, 1633—Connecticut, 1635—Rhode Island, 1638—North Carolina, 1650—S. Carolina, 1670—Pennsylvania, 1682—Georgia, 1733.

STEAM BOAT STOCK.

The Citizens' Canal Line of Steam boats, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, have declared a dividend of ten per cent, for the last eight months that the line has been running; to this is to be added the travelling tickets, previously given to the stockholders, which will make the dividend 14½ per cent for that time.

BALTIMORE, March 13.

LOSS OF THE SHIP UNIAN.

The Partuguese ship Uniao, Nornez, (formerly the Cumberland of Baltimore) from Madeira for this port, foundered on the 9th instant, about seventy miles to the northward of Cape Henry. The captain, crew and part of the rigging were taken off by the pilot boat General Washington and arrived in this city yesterday morning.

[American.

The Legislature of New Jersey have passed a bill to prevent the circulation of Bank paper of other states, of a less denomination than $5, after the 4th of July next. They have also abolished military trainings, save one day in the year, and double the fine for non-attendance on that day.

By throwing off thick clothing too soon in Spring, and putting it on too late in Autumn, we run the risk of having fevers in Summer, and colds in Winter. [Jour. of Health.

A Mr. Thompkins, in Buffaloe, has two hogs, which together weigh 2480 lbs.—One is upwards of 7 feet in girt—the other is near four feet in height. These are certainly 'whole hogs.'

SWIFT RUNNING.

The steam-boat Richmond on her way down James river yesterday overtook a *deer* between Bermuda Hundred and Shirly. The nimble footed animal is safely lodged on board the R. [Norfolk Beacon.

Marriage tends to Longevity.—In Bohemia, especially Prague, instances of longevity are confined to poverty and the married life. According to an average of several years, no nobleman no wealthy person, and no unmarried woman, have passed the age of ninety five.

It is understood, says the National Intelligencer of yesterday, that Commodore David Porter was on Thursday nominated by the President to the Senate, as Consul General to the Barbary Powers.

The Grand Jury for the Territory of East Florida, for Duval county, presented at their last session of the Superior Court, as a nuisance, he keeping open shops on the Sabbath.

The newspapers tell us that there is a paper mill in Delaware, which can make a sheet of paper one hundred miles in length. This is a very decent sized sheet, undoubtedly, but there is a mill in Ulster Co. N. Y. which makes a sheet that has *no end*.

APPOINTMENTS

Of Constables by the Levy Court of Talbot County

DISTRICT No. 1.

Wm. E. Shannahan, Caleb Brown,
Wm. Barnett, Thos. S Cook,
Henry Middleton, Wm. H. Faulkner,
Bennett Jones,

DISTRICT No. 2.

Joshua M. Faulkner, Andrew S. Colston,
Benj. Denny, Jun. James M. C. Millis,
Joseph Allen,

DISTRICT No. 3.

John Bullen, John Fletcher, Jr.
James W. Abbott,

DISTRICT No. 4.

James L. Smith, Edward Roe,
Edward H. Nabb, Richard Arringdale.

In the state of New York there are 1750 Attorneys and Councellors at law. In the city of New York 495.

DIED

In Caroline county, on the 1st inst. the venerable *Henry Jakes*, aged 68 years.

In Greensborough on Friday last, *Wm. Henry*, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Turner, merchant of that place.

On Saturday last after, a short illness, Mrs. *Sophia*, the amiable consort of Dr. Joseph E. Meuse, of Cambridge, Md.

On Sunday morning last, *Dorrington*, son of Mr. James C. Wheeler, of this town.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

March 12, 1830.

GRAIN—best white wheat	$0 85	*a*	87½
best red do.	80	*a*	—
ordinary to good do.	75	*a*	—
Corn, white	30	*a*	31
Do. yellow	32	*a*	—
Rye,	48	*a*	—
Oats,	25	*a*	—
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,			65

CLASSICAL ACADEMY
For Young Ladies.

Mr. Hart and Miss Pennell

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have opened a school at the old Bank in Easton, where Young Ladies will be faithfully instructed in all the branches of a Classical English education taught in the most respectable Academies of our large cities—together with the Latin and French languages, every department of useful and ornamental needle work, &c. &c. They bring with them satisfactory testimonials of their moral and literary qualifications, which they have placed in the hands of some of the most respectable gentlemen of the town, to whom they will refer all concerned. Every attention will be paid to the manners and moral culture of their pupils—while the most untiring industry will be exerted in imparting an education which will render them useful and happy. The government of the school will be *kind parental* and *strict*. A board of visitors chosen by the patrons of the school, will attend to a faithful examination of the young ladies, on the last Friday of every month, and to report to the public. At the end of every quarter there will be an examination of the school to which all will be invited. A faithful journal of the conduct of each young lady will be kept, always open to the inspection of the visitors of the school, and to the parents and guardians of the children, *and to no others*.

TERMS.

For reading and orthography, $12 per annum.

For writing and arithmetic, (with the above,) $16 per annum.

For history, composition, geography, grammar, and plain needle work, (with the above,) $20 per annum.

For all the above branches, together with mathematics, the latin language, rhetoric and moral philosophy, $25 per annum.

For all the above with the French Language, astronomy, chemistry, botany, and natural philosophy, lace work, bead work, all other branches of ornamental needle work $28 per annum.—All tuition to be paid quarterly.

march 16 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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of Certificates of five half Shares of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, issued in the name of Ann Maria Tilghman—said Stock now standing in her name on the Books thereof. A. M. TILGHMAN,

Talbot county.

March 4—16, 1830.

☞The Frederick-town Examiner, Hagerstown Herald and Easton Star, will insert the above once a week for four weeks; and forward their accounts, with certificates of publication, immediately to the Baltimore Gazette office.

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
February Term, Anno Domini, 1830.

On application of PRISCILLA CLARK, Administratrix of William T. Clark, late of Talbot county deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set may hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Wm. T. Clark, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of September; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty.

PRISCILLA CLARK, Administratrix
of William T. Clark, deceased.

mar 16 3w

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